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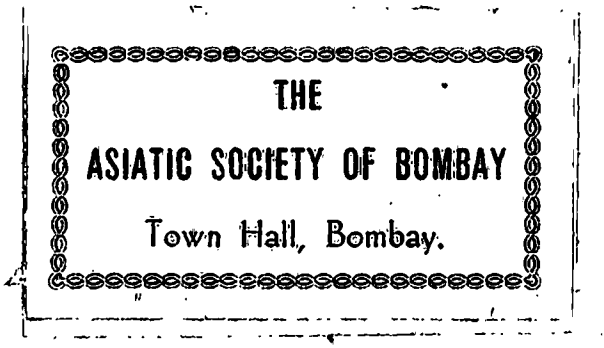

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THE EARLY ANNALS OF THE ENG[illegible]
IN BENGAL.

Vol. II. part I.

THE EARLY ANNALS OF THE ENGLISH IN BENGAL,

BEING

THE BENGAL PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS FOR THE FIRST HALF OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY,

SUMMARISED, EXTRACTED, AND EDITED, WITH INTRODUCTIONS AND ILLUSTRATIVE ADDENDA.

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Vol. II. Part. I.

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PREFACE.

In this, the first part of the second volume of the *Annals of the English in Bengal*, I deal with the history of the English in Calcutta under the administrations of Anth[illegible] Weltden, John Russell, and Robert Hedges, giving ext[illegible] and summaries from the Consultations books for the [illegible] 1711 to 1717. The second part of the second volume will deal with the Surman embassy.

C. R. WILSON.

PATNA COLLEGE,
March, 1900.

INTRODUCTORY ACCOUNT

OF

CALCUTTA UNDER THE RULE OF WELTDE[redacted]

RUSSELL, AND HEDGES.

CONTENTS.

PAGE.

TRODUCTORY ACCOUNT OF CALCUTTA UNDER THE RULE OF WELTDEN, RUSSELL, AND HEDGES . . . . . i to lxx

CHAPTER I.

hony Weltden, Governor of Fort William in Bengal i

CHAPTER II.

e voyage of the *Sherborne* vii

CHAPTER III.

e end of the war with France xv

CHAPTER IV.

ghting for the crown of India xxi

CHAPTER V.

he administration of John Russell xxxi

CHAPTER VI.

he administration of Robert Hedges xxxix

CHAPTER VII.

fficult points liii

UMMARIES OF THE BENGAL PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS BOOKS, FOR THE YEARS 1711 to 1717 . . . . . 1 to 306

IOGRAPHICAL AND OTHER ILLUSTRATIVE ADDENDA . . . 307 to 386

I.—The family and personal history of Anthony Weltden . . . 307

II.—The family and personal history of John Russell 325

III.—Robert Hedges 336

IV.—Captain Henry Cornwall 336

V.—Samuel Briercliffe 340

VI.—Passengers for Bengal 341

VII.—Ships for Bengal 344

VIII.—The Company's Captains 372

IX.—The Company's shipping 375

X.—Letters from Bengal 377

XI.—Letter from an adventurer in Calcutta 383

INTRODUCTION.

CHAPTER I.

ANTHONY WELTDEN, GOVERNOR OF FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

THE present volume deals with the Bengal records for the years 1711 to 1717, and is concerned with the administration of three governors of Fort William, Anthony Weltden, John Russell, and Robert Hedges. Of these, the first held office for nearly seven and a half months, during which time he could effect nothing of any importance, though he left behind him an evil name for corruption; the second was an old servant of the Company who, during his rule of two years and nine months, either could not, or would not, introduce any great changes; while the third, the nephew of a reforming uncle, used his four years of power to introduce many changes. With his death the period closes.

Anthony Weltden, the fourth son of Henry Weltden of Thornby, was of good birth, his family being able to trace their descent in unbroken line from Bertram de Waltden in Northumberland about the time of the Conqueror. As the youngest son of the youngest branch of the family, Anthony, of course, had no expectations. Hence it is not improbable that he was at an early age sent off to sea to make his fortune or drown.[1]

Of his childhood nothing is known; but as a young man he came into painful prominence in connection with the massacre of the English at Mergui in 1687.[2] In the previous year, the English, already at war with the Mogul government, had determined to demand compensation of the king of Siam for damages alleged to have been done to the East India Company and its servants, and to make reprisals upon that king's vessels and those of his subjects. On the 24th March, 1687,

[1] Details about the family history of Anthony Weltden are given in the addenda, pp. 307—311.

[2] The story of the Siam expedition is given very fully by Anderson in his *English Intercourse with Siam*. In the addenda, pp. 312—316, I have given references to it found in the Company's records.

the *Curtana* frigate, commanded by Captain Anthony Weltden, which had left Portsmouth in June 1686, reached Madras, and on the 6th May the *Royal James* arrived from the west coast of Sumatra. The Council of Fort St. George had private grievances to settle with the Siamese, and were eager to begin hostilities. Without waiting for further instructions from Bombay, they resolved to send the *Curtana* and the *James* to Mergui to clear the port of the Siamese men-of-war and to bring away all the English there.

The expedition under Weltden's command set sail on the 2nd June; and on the afternoon of the 23rd June the yawl of the *Curtana* was seen pulling into the harbour of Mergui. The local governor and the port officer, both Englishmen, received the men in the boat with every civility; and on the following morning the *Curtana* herself was piloted over the bar into the harbour, and anchored two miles from the town. Later on Weltden went ashore in state, and read a proclamation by James II of England, commanding all his subjects to quit the foreign service of the country within twenty days and repair on board the *Curtana*.

On the 25th war was proclaimed with Siam, but on the 28th a truce was concluded for sixty days to allow messengers to carry a letter with the English demands to the capital and bring back the king's answer. The next day the *James* entered the harbour and was anchored close up to the house of Samuel White, the port officer. Meanwhile the Siamese were constructing defences. They staked the river, laid down great cables, and built a platform to carry fifteen guns. Weltden not liking these preparations, in spite of the truce, pulled up the stakes and on the 9th July seized the *Resolution*, a great ship belonging to White, the Siamese port officer.

These rash and treacherous proceedings were keenly resented by the people of Mergui, and they determined to take revenge. On the evening of the 14th July, 1687, Captain Anthony Weltden had been supping with White ashore, and, accompanied by his host, was standing on the wharf, about to enter his barge, and return to his ship. Suddenly an infuriated mob sprang out of the night; a blow on the head felled Weltden to the ground; and his assailants leaving him for dead at the water's edge turned to massacre every Englishman in Mergui. At the same time the great guns from the forts opened fire, and the *James* was forced to surrender. Only two Englishmen escaped out of the fire and bloodshed to the ships lying out in the harbour, White, who had jumped into the boat and pushed

off at the beginning of the fray, and Weltden, who was strangely preserved by his dress. His beaver hat had broken the force of the blow, and his black clothes rendered him invisible in the darkness. Recovering consciousness, he ran to the port officer's house, where he met a Mussalman, who pointed him to the boat still driving along the shore. He hurried towards it, plunged into the mud, was seen by the crew and dragged on board. The boat after hiding for two or three hours behind the bushes of a mangrove swamp at last under cover of the wind and the rain reached the *Resolution*.

Captain Weltden on the *Curtana* and Samuel White on the *Resolution* left the mouth of the river on the 18th July and made for the islands of the Mergui archipelago. Thence Weltden sailed to Cape Negrais, where he surveyed the island and hoisted the English flag, setting up an inscription on a plate of tin and burning several huts and a carved piece of timber, which the Siamese had left in token of possession. After this he spent some time at the Nicobar Islands, "and brought a Spanish priest thence with his observations upon the people and place, leaving another behind to convert the ignorant inhabitants." At Achin he rejoined White, and sailed with him to Madapolan. Here, on the 24th December White, pretending to have business at Pulicat, took his leave and made off to England. Weltden arrived the next day at Madras, and on the 26th was told that the Company had no further occasion for his ship and that he was free to trade in the country.

The consequences of his expedition to Siam were not so easily dismissed. A long and acrimonious discussion was raised at home, which lasted many years. Samuel White and his brother Thomas denounced the whole proceedings to Parliament as unjustifiable and treacherous, while the Company accused Weltden of remissness and neglect, and declared that he had been corrupted by Mr. White's arts.

For two years after his adventure in Siam, Captain Weltden continued to trade in the Eastern Seas.[1] The *Curtana* is mentioned more than once by Dampier, who set out for Tonquin with Captain Weltden in July, 1688, and returned with him in the following April to Achin. But in 1690 Dampier learnt that the *Curtana* had been sold to the Mogul's subjects, and with this Captain Weltden for many years passes out of the pages of history.

We can hardly doubt that Weltden at this time abandoned the sea and returned to England, where his presence was necessary to protect

[1] See the references given in the addenda, p. 816.

his conduct and interests involved in the unfortunate proceedings at Mergui. Besides Anthony Weltden had not after all done so badly. In some way or other he had acquired enough to marry and settle down upon a small estate of his own at Well in Lincolnshire.[1] In 1703, the business of the *Curtana* was at last settled, and the result communicated to Weltden.[2] In 1706, his general position is sufficiently indicated by a will which he made on the 28th May, in which he provides for his wife, daughter, and three sons. He leaves £2,000 to his daughter Mary on her attaining the age of 24 years; £1,500 each to his sons, George and Henry, on their attaining the age of 24 years; and his landed estate in the county of Lincoln to his eldest son Anthony. He leaves £250 per annum to his wife, Mary Weltden, while she remains a widow, also one-third of his estate, and the mansion at Wellen for her residence. His wife, Mary Weltden, is left executrix, and George Townsend of Lincoln's Inn and his kinsman, Henry Weltden of Thornby, Northamptonshire, are trustees.[3]

It is clear that soon after this Anthony Weltden must have become dissatisfied with his position and anxious to make still better provision for his growing family by once more going abroad and seeking a fortune in the East. He therefore applied to the Company to be appointed chief of their affairs in the Bay of Bengal. The occasion was favourable. The Directors were thoroughly dissatisfied with the rotation government in Bengal, and were resolved to replace the management of their affairs in the hands of a single president.

On the 11th November 1709, the Court proceeded to the selection of a fit person to fill the restored office. Their choice lay between four candidates. Of these three, Ralph Sheldon, Jonathan Winder and Robert Hedges were old and approved servants of the Company. The fourth was Captain Anthony Weltden, a man of doubtful antecedents, with no experience of Bengal; yet, through private influence, or perhaps by reason of his very inexperience, as one who was quite free from all connection with the recent disputes between the officers of the Old and the New Companies, he secured the majority of votes in the ballot, which took place and was declared the Company's president in Bengal.[4] He was ordered to take his passage in the *King William* galley, and began without delay his preparations for the voyage. These seem to have been somewhat extensive, as, besides his wife, he

[1] See the abstract of his will given in the addenda.
[2] See Court Book XXXIX, p. 166, quoted in the addenda, p. 317.
[3] See the abstract of his will in the addenda.
[4] Court Book XLIII under the date.

carried with him to India his sister, his daughter, and son, with two maids and a man servant. The luggage of the family consisted of nine tons of clothes, one ton of books, another of linen, a barrel of pewter, a bundle of bedding, six cases or small tubs of provisions, four hampers of cider, ten chests of beer, about the same quantity of wine, an escritoire, a harpsichord in a case, and 4,000 pounds of bullion.[1] The *King William* galley left Portsmouth on Tuesday, the 7th February, 1710, and arrived at the Cape of Good Hope on Wednesday, the 10th May, whence Weltden sent to his masters in London a letter full of professions of duty.[2] "We might have been here sooner," he wrote, "had we not met with great calms and small winds near the equinoctial, which continued with us four or five weeks. Your servants aboard the *King William* are all in health and good order, your soldiers likewise. When we came near this place we had strong winds and thick weather with a great sea whereby we lost our main and mizen top masts. At that time we concluded to go by the Cape and proceed directly for Bengal but our course in a few hours was stopped by great rains and a south-east wind, which caused us to put for the port; and here we arrived the next evening. Your ship *King William* proves very strong, tight, and a great sailer. We hope to go from here on Tuesday next, the 16th, and according to orders shall make the best of our way for the Bay, where I hope to act for you faithfully and diligently."

Towards the middle of July, 1710, the *King William* galley reached Bengal. On the 18th of the month a letter was received in Calcutta from Weltden announcing his arrival at Balasor. Samuel Blount, a member of the Council, was at once sent down the river with a letter of congratulation and various conveniences for the president and his family, and many others besides hastened, of their own accord, to meet their new chief. On the 19th Weltden with his family embarked on the *Mary* buoyer under a salute of 21 guns, and on the evening of the 20th July he reached Calcutta. He was "met at his landing by most of the Europeans in the town and the natives in such crowds that it was difficult to pass to the fort, where he was conducted by the Worshipful John Russell and Abraham Adams, Esquires, and the Council. The packet was opened and the commission read, after which the usual ceremony given on such occasions by firing guns, and the keys of the fort delivered."[3]

[1] The original letter dated the 16 Dec. is in the Court Miscellanies, Vol. II, quoted in the addenda.

[2] The original letter is in the Court Miscellanies, Vol. II, quoted in the addenda.

[3] See Summaries, § 391, in the first volume of this work; also the log of the *King William* in the addenda to this volume.

The records are provokingly reticent with regard to the doings of the Weltden family in Calcutta. I should have liked to know whether the harpsichord arrived safely, how they managed to tune it, what the ladies thought of Miss Weltden's new frocks, and how the English servants liked their life in a steamy Bengal factory. But of all this there is nothing. We can hardly doubt that Weltden as a stranger and interloper was not popular, and hence what little we do hear of him is not in his favour. His administration seems to have left only three traces behind it of any permanent nature. He began the construction of some buildings on the river front by which the fourth side of the fort was completed;[1] he appointed his son Edward an ensign in the garrison;[2] and he gained for himself a reputation for corruption, which was long afterwards remembered in Calcutta. As Alexander Hamilton tells us, "His term of governing was very short, but he took as short a way to be enriched by it by harassing the people to fill his coffers. Yet he was very shy in taking bribes, referring those honest folks who trafficked that way to the discretion of his wife and daughter, to make the best bargain they could about the sum to be paid and to pay the money into their hands."[3]

On the 4th March, 1711,[4] the *Success* arrived with a packet from England in which Weltden's commission was revoked and Ralph Sheldon was appointed president with John Russell as second and Robert Hedges as third. Sheldon being dead the succession fell to Russell to whom on the 7th March the late governor gave up the Company's cash, the balance being Rs. 61,200-7-9. The Council made him a sufficient allowance for board and lodging, while he remained at Calcutta to complete the business transactions by which he hoped to make a new fortune in the East. At the end of the year, the Weltden family returned to England on the *Sherborne*.[5]

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[1] See Summaries, § 451.
[2] See Summaries, § 745.
[3] Alex. Hamilton's *East Indies*, Vol. II, p. 10 (edition of 1727).
[4] See Summaries §§ 444, 445, 447.
[5] Summaries, § 526.

CHAPTER II.

THE VOYAGE OF THE *SHERBORNE*.

THE ship on which the discredited governor and his family intended to make their passage to England had brought out to India a far greater than Anthony Weltden. In January, 1712, few people in Calcutta paid much attention to William Hamilton, the runaway Scotch doctor whom the council had recently appointed second surgeon. Yet of all the Company's servants at this time it is his name alone that is preserved in the history of British India as the great benefactor of the English in Bengal. Thus the narrative of the return of President Weltden and the homeward voyage of the *Sherborne* must be postponed in favour of the far more important story of the outward voyage of the *Sherborne* and early career of Dr. William Hamilton.

William Hamilton was a cadet of the noble family of the Hamiltons of Dalzell, which traced its origin to Gavin, third son of James, Lord Hamilton in the fifteenth century.[1] Fifth in descent from him was James Hamilton of Dalzell, who married Jean the daughter of Sir John Henderson of Fordell, by whom he had a large family. His large estates, secured to him in 1663 by a charter under the seal of Charles II, were divided at his death in 1688, and the farm of Boggs, or Boogs, in the parish of Bothwell, Lanarkshire, fell to his third son, James.[2]

Of this James, the first of the house of Boggs little is recorded, but of his only son John we are told that he was "persecuted for his religious opinions" which were displeasing to the Episcopalian Government of the restored Stuarts, and was "brought to much trouble for refusing to take the test."[3] To John of Boggs were born seven sons, of whom the second William was destined to become famous in the annals of British

[1] See Sir Robert Douglas's *Baronage of Scotland*, I, 463, also John Anderson's *Historical and Geneological Memoirs of the House of Hamilton's*.

[2] See Douglas's *Baronage*, I, 464. Douglas, however, erroneously makes John of Boggs, the son of James of Dalzell whereas he was the grandson. This mistake is corrected by Anderson.

[3] See Anderson's *Memoirs*, 237 (edition of 1825).

India and to "raise his name to the four quarters by curing the King of Kings."[1] Beyond his parentage we know nothing certain of William Hamilton's early life. His boyhood was probably passed at Bothwell, then even more than now the garden of Scotland, a swelling stretch of yellow farmland, shaded by green groves and orchards, sloping from the upland braes to the murmuring Clyde. The son of a Covenanting and persecuted father he was no doubt early imbued with the political and religious tenets of the extreme Presbyterians, and must have often listened to the story of their sufferings, how they had fought in vain against Monmouth and Claverhouse at the narrow bridge of Bothwell and had fled to hide themselves in the dens and caves of the earth. As a young man he may have entered the University of Glasgow, and perhaps it is his name which appears among the signatures to a protest, drawn up in 1696, denouncing conspiracies against the life of William III, and promising to avenge the King's death should he die by violence.[2] With more likelihood

[1] Anderson in op. cit. gives John of Boggs's family thus :—

1. James, his heir ; 2. William, who was in the navy service; 3. Daniel, a major in the army ; 4. Alexander, master of a trading vessel to the West Indies; 5. David, master of a trading vessel to the coast of Guinea ; 6. Thomas, a surgeon at Bath ; and 7. John, a Colonel in Major Hamilton's battalion. William Hamilton in his will, dated the 27th October, 1719, describes his father as "my honourable father, John Hamilton of Boogs in the parish of Bothwell."

[2] Unfortunately the rolls of *alumni* in Scotch Universities do not seem to record the father's name so it is impossible to identify William Hamilton satisfactorily with any particular student. The librarian of the University of St. Andrews has kindly given me the following entries: "1694, Mar. 30. St. Leonard's College (Matriculated) G. Hamiltono, and 1699, Feb. 22, St. Leonard's College (Matriculated) Gul Hamiltono. The Christian names are supposed to be in Latin." The Assistant Clerk of the Edinburgh University tells me that "There was a William Hamilton attending the University in 1694." The Clerk of the Senate of the University of Glasgow wrote to me very kindly as follows :—"The name is a common one and occurs several times in the University lists of students *circa* 1700, but without sufficient particulars for identification. The name William Hamilton occurs in a list of students under Professor Carmichael, 1696, in a list of students under Professor Law 1707 ; as the holder of the Hyndford Bursary, 1707 ; in a list of students under Professor Dunlop, 1708 ; and in a list of Laureati (those who received degrees in Arts), 1710 ; as well as in the list of students of Theology, 1698 and 1703. Professor Carmichael taught Moral Philosophy ; Professor Law, Philosophy ; and Professor Dunlop, Greek. The name also occurs in a list of students who (among others) signed a bond in 1696 protesting against conspiracies menacing the life of King William, and engaging the signatories to avenge his death should he die by violence." The name of William Hamilton is not found at this early date on the rolls of the Royal Colleges of Physicians or of Surgeons in Edinburgh. Of course it is quite possible that our William Hamilton like his great uncle Sir David Hamilton the Court Physician, studied medicine abroad at Leyden or Rheins, or some other continental school.

The *Album Studiosorum Academiae Lugoduno Batoviae* records the names of two William Hamiltons, about whom the archivaris Profr. Dr. Muller has given me the following details :—

(*a*) Hamilton, Gulielmus, Scotus, inscribed the 30th September 1701, then 22 years old. Left in 1703 without a degree.

(*b*) Hamilton, Wilhelmus Scotus, inscribed the 27th August 1704, then 23 years old, living at the house of Dirock Kor in 1705, 1706. Left without a degree.

it may be conjectured that he became attached to his cousin Anna, the daughter of Robert Hamilton of Wishaw,[1] and, in the hope of speedily gaining enough to marry on bade good-bye to home and country and went "to make the crown a pound" in the distant east.

At any rate the earliest mention of William Hamilton in the India Office records occurs under the date of the 12th November, 1709, when he signed a receipt for £ 7, being two months impress paid him in advance for his services as Surgeon of the frigate *Sherborne*.[2]

For a young doctor thus to begin his professional career with a voyage to India was by no means uncommon; but the peculiar characters of William Hamilton and of his commander Henry Cornwall led in this instance to unexpected issues. If the few indications now left us are to be trusted, William Hamilton was a man of great and unmistakable ability with an insight into character which gained him influence over his fellow men, but he was wanting in ambition and hopefulness, and his strength of will varied. Between Hamilton and Cornwall there was a most wonderful contrast of character. While Hamilton had ability without self-assertion, Cornwall had self-assertion, without ability. A man of good family, with a disposition, honest, energetic, and persevering, he had no tact, no self-control, no insight into character; always believing himself in the right he was generally in the wrong. About the year 1700, he had left the navy in which he had been employed for twelve years,[3] and entered the service of the East India Company, where through the influence of his great friends he had hoped for speedy promotion. In this hope he was disappointed. For several years he was left unnoticed among the sea-faring men at Madras,[4] the captain perhaps of some small local ship, and became involved with a certain Elizabeth Browne, whom he in the end promised to marry expecting through her to get preferment in England.[5] Her recommendations, however, proved of little avail. Returning home in 1707, Cornwall found great difficulty in getting any employment, married, ran into debt, and was at last glad to find himself in command even of a small ship.[6]

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[1] The mention of her in William Hamilton's will is surely significant.

[2] See Receipt Book of the *Sherborne*, page 4; India Office Marine Records, 148B., extracted in the addenda.

[3] See in the Court Miscellanies VIII, Cornwall's letter to the Court dated the 2nd Sept., 1713, also ib, IX, a letter signed by Lord Winchester and others, 5th Oct., 1714, extracted in the addenda.

[4] See the lists of Madras European Inhabitants, 1707—1780, in the India Office.

[5] See his letter in the Madras Public Consultations, 19th Feb., 1711.

[6] *Ib.*

The *Sherborne* was a frigate of only 250 tons, carrying twenty-two guns.[1] In September, 1709, she had been taken up for a pepper voyage[2] and was with such hesitation despatched to Bencoolen. On the 11th January, 1710, a muster was taken by Mr. Blakeley at Portsmouth, and the ship's Company returned as consisting of 52 officers and seamen and 19 soldiers.[3] Leaving England some time in February the *Sherborne* arrived at Bencoolen after an uneventful voyage of some six months. On the 7th August she left bound for the east coast of India.[4] The evil fate which pursued Captain Cornwall throughout his life now overtook him. As men then reckoned, the *Sherborne* was a small ship of little defence, a heavy sailer and indifferently manned;[5] and her crew had been brought to the verge of mutiny by the harsh treatment they had received from their Captain who caned or whipped them for the slightest faults.[6] On the 1st September, the ship was sailing along the shoaling coast of Ceylon. The weather was fine and the lead was kept going, when at six o'clock in the evening, the ship, with all sails standing, struck in nine fathoms of water upon a spit of sand at Mullaittivu to the north of Trincomalee, eighty miles from Point Pedro.[7] According to one account every effort was made to get the ship off, but it seems clear that the men cared little what became of her. At midnight her captain left her to seek help from strangers. After twenty-three hours in an open boat Cornwall landed at Point Pedro, and made his way to Jaffnapatam.[8] Here he was kindly received by the Dutch governor who sent him back with as many sloops as could be spared.[9] Meanwhile the crew had deserted the ship.

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[1] See Miscellanies II, 234. The log of the *Sherborne* is lost.

[2] See Cornwall's letter offering her to the Court in the Court Miscellanies I also the Fort General letter of 2nd Feb., 1712-3, para 9.

[3] See Miscellanies II, 287. "A list of the names of the officers and seamen belonging to the *Sherborne* frigate, Captain Henry Cornwall, Commander, mustered at Portsmouth the 11th January, 1709 (*i.e.*, 10) by Mr. Blakley—Henry Cornwall, Commander; John Brocket first mate; John Cooke, second mate; John Tempest, third; Chas. Wiberg, fourth; William Hamilton, Surgeon; Henry Price, pusser; forty-five other officers and seamen, and 19 soldiers." From the ledger of the *Sherborne* (Marine Records, 148, C) it appears that the Captain received £10 a month; the first mate £6; the second, £4—10; the third, £3; the fourth, £2; the Surgeon £ 3—10; and Archibald Liston the Surgeon mate £2.]

[4] See a letter from Fort St. George dated 27th December 1710 in the India Office. The *Sherborne* had on board as a passenger Mr. Harrison who afterwards became Governor of Fort St. George.

[5] See Madras Public Consultations, 17th July, 1711.

[6] See their complaints in the Bengal Public Consultations for the 19th, 20th and 23rd October, 1710.

See Fort St. George General letter to the Court dated 27th Dec., 1710—11, para. 20, in the India Office, a loose paper.

[8] *Ib.*

[9] *Ib.* para. 21.

Meeting their captain as he was returning from Jaffnapatam, the mutineers told him that he need trouble himself no more about the *Sherborne;* her decks had fallen and she was broken to pieces.[1] Not a man would consent to return to his duty till he had received his discharge,[2] and it was only with the assistance of the Dutch that the ship was on the 8th September got clear of the sand, and brought to anchor off Point Pedro. She was found to have sustained comparatively little damage, but it was agreed on all hands that the safest course now left was to sail straight for Bengal.[3] On arriving in the Hugli at the beginning of October the crew would have again deserted had not the Council at Fort William in response to the urgent representations of the Captain sent strict orders to every officer and every man to obey his commander and do his duty. Undersuch compulsion the ship was brought up the river to Calcutta by the 16th October. A protracted enquiry was held into the mutinous conduct of the crew and many of the officers and men were examined. They refused to serve under Cornwall any longer, and the Council, knowing that it would be impossible to reman the ship, was afraid to proceed to extremities. At length on the 26th October, having received promises of better treatment from Cornwall, they consented to go on board again, all except the second mate John Cooke and he was ordered to be sent to England for punishment.[4]

But this apparent settlement of the quarrel did not secure approval from the Court at home who sympathised with the men, nor did it meet with much success in Calcutta.[5] In the end most of the men deserted, and when the *Sherborne* arrived at Madras in February, 1711, she had on board out of her complement of fifty only nineteen men and boys. Peremptory orders were given to make up the full number, and on the 3rd March, the *Sherborne* was despatched with reinforcements to Cuddalore and Fort St. David where the English were engaged in hostilities with the Rajah of Jingi.[6]

What share had Hamilton taken, up to the present time, in dispute between Cornwall and the crew? It would be difficult for a man of his ability to tolerate the pig-headed Captain, but it was certainly his interest to do so. Did he then openly side with the men, or did he

[1] See Bengal Public Consultations of the 19th, 20th, and 23rd October, 1710.

[2] *Ib.*

[3] See the Fort St. George general letter quoted above, para. 22. Mr Harrison did not go on in the *Sherborne.*

[4] See Bengal Public Consultations for October 1710.

[5] See Bengal general letter from the Court, of the 28th Dec., 1711, para. 22.

[6] See Madras Public Consultations of the 1st and 19th February and of the 3rd March.

keep quiet? It would seem that hitherto he had patiently endured. His name was not mentioned at the enquiry into the mutiny held in Calcutta. He did not desert his post with the faithless majority. He went with his ship from Calcutta to Madras and from Madras to Cuddalore. There for the first time, as far as we know, his patience gave way and he tried to leave the *Sherborne*.

It was suggested in March by the authorities at Fort St. David that the services of Dr. Hamilton were required ashore, but Cornwall protested so vigorously that the suggestion was dropped.[1] Farmer, the Deputy Governor of Fort St. David, forbade him to quit his post, but the third in the Council, Baker, was more favourably disposed. On the evening of the 3rd May, 1711, the Doctor informed Baker that the government had given him permission to go to Madras, and in confirmation produced a letter from his kinsman Captain Hamilton. On this Baker not only gave him leave but furnished him with the means to go. That night William Hamilton took his fate in his hands, deserted his duty, and made his escape to Madras in a country boat under a false pretence. Captain Cornwall reported the desertion to the Council of Fort St. George in a letter which bears evident trace of his violent temper. "Last night my Surgeon Alexander Hamilton,"—the captain was too angry to remember his doctor's correct name, "made his escape in a boat from Cuddalore, producing a letter from Captain Hamilton to Mr. Baker, wherein was inserted he had leave from the Governor of Fort St. George to proceed forthwith to that place, and that Governor Fraser and his Council had written to Governor Farmer to that effect, Mr. Baker having inclined to act contrary to Governor Farmer's order, gave him leave, and assisted him with a boat, so I presume before this arrives he'l be incognito according to Captain Hamilton's directions; perhaps his ship may be thought the securest place or so . . that part I must refer to your Hon^{r} &c^{a} Council, and cant omitt saying yor Hon^{rs} countenance to this Vile fellow has occasioned this proceed^{g}. I humbly request your Hon^{r} &c^{a} Councill will put up an Order at the Sea gate that no Commander shall carry him from the place on what pretensions soever & under what penalty Yo^{r} Hon^{r} &c^{a} Councill shall think fitt. Cap^{n} Hamilton being a relation is mostly to be suspected, so beg he may be order'd in p ticular and the ships in the Road searched Immediately if yor

[1] See a letter to Fort St. George from the Council at Fort St David, and another from Captain Cornwall dated 13th March, 1711, Nos. 449 and 450, in the Madras Press List of Records. Captain Cornwall's letter is written in such evident haste and passion that it is barely intelligible.

Hon^{r} &c^{a} aprove the same that there may be no pretensions for any other Nation to carry him off. I humbly request y^{r} notes may be writt In several Languages all the gentlemen here may judge of my treatment to him and what Liberties he had to serve himself—yor Hon^{r} &c^{a} have already received a protest upon this man's acco^{t} from all my ships Company they will certainly prefer the same. So I hope Your Hon^{r} &c^{a} will seriously consider this, and of what consequence it may be. I hear there is several Surgeons at Madrass I had much rather have any than him, but without one my people will be very much disatisfied and not without reason this comes in some hast so I hope Yo^{r} Hon^{r} will pardon.[1]"

In consequence of this letter the Council of Fort St. George sent for Dr. William Hamilton on the 7th May and ordered him to prepare to go on board the *Sherborne* as soon as she returned to Madras. But there is no evidence that he ever obeyed this order. On the contrary he probably continued his flight from Madras to Calcutta.

In the ledger of the *Sherborne* the account of William Hamilton, "Chyrurgion," is closed with the scornful word "run," and his life's reckoning might well have closed with the same shameful entry, were it not that the divine accountant is more long suffering than man. Hamilton lived to rue bitterly the false step he had taken, for in leaving his ship he left for ever home and country, father and kindred, and all that might have been, had he returned to marry his Anna and make his name as a great doctor in the land of his birth. Yet he lived to wipe out the memory of his false step by actions which brought lasting benefit to his nation, for from the hour of his leaving the *Sherborne* he belongs for ever to British India. On the 27th December, 1711, William Hamilton was appointed second surgeon at Calcutta.

Meanwhile Anthony Weltden was stowing goods on the *Sherborne* and making final preparations to leave Calcutta. The little ship could hardly find room enough for her cargo. The Company's goods, valued at £42,000, filled some 550 or 560 bales; Weltden's clothes, linen, and various stores for the voyage were stowed in the sail room in some forty chests; and the guard room had to be enlarged from the bulk heads of the gun room to the after hatchway to take in what remained.[2] Thus heavily laden the *Sherborne* began her last fatal voyage on the 7th January, 1712.[3]

She was ordered to sail in company with the *St. George* but on Wednesday, the 13th February she was separated from her consort in

[1] Copied for me through the kindness of Mr. A. T. Pringle from volume No. 12 of "Letters to Fort St. George for the year 1711." See Madras Press List, No. 503 of 1711.

[2] See Simcock's statement given in the addenda.

[3] Summaries, § 526.

a storm. She was then west of Ceylon in the latitude of eight degrees south. Two months later[1] off the Cape of Good Hope she met three French men of war from Toulon commanded by Monsieur Roquemador to whom she fell an easy prey and was carried off to the Isle de Bourbon. One of the French ships, the *Adelaide*, had lost her main mast and it was thought best to send her back to France with the bulk of the captured goods and Governor Weltden, while the *Sherborne*, now styled the *Charbon*, with the other two ships returned to India.

At the end of the year 1712, the *Adelaide* reached Port Louis in France. On the 20th January, 1713,[2] the *Sherborne* was condemned as lawful prize by the Admiralty Court of Vannes, and her goods adjudicated to the Sieur de Crozat, by whom the three privateers had been fitted out. The English Company had made great efforts to redeem the goods, but, as what they had bought in India for some £42,000 was in France estimated to worth at least £1,50,000, the negotiations fell through.[3]

Weltden, who remained for nearly three months at Port Louis trying to recover his effects, which he valued at £15,000, arrived in Paris about the end of March, 1713,[4] and thence returned to England, where he demanded compensation of the Company. In October, 1714, after considerable delay, his demands were submitted to arbitration, and on the 5th November he was awarded £1,200 in satisfaction of all claims.[5] On the 12th January, 1715, he wrote from Winchester Street to tell the secretary to the Company that he was in great pain from gout and could not come in person, as he had intended, to receive his money.[6] In March, as we learn from the second codicil to his will, he was in great distress of mind owing to the misconduct of his daughter Mary who had married a Mr Griffin, a man with another wife still living, as her father feared.[7] On the 13th March, Anthony Weltden died in London, and was buried at Well, in Lincolnshire, on the 24th. Here too his wife was buried in 1717,[8] and the property soon passed into other hands.[9]

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[1] On the 17th April, 1712. See the Report of the Committee on the loss of the *Sherborne* dated 28th January, 1713. Miscellanies IV, India Office, MSS. extracted in the addenda.

[2] See Mr Simcock's statement, also Monsieur Crozat's answer to the Company's memorial given in the addenda.

[3] See Miscellanies IV, extracts given in the addenda.

[4] See Mr Arbuthnott's letter dated Rouen, April 22, 1713, given in the addenda.

[5] See extracts from the Court Book XLVI given in the addenda.

[6] See his letter in the addenda.

[7] See his will in the addenda.

[8] See entries in the parish register of St Mary's, Well, Lincoln, given in the addenda

[9] There are no later entries about the Weltdens, and Mr. Tatham, the rector of Claxby, says that "early in the 18th century the property *certainly* belonged to the Bateman family."

CHAPTER III.

THE END OF THE WAR WITH FRANCE.

THE Court of Directors had no knowledge of Weltden's alleged malpractices when they sent out the orders and instructions in consequence of which John Russell became President and Governor of Fort William. The reasons which they assigned for the change were that they wished to give their servants all reasonable encouragement to the faithful, active and zealous, and that they thought Mr. Sheldon had not been so kindly dealt with. "The good account we have had of Mr. Sheldon's general character," they wrote, "and regard to his long service in India has prevailed with us to make this alteration. We had this further view therein and in making Mr. Russell second, to encourage all our servents to persevere in well doing with the hopes that if by their standing and merit they rise to or bear the top of our service and are deserving, they shall not have others placed over then."[1] The instructions given to Weltden were repeated and particularly recommended to his successor, and it was laid down as a general rule that the President was to take more than ordinary care that all the Company's orders were observed and that under him did their duty in their different stations.[2]

[1] Letter from Court of Bengal, dated the 5th July, 1710, paras. 10 and 11.
[2] *Ib.*, para 12.

Thus by the rule of seniority John Russell became Governor of Fort William. Yet he was not without claims to a leading position, for his family was ancient and honourable.[1] His grandfather, Sir Francis Russell, third baronet, was the eldest son and heir of William Russell of Chippenham, Cambridgeshire, created first baronet in 1629. His father was Sir John Russell, fourth baronet, and his mother Frances, the youngest and favourite daughter of Oliver Cromwell. John the third and posthumous son was born in London on the 4th October 1670.[2] On the 22nd November, 1693, he was elected a factor for the East India Company[3] and arrived in this capacity in Bengal, on the 3rd December 1694. On the 17th December,[4] 1697, he married his first wife Rebecca, the sister of Governor Eyre,[5] by whom he had one son and three daughters. On the 2nd February, 1704, he was appointed fourth in the United Company's Council,[6] and on the 26th April, 1709, succeeded Sheldon as Chairman for the Old Company.[7] On the 20th July, 1710, in conjunction with Abraham Adams, he made over to Weltden[8] the government which he now resumed with undivided authority after an interval of seven and-a-half months.

The war of the Spanish Succession had now entered upon its final stage. October, 1710, had witnessed the fall of the Whigs, and by the end of the year, 1711, Marlborough was dismissed from the great office of Captain General. The whole policy of the new Tory Government was directed to speedy termination of hostilities. But the end was not as yet and the consequences of the struggle were still felt from time to time in Calcutta during the first two years of Russell's administration.

The year 1711 opened with an alarm at Calcutta that the French were in the Bay. At this time shipping, with the exception of the *King William*, was at the mouth of the river on the point of sailing for England. On the night of the 3rd December a letter came from Balasor with the news that four French men-of-war were at anchor in the road and that three more ships supposed to be prizes, had been seen in the offing. The Council and the Company's captains in

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[1] See Baronets' Pedigreets, IV, 269, 270 in the College of Arms, London; Noble's History of the Protectoral House of Cromwell, II, 414, 3rd ed. 1787, and Lipscomb's History of Buckinghamshire, II, 194 *et seq.* 1847.

[2] Noble op. cit.

[3] See the Court Books sub date

[4] Early Annals I, 235, § 40.

[5] See Noble op. cit.

[6] Early Annals, I, 238, § 46.

[7] *Ib.*, I, 315, § 310.

[8] *Ib.*, I, 337, § 391.

Calcutta were hastily summoned, and orders were sent off recalling all the ships from Saugor up into the river and warning them to prepare for a possible attack.[1] The French, however, did not care to trust their ships in so dangerous a river as the Hugli, and they soon withdrew southward along the coast. By the middle of January, the alarm they caused had died away. The smaller ships, the *Bouverie* and the *Sherborne* were sent to Madras, while the *Susanna* and the *King William* were sent directly to England.[2] None of these ships fell a prey to the French in this year. In October the English had the good fortune to recapture one of the enemy's prizes,[3] but in December, news came from Madras that on the other side of India, the *Dutchess* had been taken.[4] The French, it was said, gave out that they intended to return to Pondicherry. When last seen, however, on the 20th December, they were off Mangalore and appeared to be proceeding to Mocha.[5]

The most disgraceful loss of the year was the capture of the *Jane* at Rio de Janeiro. This vessel, a small frigate of 180 tons, with 36 men and 20 guns,[6] had sailed from England for Bencoolen in April, 1711,[7] having on board Mr. John Collett, the Deputy Governor of that factory. She also carried one of the earliest contributions made by the English to the missionary cause in the east, 1,500 copies of St. Matthew's Gospel in Portuguese, catechetical and practical books for the use of the missionaries at Tranquebar and the chaplains at Madras, Calcutta, and Bombay, a printing press, types, and paper, and a printer, Mr. Jonas Finck.[8] In August, her Captain, John Austin, "on pretence of want of provision and to refresh her men," but in reality for the sake of his own private trade, put in at Rio de Janeiro.[9] Here he loitered about in spite of ample warnings till the 1st September, when Monsieur de Guay with fifteen sails of men-of-war frigates and two bomb vessels entered the harbour. The 7,000 Portuguese who should have defended the place abandoned it straightway to the enemy. Of the newly arrived Lisbon fleet three ships were burnt, and the fourth ran ashore. In three days the French were absolute masters of the town, and had

[1] Summaries, § 428. Log of *King William*, 1st Jan., 1711.
[2] *Ib.*, § 432. Log of *King William*, 12 Jan., 1711.
[3] *Ib.*, § 512.
[4] *It.*, § 523.
[5] *Ib.*, § 542.
[6] Miscellanies, III, 33.
[7] Court Book XLIV, 14th. Ap., 1711.
[8] Tanner MS. in the Bodleian. This information was kindly given me by Sir W. W. Hunter.
Summaries, § 591. Letter from Collett, 15th Oct., 1711.

gathered a rich harvest of plunder. Captain Austin, after refusing to land the Company's treasure and secure it in the country, as he did his own, though he lay so far up the river that the French never offered to attack him, sent off his mate in a boat and shamefully surrendered his ship without so much as a summons, and after taking bills upon England for his own money returned to France with the French squadron. Collett, after a fortnight of vain attempts to purchase another vessel, on which to continue his voyage, found that he could redeem the *Jane* and her cargo for £3,500, which he was glad to do. In May, 1712, he reached Madras having touched at the Cape on his way, and brought with him the news that there were hopes of peace.

Formal negotiations had, in fact, been opened at Utrecht in January, 1712. On the 11th August, a cessation of arms was agreed upon, and might have been agreed upon earlier, had it not been for the absurd quarrel between footmen of Count Rechteren and of Monsieur Mesnager, which held all the affairs of Europe in suspense and furnished numerous topics for "Coffee-house Debates."[1] But the cessation of arms, as we have seen, came too late to save the *Sherborne*, and later on in the year Monsieur Crozat's privateers, appearing in the Bay of Bengal nearly succeeded in capturing another of the Company's ships.

In September news was received in Calcutta that the three French ships were cruising off Point Palmiras, and measures had to be devised to warn Madras and prevent the English merchantmen expected in the Bay from being surprised.[2] For this purpose the *Russell* galley, "a good sailing vessel just in her ballast, ... with a good look out kept at the top-mast-head," was sent out over the Braces and along the coast, a voyage which at this season "might be performed in twelve days."[3] At one time the Calcutta government even contemplated fitting out a squadron, in conjunction with the Dutch, "to clear these parts of the French;" but the Dutch refused to co-operate.[4] Neither was the mission of the *Russell* galley successful, for she herself was speedily captured,[5] and in any case her warnings would have come too late.

The galley had been sent off on the 5th September; on the 4th the French privateers had already fallen in with their prey. It was the

[1] Addison's *Spectator*, No. 481.
[2] Summaries, §§ 618, 620.
[3] *Ib.*, § 624 Log of the Derby, 5 Sep., 1712.
[4] *Ib.*, § 625, 627, 629.
[5] *Ib.*, § 668.

English build of the *Sherborne*, aided by a false show of English colours which nearly led to the capture of the *Marlborough* off the Black Pagoda. The story of the encounter is set down with full nautical detail in the ship's log. At first Matthew Martin, the Captain of the *Marlborough*, though not trusting the false colours, allowed the *Sherborne* to come close up to the leeward, and sent his yawl towards the *Eclatant* to discover what ship it was. As the boat put off, the *Eclatant* furled her sprit sail, and showed her broadside with the lower tier of ports open. Martin, recalling the yawl, and cutting away some small boats, tacked and stood off. At half past one in the afternoon the *Eclatant* and the *Sherborne* hoisted French colours and gave chase. The *Marlborough* was then within half gun-shot distance of them, but her captain was determined to show a clean pair of heels. He ordered every thing that might encumber the working of the ship to be bore overboard, and himself set the example by sacrificing his own goods to considerable value. Yet the *Sherborne* kept abreast of the *Marlborough*, firing briskly into her, while the *Eclatant*, on her weather quarter, bore under her stern, and tried to rake her fore and aft. Martin, having cleared the decks, replied to the *Sherborne* with his broadside, and to the *Eclatant* with his stern chase. Whenever the breeze sprang up it appeared that the *Marlborough* was a better sailer than any of the French ships, and she drew away out of gunshot. But when the wind dropped, the Frenchman, getting out his boats, managed to tow the *Eclatant* close up to the English ship. This manoeuvre was twice defeated. On the second occasion the *Eclatant* and the *Marlborough* were hotly engaged from 9 to 11 in the morning of Friday, the 5th September. "Then a small gale sprang up and towing with our pinnace ahead we outsailed him." It began to look black and squally. "The wind came to the East, East-North-East and round to the North-North-West with a great deal of rain. . . . . In the afternoon it blew pretty fresh." So the *Marlborough* in the end shot clear of her pursuer, and, "keeping the wind," hauled in for the shore.

On Saturday the 6th the chase was renewed. Martin lost some time in trying to find an entrance to the Chilka lake which he mistook for a bay. The French ships came on, making all the sail they could, but the *Marlborough* standing close into the shore kept well out of reach. That night Martin put a pole, with a candle and lantern at the end of it, into a well-balasted half tub, and sent it astern to amuse the French. The next day a west wind carried them out to sea, and all sight of enemy was lost. The Court of Directors presented

the captain of the *Marlborough* with a medal, but they complained to Russell about the loss of the galley, for which they were unwilling to pay.[1]

The news of the peace of Utrecht, signed on the 11th April 1713 (N. S.), was sent to Bengal "by a Dutch conveyance" in a letter dated the 24th April (O. S.), and must have reached Calcutta in less than four months, for in August three French ships sailed up the Hugli, and on the 27th their commodore dined with the Governor and Council at Calcutta, "and returned Thanks for the assistance of the English Pylots and the Sloops (that belonged to private people), who brought him up to Rogues river."[2] Henceforth for many years to come there was peace and amity between English and French, only disturbed occasionally by a quarrel about salutes[3] or an alarm of renewed hostilities.[4]

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[1] See Bengal General Letter from the Court, 15 Feb. 1716, para 22.
[2] Summaries, § 778.
[3] *Ib.*, § 953.
[4] *Ib.*, § 958.

CHAPTER IV.

FIGHTING FOR THE CROWN OF INDIA.

THE war with the French, limited as it was at this time in India to the sea, did not after all greatly concern the merchants in Calcutta, who were in fact far more jealous of their Dutch allies than of their French enemies. Much more keenly concerned were the English in Bengal at the quarrels and contests which took place on land between the different Indian princes and rulers.

About the same time as Russell became President, the English resettled the factory at Cassimbazar, where the buildings were fast falling into ruin.[1] Robert Hedges the second in the Council arrived in his new barge, about the middle of March, with Page, Stackhouse, and Ange, as his assistants.[2] The direction of the factory at Patna, a post of no small difficulty and danger, was undertaken by Pattle.[3] For his second he was given Browne. Crisp and Pratt were sent up with him to learn the country language and to qualify themselves for the Company's service.[4] In compliance with directions received from home the Council made an effort at retrenchment. They reduced the pay of the river pilots and dismissed a number of soldiers and other subordinates.[5] They anticipated peace, but, while they were thinking of it, the forces of unrest in India were making ready for the battle.

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[1] Summaries, § 374 in Vol. I.
[2] *Ib.*, §§ 429, 443, and 453.
[3] *Ib.*, § 426.
[4] *Ib.*, §§ 434, 436.
[5] *Ib.*, §§ 454, 456, 458.

On his return to Bengal at the end of the year 1710, as Treasurer and Deputy Governor, Murshid Qulī, or, as history now begins to call him, Ja'far Khān, found himself in point of fact the supreme authority in the Lower Provinces. The nominal governor was Prince 'Aẓīmu-sh-shān, Bāhādur Shāh's second son; but he was away with his father at Lahor, his attention being wholly absorbed in the struggle with the rebellious Sikhs and in the advance of his own interests. For, though only the second son, yet as the favourite adviser and chief agent of the sovereign, as well as the ruler of the richest province in the empire, he seemed at one time the most likely successor to the throne. His kindness of heart had secured him some devoted adherents. In Bengal he was represented by his son Prince Farrukhsīyar, a young man of twenty-eight, whom he disliked and distrusted, and by Khān Jahān Bāhādur, 'Izzu-d-daulah, a disagreeable and conceited fellow upon whose forlorn condition at Delhi 'Aẓīmu-sh-shān had taken pity, and for whom he had with difficulty procured the offices of governor of Orissa and of deputy under Farrukhsīyar. This Khān Jahān Bāhādur arrived in Rājmahal at the beginning of June, 1711,[1] where he seems to have done his best to ingratiate himself with the English by allowing their salt-petre boats to pass safely down the river and by granting them an order for free trade;[2] but his authority was of little account. Nearer home the English had for the time a far more powerful friend Ẓeyāu-d-dīn Khān, the imperial admiral and governor of Hugli, whom they constantly consulted in their diplomatic relations, and through whom they were negotiating for rescripts from the emperor and for letters patent from Prince 'Aẓīmu-sh-shān.[3] But in September, 1711, in accordance with the representations of Ja'far Khān, who was jealous of an independent government in Bengal, Ẓeyāu-d-dīn was deprived of his offices[4] and Walī Beg was placed in charge of Hugli.[5]

The English were thus left without any help face to face with their old enemy, the redoutable Ja'far Khān. As soon as they heard of his arrival at Murshidābād they wrote him a "complementing" letter telling him that Mr. Hedges, the Chief of the Cassimbazar factory, would shortly wait upon him;[6] but he was not to be softened by polite attentions. He demanded large sums of money from the

[1] Summaries, § 474.
[2] *Ib.*, § 538.
[3] *Ib.*, §§ 437, 468, 469, 470, 481, 482, 485.
[4] *Ib.*, § 507.
[5] *Ib.*, § 519.
[6] *Ib.*, § 427.

English, and did his best to stop all their boats and business.[1] By the end of July, 1711, the Calcutta council lost all patience. They ordered their representative at Cassimbazar to inform Ja'far Khān that, since he would consent to no moderate terms, they would seize the Mogul ships passing Fort William, would report him to the emperor, and would withdraw their factory from Cassimbazar.[2] These threats had the usual effect. Ja'far Khān became more conciliatory. In October he proposed to grant a pass to the English for their trade in the Lower Provinces and to procure imperial rescript and letters patent for the same on consideration of 30,000 rupees to be paid on receipt of his pass and 23,500 on receipt of the rescripts. With this offer the English thought it best to close.[3]

At the same time they had not given up their purpose of applying directly to Delhi for the confirmation and extension of their commercial privileges. The present which Governor Pitt had originally got together to send to the Mogul had been transferred to Calcutta, and it was now proposed that a great embassy should go with it from Bengal to the imperial court, should represent the grievances of the English Company in the Bay and on the Coromandel and Malabar Coasts, and should secure imperial grants settling and Guaranteeing their position in every part of India.[4] At the beginning of March, 1712,[5] the present, which had been carefully revised, was lying packed in boats, ready to go up the river, and the Council was considering whom to send with it as ambassadors, when the news reached Calcutta that the emperor had died at Lahor.

The usual confusion followed Ja'far Khān formed a great armed camp for his defence, mounted all his guns, put his elephants and [illegible]e soldiers in readiness and kept his foot in strict discipline, while [illegible]ān Jahān Bāhādur, 'Izzu-d-daulah, fortified himself in Rajmahal as well as he could guarding all the neighbouring passes and intercepting all communications. The merchants followed suit. The Dutch sent down everything of value, treasure women and children, to Chinsurah, where a ship was kept at anchor to protect the factory.[6] The English hired a number of "good people" to take care of their three towns, ordered the garrison of Fort William to be in readiness,

[1] Summaries, § 480.
[2] *Ib.*, §§ 483, 488, 490, 495, and 501.
[3] *Ib.*, § 507.
[4] *Ib.*, §§ 483, 493.
[5] *Ib.*, §§ 537, 540 & 543.
[6] *Ib.*, §§ 550 & 546.

mounted mortars and great guns on the curtains and bastions, and laid in provisions in case of a seige.[1]

No one certainly knew who would succeed to the empire of India. Bāhādur Shāh, the last Mogul of any real ability, had left four sons to contend for the throne, feeble creatures, mere puppets in the hands of others, the victims of foolishness and factiousness, and the sport of Fortune, who in the end rejected them all in favour of the still feebler grandson of the emperor, Farrukhsīyar.[2] Yet at first it seemed as if 'Aẓīmu-sh-shān had the best chance. Enriched with the accumulated revenues of Bengal, and armed with the chief direction of the government, he had at his disposal all the resources of the empire, while his elder brother Jahāndār had neither money nor men. His two younger brothers, Jahān Shāh[3] and Rafī'u-sh-shān, were not even spoken of as likely candidates for the throne. But even before his father's death the prospects of 'Aẓīmu-sh-shān had changed for the worse. Though capable of acts of kindness, he more usually showed himself selfish and avaricious. His manner was cold and forbidding: his policy dilatory and over-cautious. Conspicuous amongst the nobles who had pressed forward to offer their worship to the rising sun was Zū-l-fiqār Khān, the premier prince of the empire. 'Aẓīmu-sh-shān, filled with overweening pride had returned a curt and unceremonious answer to his overtures, and the great noble with tears in his eyes had left the imperial guard room, and collecting his troops had moved over to the camp of the eldest son. A secret compact was formed between the three princes opposed to 'Aẓīmu-sh-shān. Zū-l-fiqār Khān swore that the spoils of the empire should be shared equally between them. So the two younger brothers made common cause with Jahāndār, and adventurers and soldiers now began to flock to the standard of one who had secured the support of the greatest of the Mogul generals. Accordingly when Bāhādur Shāh passed away on the afternoon of the 18th February, 1712, the tide of success had turned, and had begun to flow towards the elder brother.

At night 'Aẓīmu-sh-shān heard of his father's death. He shed a few tears; but there was no time left him for sorrow. The drums were beating in honour of his accession, and all those in attendance hastened

[1] Summaries, §§ 540, 545.

[2] The only authoritative account of these times is given by Mr. W. Irvine in his *Later Mughals* published in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, Vol. LXV, Pt. I (1896), p. 136. To this account I owe much of what follows.

[3] Also called Khujista Akhtar.

to congratulate him. His friends urged him to secure the person of Ẕū-l fiqār Khān ; but he objected. One of the nobles, disregarding the prince's wishes, dashed off with a strong force to seize the disaffected general; but he came too late. Ẕū-l fiqār Khān had left the imperial enclosure. Still 'Aẓīmu-sh-shān was confident that all would be well, and took up his position on the Rāvī, a few miles to the north-east of the Shālimār garden, where, protected by the river in his rear and by entrenchments on the other three sides, he intended to wait in security till his enemies dispersed. Ẕū-l fiqār Khān, however, devoted the next three days to cementing the alliance of the three princes, gathering troops, and bringing up artillery out of the fort. Jahāndār Shāh's camp extended between the city and the Shālimār garden; to his left was Rafīu-sh-shān's army drawn up on the bank of the Rāvī: to his right Jahān Shāh who occupied a position near the tomb of Miyān Mīr.

The three princes began to advance slowly towards 'Aẓīmu-sh-shān, who never left the shelter of his trenches. By the end of February they were close up to him, but 'Aẓīmu-sh-shān refused to enter the field. His frigid pride chilled the ardour of his followers. He disgusted the common soldiers by his parsimony and his generals by his reiterated orders to "wait a little longer." On the 3rd March[1] desultory fighting began which lasted three days, each side attacking the other with cannon fire and sallies of horse without any decided result, though there could be no doubt that the moral force was now on the side of Jahāndār Shāh. The troops of 'Aẓīmu-sh-shān had lost all spirit, and when on the 5th March[2] Ẕū-l-fiqār Khān artfully removed the guards placed over the ferries of the Rāvī, crowds of men made their escape by night from the trenches. On the 6th March[3] a vigorous fight took place, in which the army of 'Aẓīmu-sh-shān was decisively defeated, and driven from the field, and his camp taken. Muḥammad Karīm, his eldest son, fled across the river and hid in the house of a poor weaver leaving his father with some 10,000 men still "waiting a little longer." In the night even these scanty forces deserted. Only a few remained faithful to 'Aẓīmu-sh-shān to the last; and they spent their time in watching and prayer, while the enemy's artillery flashed and thundered through the darkness.

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[1] *i.e.*, 14th March N. S.

[2] *i.e.*, the 16th N. S.

[3] *i.e.*, 17th N. S. or 9th Ṣafar, 1125H. The Consultations book, Summaries, § 555 gives this date as the 5th March ; but I followed Irvine.

At early dawn on the 7th[1] the drums beat to horse. The prince's own war elephant refused to let him mount, so another was brought for him to ride. About a thousand men still followed him, but they could see nothing owing to the clouds of sand which rose from the banks of the river. Suddenly some horsemen bore down upon them and let fly their arrows. A shot from a small field piece set fire to the cushions on the elephant of the prince, who threw them down, and called for men to charge Jahāndār Shāh. But they counselled immediate flight and began to make off. Then a ball from one of the great guns struck the elephant on its trunk. Wild with fright, it turned, and rushed at full speed towards the Rāvī. The driver fell; the attendant slipped off behind. The prince's followers galloped in pursuit hoping to stop the wretched animal; but before they could come up, it suddenly disappeared over the high bank of the stream, and, when they reached the edge, and looked down, they could see and hear nothing but the heaving and the roaring of the quick sand which had swallowed up elephant and prince together.

Prince Muḥammad Karīm did not long escape destruction. A short time after the tragic disappearance of 'Aẓīmu-sh-shān, a weaver presented himself in Lahor with a rich jewel which he offered to pawn. Its value excited suspicion; and on being questioned the poor man was forced to confess that he had received it from the prince who was hiding in his house. Muḥammad Karīm was forthwith seized and two days afterwards was executed in the house of Ẕū-l fiqār Khān.

Jahāndār Shāh now threw off all pretence of friendship with his younger brothers. For several days did their agents wait upon Ẕū-l fiqār Khān, demanding a division of the booty and of the kingdom, according to the terms of the compact. But Ẕū-l fiqār had forgotten all his oaths and all his promises. On various pretexts he put off the day of settlement, and soon made it clear that you could no more have two kings in one kingdom than two swords in one scabbard. The younger brothers, therefore, enlisted fresh troops and admitted to their service numbers of those who had fled at the defeat of 'Aẓīmu-sh-shān. Jahān Shāh determined to strike the first blow, and on the 15th March[2] threw himself upon Jahāndār. The next day the fight was renewed with great fury amidst clouds of dust. Neither army exactly knew the position of the other, and the battle resolved itself into a number

[1] *i.e.*, the 18th N. S.
[2] *i.e.*, the 26th N.S.

of separate skirmishes. In one quarter Rustam Dil Khān fought his way to the elephant of Jahāndār Shāh who with more discretion than valour saved himself by hiding at the bottom of his iron-plated seat. In another quarter some matchlockmen, who were hiding in a small village, being suddenly set upon by Jahān Shāh with his son and a party of horsemen, fought so desperately for their lives that in the end the horse were forced to retire, leaving the two princes dead on the field. Thus just as Jahān Shāh was about to drain the cup of victory a chance shot dashed it from his lips.

Late in the night, on learning beyond all doubt that Jahāndār had conquered, Rafi'u-sh-shān sent him a message by a eunuch. The emperor and Zū-l fiqār Khān were asleep. The eunuch was, therefore, forced to deliver his message to the king's foster brother. In reply he brutally showed the messenger the dead bodies of the two princes and threatened Rafī'u-sh-shān with the same fate. That unhappy prince could have no doubts left as to his elder brother's intentions. He called his chief men round him for a council of war; but they would decide on nothing except to wait for the dawn. When the day broke Rafī'u-sh-shān found that all men were deserting him. After a few weak efforts to resist the enemy's attacks, he jumped from his elephant and rushing sword in hand on the foe met death fighting bravely.

Tidings of these events made their way to Bengal during the months of March and April. At Murshidābād Ja'far Khān, as soon as he heard of the death of Bāhādur Shāh, had proclaimed 'Aẓīmu-sh-shān emperor and had ordered coin to be struck in his name. Soon uncertain rumours were circulated that a battle had taken place between him and Jahāndār, who was reported to have the greatest army and best troops. On the night of the 23rd March[1] it was known at Patna that 'Aẓīmu-sh-Shān had fallen, but it was still thought likely that Jahān Shāh might be able to secure the throne. "People are superstitious," says the record, "that Farrukh-sīyar, if put to flight, will take this way, if his father be cut off as 'tis believed. It's reported that there is an army gone against him commanded by Zū-l-fiqār Khān and that Zabbardast Khān is appointed governor of Bengal."[2] At Murshidābād, however, this news was officially contradicted, and Ja'far Khān threatened death to any person who should presume to say that he did not believe that 'Aẓīmu-sh-shān

[1] *i.e.*, the 3rd April N.S. Irvine says that Farruksīyar heard the news on the 6th April, but our records give the earlier date. See § 555.

[2] Summaries, § 557.

was king. On the 27th March[1] Mr. Hedges sat with Ja'far Khān from 8 to 10 o'clock at night, when he talked about wars and battles. The inscription ordered by King 'Aẓīm-sh-shān to be stamped on the new coinage was produced and read to the English merchant before he left. "Be satisfied"; said Ja'far Khān, "all will be well. Take care of your factory, and go in peace."[2]

Meanwhile a new pretender to the throne had arisen. Farrukhsīyar, who had been summoned from Rājmaḥal to the North-West at the very beginning of the struggle was at Patna, when, on the 26th March,[3] he received the news of his father's overthrow. Without resources or influence, he almost gave up hope. At one time he thought of suicide, at another time of flying to Calcutta and escaping by sea. But his mother, Ṣahebu-n-nissa, a native of Kaçmīr, was one of those lion-hearted women of whom Indian history may be proud. If her son must needs try the sea, let it be the sea, not of water, but of battle. "Launch your bark upon the stormy water;" she said, "and if God be gracious to you, my son, you will reach the bank. After all what is life but a matter of a few days. Then, why not run the risk?" So Farrukhsīyar plucked up courage, proclaimed himself king, and set about finding friends to help him to the throne.

Among the many who had received benefits from the unfortunate 'Aẓīmu-sh-shāh were 'Abdu-llah and Ḥusain 'Alī, two brothers of the great Bāhrah family. Besides the prestige of their lineage, which they traced to Fatima the daughter of the Prophet, and the renown of their clan for valour and chivalry, they were sons of a man who, in the reign of Aurangzēb, had filled the highest offices, and was a distinguished adherent of Bāhādur Shāh. When that prince was contending for the throne, they had fought with conspicuous bravery on his side, but their high spirit gave offence, and neither the emperor, nor his vizier, nor Jahāndār showed them that consideration which their services merited. It was 'Aẓīmu-sh-shān who came forward as their friend and patron. As early as 1708, he nominated Ḥusain 'Alī to be his representative in Patna, and, at the beginning of 1711, he appointed 'Abdu-llah Khān governor of Allahabad. Such kindness made a deep impression on the generous nature of the two brothers. It was natural, then, that Ṣahebu-n-nissa when casting about for friends to support her cause should have applied to Ḥusain 'Alī for help. Even before she had received the

[1] *i.e.*, 7th April N.S.
[2] Summaries, § 557.
[3] *i.e.* 6th April N.S. This is according to Irvine.

news of her husband's death she had herself gone to Ḥusain 'Alī to make him her friend and placing her own Qur'ān in his hands had sworn by it that he should never repent of helping her and had promised to place at his disposal all the affairs of the empire. When therefore the news came that 'Aẓīmu-sh-shān was dead and Jahāndār Shāh on the throne Ḥusain 'Alī no longer hesitated what to do. He ordered public prayers to be made for 'Aẓīmu-sh-shān's son, coined money in the name of Farrukhsīyar, and displayed the standard of open war against Jahāndār Shāh.

At first no one seemed inclined to take the movement seriously. Ja'far Khān refused it his support, and men said that even Ḥusain 'Alī would desert at the first opportunity. But it soon appeared that the new pretender and his general were in earnest. Forces were sent to Murshidābād to demand the treasure due to the Mogul. Vigorous measures were taken to fill every outpost with guards favourable to the new rule. In April it was resolved to put the city of Patna under contribution, and a list of rich men was drawn up at the head of which stood the English. They were also subjected to extensive demands on account of customs, said to be owing from the late reign, and a watch was set over the factory. It was only through the interposition of Ḥusain 'Alī that they succeeded in escaping further molestation. In May, they withdrew to Singhiya for greater safety. In June, on the death of Mr. Vanhorne, the Dutch chief in Bihar, the pretender seized all his goods on the pretext that, as Vanhorne died without heirs, his property lapsed to the state. In the some month Robert Hedges with his assistants left Cassimbazar and came down to Calcutta. At this time the pretender was bent on sending a large force against the nabob, Ja'far Khān to reduce him to obedience, and wrote to the English at Calcutta, asking them to secure him with the treasure, should he take flight to them for protection,[1] a request which put them into no small difficulty. If they refused, or gave no reply, they would offend the pretender; if they consented, and their letter were intercepted, they would offend the nabob. So they diplomatically wrote back to Mr. Pattle at Singhiya, directing him to answer the pretender, acknowledging the honour of His Highness's letter, and expressing obedience to his commands.[2] Meanwhile at Delhi the whole government was in disorder. The new emperor was a cruel debauchee, without dignity, taste, or

[1] Summaries, § 581.
[2] *Ib.*, § 587.

commonsense, who rapidly disgusted all his followers. The chief minister was at open strife with the emperor's foster brother. The young, inexperienced, prince A'zzu-d-dīn who had been sent against the pretender in Bengal had been placed under the guidance of two utterly incompetent men, who were certain to fail against the mighty Bāhrah brothers.

At Patna things were growing critical.[1] By September, it was known that the Emperor was at Delhi, and that a force under his son had advanced beyond Agra. In October, the pretender, straining every nerve to get money to pay his troops, extorted large sums of money from all the merchants. He forced the Dutch to pay him two lacs of rupees and demanded a similar sum of the English.[2] Ḥusain 'Alī, however, who had steadily opposed him in his attempts to plunder the town exerted himself once again in favour of the English who were allowed to get off with a payment of 22,000 rupees.[3]

It was, in fact, high time for the pretender to think of more martial exploits than the harrying of merchants. For two months 'Abdu-llah, the governor of Allahabad had been eagerly expecting his brother Ḥusain 'Alī to come to his aid with Farrukhsīyar, and had with difficulty driven off the attacks of the imperial army under A'zzu-d-dīn. The rains were now over, and the country was open for the movements of troops. Ḥusain 'Alī, therefore, decided to march at once to join his brother. At the same time Jahāndār Shāh, alarmed at the repulse of his son, left the capital to march in person against the pretender to his throne. At Christmas, 1712, the two armies met near Agra. Jahāndār Shāh was defeated, and fled in disguise to Delhi. On the 27th January, 1713, his downfall was known in Calcutta.[4] A few days later both he and his general Ẕū-l-fiqār were strangled by order of the conquerors. On the same day that the new emperor entered in triumph into the palace of the Moguls, the head of Jahāndār fixed on a spear, and his body thrown across an elephant, with the corps of Ẕū-l-fiqār tied to the tail, were carried round the city, and cast out before the main gate of the fort to rot.

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[1] Summaries, § 571.
[2] *Ib.*, §§ 598, 634, and 636.
[3] *Ib.*, §§ 637, 638, 649 and 657.
[4] *Ib.*, § 680.

CHAPTER V.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JOHN RUSSELL.

RUSSELL'S attitude towards the contending powers was one of sheer opportunism. It mattered nothing to him whether Tweedledum, or Tweedledee, sat on the throne as long as he could purchase piece goods at reasonable rates and convey salpetre from Patna to Calcutta in safety. Unfortunately as we have seen, this was just what the local authorities would not allow. They took advantage of the unsettled state of the country to demand various aids and benevolences which the English merchants were most unwilling to give. Something had to be paid to secure the good will of the greedy Murshid Quli, something too to supply the necessities of the aspiring Farrukhsīyar; but on the whole the English under Russell did far better than the Dutch, who lost all their property in Bihar on the death of their agent Jacob Van Hoorn.

At one time, towards the end of the year, 1712 the action of Ẓeyāu-d-dīn Khān made an opportunist attitude a little difficult. The nephew of one of Aurangzēb's viziers and sole surviving representative of a great family,[1] was not likely to quietly accept his dismissal from his office of High Admiral. Instead of withdrawing from Bengal he remained at Hugli and raised a large force of armed men. He avowed himself a strong partizan of 'Aẓīmu-sh-shān and Farrukhsīyar, and in July, 1712, was "ready to come to battle" with Murshid Quli's representative, Walī Beg, who besought the English to come to his assistance.

[1] Mr. Irvine tells me that Ẓeyāu-d-dīn Khān was a nephew of Mulla 'Alāu-l-Mulk, Tūni, Fāẓil Khān, who died in 1073 H. (=1661-62), seventeen days after becoming vizier, and nephew and son-in-law of Burhāmu-d-dīn, also entitled Fāẓil Khān, Khānsāmān and afterwards governor of Kashmīr who died 1112 H. (=1700-01).

The English, however, declared that they were merchants and could not concern themselves with such matters.[1] Yet later on in the year, Russell twice attempted to mediate between the two parties,[2] though without success, and the quarrel was not ended till April, 1713, when Ẓeyāu-d-dīn informed the English that he had been appointed treasurer of the western country near the coast of Coromandel. So the English made him present to the value of Rs. 1200, and lent him two small barges, and in June he took his departure to Patna.[3]

In the latter half of the year 1712, Calcutta was honoured by the presence of two embassies which halted there on there way to the Mogul's court. The King of Pegu's ambassador arrived on the 22rd August under a salute of thirty-one guns.[4] A week later, news was brought that the Persian ambassador had arrived in the river on a Dutch ship. The Company's Persian writer was sent to wait on him with a letter of congratulation and the junior member of the Council met him at a distance of twelve miles from Calcutta.[5] When he reached Govindpur, Governor Russell himself went off and attended him from thence up the river to the fort, where he was entertained with great respect. He was afterwards conducted to a house prepared for him in the town and provisions were ordered for him and his attendants.[6] On the morning of the 3rd September "the Persian ambassador sent for the Governor and Council to dine with him and acquainted them that he kindly accepted of the provision which was made for him yesterday but would no longer be at the Company's charge.[7] The next day the ambassador dined with Governor Russell and the Council at Fort William. He asked Russell's advice about proceeding to Hugli while it was disturbed by the dispute between Ẓeyāu-d-dīn and Walī Beg, and was advised to wait in Calcutta for the present for nearly three months in Calcutta.[8] He did not leave for Hugli till the 18th November. On this occasion the English merchants made him a present "in cloth and varities" to the amount of Rs. 1,500,[9] which he evidently appreciated, for, in April 1713, when to leave Hugli for Delhi, he asked the English to send him "one piece of black cloth, 15 covids of fine lace, 3 fine hats, one black and the other two white, and

[1] Summaries, § 602.
[2] *Ib.*, §§ 609, 611, 617, 633, 639.
[3] *Ib.*, §§ 722, 724, 739, 148.
[4] *Ib.*, § 613, 615.
[5] *Ib.*, § 621.
[6] *Ib.*, § 622.
[7] *Ib.*, § 623.
[8] *Ib.*, § 626.
[9] *Ib.*, § 663.

a black periwig."[1] In return for these courtesies the ambassador promised to do his utmost at Delhi for his Calcutta friends, and he carried with him a letter from Russell to the emperor setting forth the English grievances.[2]

The relations thus established by Russell with the country powers gave entire satisfaction to the Court of Directors, who held that it could never be amiss "to carry it fair to both parties" and "when it can be done so as not be discovered, to make them apprehend that you are always ready to do them service when in your power."[3] And such they declared was the policy of Sir Charles Eyre, Russell's brother-in-law, who "did his business by good words and good correspondence and rarely paid a penny for it."[4]

But a policy of fair words and opportunism was hardly worthy of a grandson of the great Oliver. The dealings of the English with the Maldive Islands at the beginning of Russell's administration seem more in accordance with the spirit of his grandfather. The story is obscure, as all mention of the matter was deliberately suppressed, but it appears that, about the beginning of the year 1711, the common fate of Oriental dynasties overtook Sultan Ibrāhim Mulhiru-d-dīn, the king of the Maldive Islands.[5] He had gone on a pilgrimage to Mecca. On his return he found that a subject Muhammad Imādu-d-dīn had usurped the throne and would not even let him set his foot on the jessamine-scented island of Mahe, where the Maldive sultans resided. Coming to Bengal, Sultan Ibrāhim applied first to the Dutch, and afterwards to the English, to help him to recover his throne. The Dutch refused to meddle with the business. But the English first of all sent a Mr. March with ships and soldiers to restore him, and when these failed, in December 1711, they sent three other ships with Captain Gordon and a hundred and ten men. John Calvert, the fifth in the Council, went as general with the second expedition. He was to receive Rs. 10,000 if he succeeded and the English were promised the sole trade of the islands. But Calvert died, and the second expedition failed like the

[1] Summaries, § 723.

[2] *Ib.*, §§ 712, 725, 737.

[3] General Letter from the Court to Bengal, 13 Jan. 1714, pa. 66.

[4] General Letter from the Court to Bengal, 5 Jan. 1711, pa. 62.

[5] From the list of kings given in the Hakluyt Society's edition of the *Voyage of Pyrard de Laval*, Vol. II, Pt. II, p. 533, it appears that the Sultan's name was Ibrahim Mulhiru-d-dīn, and this is confirmed by the fact that one of the ships in the expedition was called the *Sultan Ibrahim* (See log of the *Derby* for the 7 Sept. 1711. India Office Marine Records 653, A). The list says that Muhammad Imādu-d-dīn, who supplanted Ibrahim, reigned 17 yrs. 4 mos. and died in 1721. This would make him come to the throne in 1704, but being a usurper he probably counted in the years during which Ibrahim reigned and antedated his accession.

first. In spite of the secrecy with which these expeditions were conducted, accounts were brought home to the Court of Directors by some of the ships' captains, and the matter became a serious ground of complaint against Russell.[1]

But although the Court of Directors were in no case pleased with Russell's few efforts after a spirited foreign policy, it was his internal administration of the Company's affairs in Bengal which met with their strongest condemnation. They complained bitterly that he mismanaged the Company's shipping, that he took no trouble to provide freight voyages for the Company's vessels which were detained in India, that the goods purchased for the annual investment were badly selected and badly packed, that he left everything to his Indian broker, who was a villain, and that he allowed expenses to grow prodigously while the revenues of the settlement remained stationary.[2]

A good deal could be said in defence of Russell under each and all of these heads. Thus as regards the revenues of Calcutta, it may be pointed out that though Russell did not see his way to take the particular steps recommended by the Court of Directors, yet he brought about a most substantial improvement by placing the management of the office of the Collector of Calcutta in the hands of Henry Moore,[3] whose long years of faithful service justified the wisdom of the choice. An immediate effect was perceived in the increase of the town revenues which rose at once from Rs. 1,500 to about Rs. 2,500 a month.[4] Yet the Court perversely ascribed this improvement to Weltden,[5] and gave no credit for it to Russell or Henry Moore. As regards the much abused Indian broker, it may be pointed out that the subsequent experience showed that the accusations of the Court were unfounded, and that no better man could be found for the post.

On the other hand if there was some slackness in Russell's general management of the Company's affairs, this can hardly be wondered

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[1] Letters from the Court to Bengal, 2 Feb. 1713, para. 100, and 12 Jan. 1715, para. 94. See also Summaries, § 589, and the log of the *Derby*, Sept. 1711.

[2] For complaints about the shipping see Letters from the Court to Bengal, 5 July 1710, para. 9 ; 28 Dec. 1711, para. 18; 2 Feb. para. 14; 12 Jan. 1715, paras. 10,11.

For complaints about the investment see Letters from the Court to Bengal, 5 Jan. 1711, paras. 49—54, 57,58 ; 28 Dec, 1711, paras. 55 65, 70 ; 2 Feb. 1713, paras. 50, 59 ; 13 Jan. 1714, para. 47, 61.

For complaints about the broker see Letters from the Court to Bengal, 5 Jan. 1711, paras. 9, 61 ; 2 Feb. 1713, para. 101 ; 13 Jan. 1714, para. 42.

For complaints about the revenues and expenses see Letters from the Court to Bengal, 28 Dec. 1711, para. 82, and 2 Feb. 1713, para. 77. *cf.* Summaries, § 478.

[3] Summaries, § 446.

[4] Compare Summaries §460 with §§ 465, 473.

[5] Letter from the Court to Bengal, 12 Jan. 1715, para. 85.

at when we remember the unbroken length of his service in India and his flagging energies. To this undoubtedly must be ascribed the fact that John Russell did very little for the health or safety of Calcutta. Something he did to suppress the burglaries which had of late become common in Calcutta by ordering the guards to patrol the streets at night and by making the felons so caught work in chains at the fortifications.[1] The Consultations Book also tells us that he rebuilt the house in the Company's gardens,[2] and the naval store places in the banksall yard.[3] He made an enclosure for provisions for the general table,[4] and purchased a large house and gardens[5] for the Company which was to be used for the reception of distinguished visitors but which afterwards, it would seem, became the residence of the governor. In the fort he completed a range of buildings begun by Weltden which served both for warehouses and for a curtain between the two river side bastions.[6] A letter from Bengal dated the 10th December, 1712, mentions a number of other small improvements.[7] According to it the works at Fort William are in great forwardness, but not perfectly completed. The wharf is finished but not the breastwork on it. The strong landing stage, and the crane at the end of it, which will work at all times of the tide, are nearly done. Within the fort all that remains is a little work on one of the curtains, with the construction of a broad walk round the walls, and the reconstruction of the central range of lodgings running from the east to the west curtain which are now decayed and ready to fall.[8] In short, Russell did little more than finish what his predecessors began, and made no effort to enclose the factory with a properly constructed moat and earthworks.

The Court of Directors frequently suggested large schemes for the improvement of the settlement, such as the digging of a great ditch all around the town, the building of a new dock and a large warehouse for general use.[9] But Russell had no mind for such schemes. Thus Calcutta was left for the next fifty years with a fort which was really no fort, which made "a very pompous show to the water side by high

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[1] Letter from the Court to Bengal, 28 Dec. 1711, para. 80.
[2] Summaries, § 489.
[3] *Ib.*, § 566.
[4] *Ib.*, § 576.
[5] *Ib.*, § 645.
[6] *Ib.*, § 451.
[7] See the abstract of para. 68 of this letter in Correspondence Papers, I Nov-Dec. 1713-1715.
[8] *Ib.*
[9] Letters from the Court to Bengal, 28 Dec. paras. 77-79; 2 Feb. 1713, paras. 74,75, 13 Jan. 1714, paras. 77-79; 12 Jan. 1715 paras. 75-78.

turrets of lofty buildings," but had "no real strength or power of defence."[1]

For three years the Court of Directors remonstrated with Russell, and complained of his mismanagement. At last, in January, 1714, they wrote to Bengal to say that they had dismissed him from his office of President and had appointed Robert Hedges to succeed him. As it happened these orders were unnecessary. During the whole of his government, Russell had been in failing health, and during the last two years 1712, 1713, he had been frequently absent from Calcutta, which probably accounts for the opportunist dealings of his government with the country powers. In March, 1712, he went down the river on the *Mary* Buoyer in the hope of recovering strength,[2] but the benefit if any could only have been temporary, for at the beginning of 1713, it is recorded that Russell had then been for several months very much indisposed and that the doctors declared that his only chance of recovery was to go up the river.[3] Russell accordingly made over the charge of his duties to Robert Hedges and went up to Nadia accompanied by Richard Harvey, the surgeon of the *Recovery*, and by Captain Woodville with a guard of fifty soldiers.[4] In February Russell returned[5] and was apparently so satisfied with the treatment that he had Harvey appointed doctor to the settlement to replace James who had gone to England.[6] But in a few days he had a relapse, and was again ordered away out of the bad air of Calcutta.[7] On the 14th April, his wife, Rebecca, to whom he had been married for more than fifteen years, died at Chandannagar, and was the next day buried in Calcutta.[8] Russell it would seem was too unwell to attend the funeral for he did not himself return from Chandannagar till the 29th May.[9] Left thus a widower with three children to care for and educate, Russell struggled on in great mental and bodily affliction through the steamy months of the hot season of Lower Bengal till, at the end of the year, the departure of the Company's shipping brought him his release. In the autumn he seems to have spent a good deal of time on the river going about from ship to ship. In the log of the *Cardigan*, we catch glimpses of him as he passes by under a salute of twenty-one guns to dine

[1] Court Letter, 2 Feb. 1713, para. 74.
[2] Summaries, § 539.
[3] *Ib.*, § 673.
[4] *Ib.*
[5] *Ib.*, § 688.
[6] *Ib.*, § 689.
[7] *Ib.*, §§ 691, 696.
[8] *Ib.*, § 719.
[9] *Ib.*, § 740.

on the *Somers* or sup on the *Marlborough*, on which he was to take his passage home.[1] At length on Thursday the 3rd December, 1713, "having already committed the Company's cash and all under his charge to the care of Robert Hedges Esqr. and not being charged with any debt in the Company's books," he resigned "his station leaving Mr. Hedges to succeed President possessed of that station agreeable to the Company's orders."[2] As the *Cardigan* lay at anchor opposite the Fort, her captain, who seems to have been ready to burn powder on every possible occasion, manned the yards of his ship, and fired twenty-one guns when Russell delivered up his commission and twenty-one more when he went into his boat.[3] On Wednesday, the 9th, the *Marlborough* sailed from the Sandheads[4] and Russell saw the last of the flat shores of Bengal. On the 22nd the ship reached Madras where they stayed a month. Early in April they touched at the Cape and Governor Russell went ashore and returned after a week's stay each time under a salute of eleven guns. In August, 1714, Russell with his three children reached England.[5]

A year later on the 7th September, 1715, John Russell of Duke Street, St James, Westminster, maried Joanna, sole daughter and heiress of John Thurban of Chequers Court and Alsborough, Buckinghamshire.[6] Though only forty-five years old, the climate of India had left no strength for active work, and so after a life of twenty years spent in retirement, he died at Bath on the 5th December, 1735.[7]

By his second wife John Russell had only one child, Anne, who died an infant. Of his children by his first wife, Mary and Elizabeth, the two younger girls returned to India in 1728, when they were married, Mary to Josiah Holmes, and Elizabeth to Samuel Greenhill. The eldest daughter Frances remained in England and became bed-chamber woman to the Princess Amelia. Of her the following anecdote is told. Once on the 30th January when she was adjusting the Princess' dress, the Prince of Wales, coming into the room, foolishly said, "Ah, Miss Russell, are you not at Church to endeavour to avert the judgment of Heaven from falling upon the nation for the sins of your ancestor Oliver?" To which she replied with spirit, "Is it not humiliation

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[1] See log of the *Cardigan*, 15th, 17th, 18th Oct. 1713. India Office Marine Records, 668A.
[2] Summaries, § 799.
[3] Log of the *Cardigan*, 4th Dec. 1713.
[4] Summaries, § 801.
[5] See log of the *Marlborough* under these dates. India Office Marine Records, 602A.
[6] See the Russell pedigrees in the addenda.
[7] *Ib.*

sufficient for a descendant of the great Cromwell to be pinning up your sister's tail ?"[1]

Charles, his only son and heir entered the army and greatly distinguished himself in command of the battalion at Dettingen and Fontenoy, while at Minorca as Colonel of the 34th foot, he fell ill and returning home died in London on the 20th November, 1754. He lies buried at Kew in the tomb of his uncle Sir Charles Eyre.[2]

[1] See Noble *op. cit.*

[2] For these family details see the addenda.

CHAPTER VI.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF ROBERT HEDGES.

Robert Hedges[1] was an older and in some ways a more experienced man than John Russell, whom he succeeded. He was the nephew of Sir William Hedges, first governor in the Bay of Bengal, and was probably born in Ireland about the year 1660, being the son of Sir William's only brother, Robert Hedges, of Burras in Queen's county. He was appointed factor in the Company's service on the 5th October 1681; and in the next year came to Bengal with his uncle, who placed him at Malda, and in a short time put him in charge of the mint business at Rajmahal. At the end of the year 1684, when his uncle left Bengal and embarked for Persia, his nephew Robert went with him, and accompanied him in his long overland journey to Scanderoon whence they sailed in a French "Provincial" ship to Marseilles, and, travelling across France, reached England in April, 1687. This hasty leaving of his post in Bengal was resented by the Old Company as a desertion of duty, and when Robert Hedges returned to India, in 1669, he was in the service of the New or English Company, first as chief of the factory at Masulipatan, and afterwards as second of the council in Bengal. In this capacity he had to undertake the unpleasant duties of winding up the affairs of the New Company, and calling Sir Edward Littleton to account for his mismanagement of them.[2] In 1704, he became one of the two Chairmen who presided in rotation over the United Trade Council,[3] but was forced to give up his

[1] For details regarding the early life of Robert Hedges see *Diary of William Hedges*, edited by Sir Henry Yule (Hakluyt Society), Vol. II, pp. 32, 197-199, 213, 216, 217.

[2] See also *Early Annals of the English in Bengal*, Vol. I, p. 164.

[3] *Ib.*, Vol. I, p. 238, Summaries, § 46.

place at the end of 1705, on becoming titular president of the Council of the New Company. He seems to have taken his fair share in the disputes and quarrels of the 'Rotation Government,' and returned home, early in 1707, dissatisfied with the management of affairs in Calcutta,[1] and determined to urge his views upon the Court. His representations were not without their effect. As we have seen, in 1709 the Directors abolished the 'Rotation Government' and appointed Anthony Weltden, a stranger and outsider, president of the council and governor of Fort William, while Hedges was appointed second of the council and chief at Cassimbazar.[2] On the deposition of Anthony Weltden, the tide of the Company's good opinion having now turned in favour of thier old servants, Hedges was superseded by John Russell.[3] So from March 1711 to June 1712 Hedges remained at Cassimbazar carrying on long and tedious negotiations with the astute Murshid Quli Khān in the interests of the Company's trade.[4] On becoming president, eighteen months later,[5] negotiations with the Indian Government were resumed.

The year 1714 opened auspiciously. On the 4th January an order arrived from the Court at Delhi forbidding Murshid Quli Khān to interfere with the English trade, which was to pass with the same freedom and previlege as in former days. It was in consequence thought politic to make great public rejoicings in Calcutta. The troops of the garrison fired a *feu de joye* and the Company's servants drank the health of Queen Anne and of King Farrukhsīyar with fifty-one guns to each health. "After which we drank prosperity to the Honble Company with thirty-one guns and success to their Trade with twenty-one guns more and all the ships in the Road fired at every health, after this at night we order'd a Large Bonfire to be made and gave our Soldiers a tub of Punch to Chear their harts, we also ordered our Merchants to write to their correspondents everywhere of this Husbull Hookum and how greatly we Honour and Esteem the Kings Gracious favour and what Rejoycings we made at it."[6] Encouraged by the favour thus shown them by the new king the Council at Calcutta at last made up their minds to send the long deferred embassy with their present to the Moguls' Court.[7]

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[1] *Early Annals*, Vol. I, p. 187, also Summaries, § 178.

[2] Court Book XLIII, Nov. 1709; also General Letter to Bengal, 9 Jan. 1710, para 71; and *Early Annals of the English in Bengal*, Vol. I, pp. 338, 339.

[3] Summaries, §§ 444, 445 in the present volume, pp. 5, 6.

[4] *Ib.*, §§ 427, 453 and 581.

[5] *Ib.*, § 799.

[6] *Ib.*, §§ 812, 813.

[7] *Ib.*, § 814.

In April, 1714, after three months' of further discussions and final arrangements[1] the boats with the present started for Patna,[2] whence a year later the whole embassy proceeded by road to Delhi.[3] The adventures of the English negotiators, their anxieties, their quarrels, their mistakes, their final success form an interesting episode in the history of British India which will be related elsewhere. For Hedges and his Council in Calcutta nothing was left but to record the accounts sent from Delhi from time to time, and to await in patience the end, which did not come till 1717. Their immediate concern was with the governments at Hugli and Murshidabad.

The relations of Hedges with the authorities at Hugli were sufficiently friendly, thanks to a judicious mixture of force and bribery. During the last months of Russell's government the Hugli officials by their vexatious proceedings had constrained the English to have recourse to strong measures. In September, 1713, Hedges and Williamson with sixty soldiers were sent up to Hugli to protest against the stoppage of their business and to threaten reprisals.[4] At the same time they took advantage of the opportunity to seize certain runaway sailors from the *King William* and the *Cardigan*, and send them back to Calcutta for punishment.[5] Their determined attitude had the usual result. The officials removed all the stoppages,[6] and for some time to come the most amicable relations prevailed. The English every now and then gratified the officials with presents[7] and were ready to hand over to them anyone who might seek to escape the long arm of the Nabob Murshid Quli by hiding in Calcutta.[8]

Late in the afternoon of Thursday the 28th April 1715, a packet was received in Calcutta from the Directors with the news "of the death of our late gracious sovereign Queen Anne of blessed memory, who died in August last, and of the Elector of Hanover's happy accession to the crown of Great Britain who arrived England in safety in September following." That same evening, fifty guns were fired for the death of the Queen, and the next day the most high

[1] Summaries, §§ 815-818, 821-823, 827, 830, 834, 836, 845.

[2] *Ib.*, § 849.

[3] *Ib.*, 900.

[4] *Ib.*, §§ 779, 781. See also General Letter from the Court to Bengal, 12 Jan. 1715, paras. 61, 62.

[5] Summaries, § 782. See also the logs of the *Cardigan* and the *King William* in the addenda.

[6] Summaries, §§ 783, 796.

[7] *Ib.*, §§ 826, 906; see also General Letters from the Court to Bengal, 15 Feb. 1716, para. 64; 18 Jan. 1717, para. 50.

[8] See the case of Sitaram, Summaries, §§ 837 to 840, also Gen. Letter from the Court to Bengal, 15 Feb. 1716, para. 69, *cf.* the case of the Hindu widow, Summaries, §§ 984, 987.

and mighty prince George, Elector of Brunswick Lunenburg, was proclaimed at Calcutta, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, with due solemnity suitable to the great occasion.[1]

About this time Hedges determined to once again come to close quarters with the Nabob Murshid Quli, Ja'far Khān, and resettle the factory at Cassimbazar. He would have done so, it appears, a year sooner, on receipt of the royal order for free trade, but was prevented for want of money. This year the way seemed clear. There was money enough in the Company's cash; a new broker had been appointed at Calcutta, whom Hedges fondly expected to put an end to all local abuses, and the embassy was on its way to Delhi to procure an imperial rescript in favour of the English.[2]

The position was briefly this. Hedges wanted that the Company's trade at Cassimbazar should pass free of all restrictions and duties, and that he should have a free use of the mint on certain days in the week. Murshid Qulī altogether refused the free use of the mint, as contrary to the sovereignty of the Mogul, and from time to time stopped or threatened to stop the English trade on the ground that the Company's servants abused the right of issuing passes. From home the Directors urged that strict measures should be taken to see that the passes were not abused and that no handle for oppression should be given to the Nabob; but at the same time they reiterated their belief that the Nabob was merely corrupt and avaricious. He wanted to be secretly bribed, but no considerable sum was to be given him as he was sure to yield if the English representatives were sufficiently peremptory.[3]

At the begining of May, 1715, the Council at Calcutta recorded a long protest on the subject in the newsbook at Hugli in the following terms.[4] "Messrs. Browne and Spencer who are Members in the Government of Calcutta whom the Governour Mr. Hedges hath sent hither They on the Day of Adaulutt (or justice) declared that by the Order of his Imperiall Majestie whatever they bought or sold was exempted from Custome that the Nabob conformable to that order had given his Perwanna for our free trade since which the Droga of the Custome house att Muxsoosavad took from their Factors (who had bought Silk and Sugar on their Account) Custome by force upon this they writ a

[1] Summaries, § 917.
[2] *Ib.*, § 921.
[3] General Letter from the Court to Bengal, 18th January 1717, para. 48.
[4] Summaries, § 919.

Letter of request to the Nabob but his Officers throwing Obsticles in the way their Vackeil had not an oppertunity to present itt for which reason all their Factors refuse to receive Impress money for goods for their expected Ships whose arrivall approaches that they were in hope this affaire being entered in the news Book, a Request will be made to the Nabob to exempt us (according to ancient usage) from Custome and that an Order will be issued forth for the restoreing what hath been taken from their Factors by force.

"Upon this the Wackanagur entered in the news Book according to Information given, that if for the future the Droga of the Cuttchurray did not refraine from exacting Custome from the English (conformable to the Imperiall order, and the Duans Perwanna) and restore what he hath hitherto violently exacted by obstructing the English affaires, great numbers of Merchants will suffer for in stopping the English trade, all the Bengal trade is stopt."

On the 23rd May the Council resolved on resettling the Cassimbazar factory which seemed to them necessary for the following considerations.[1] "If the full quantity of Silk We are Ordered to provide coud be bought here that woud not be a valid argument against settling Cossimbuzar Factory, for very good Silk is seldom to be mett with here the refuse rejected att Cossimbuzar being mostly what is brought hither for Sale.

"If Cossimbuzar Factory had been settled last year (which our being in debt and want of money prevented) the Farmer of the Customs woud scarce have presumed to use our Merchants Gomastahs ill on a forged pretence that part of the goods provided by them and sent us on our Dustucks was for their own not our account. The Presence and good Conduct of an Experienced Chief might easily have prevented or found a remedy for such Pretences.

"The Duans Sunnod conforming with the Kings command in his Husbullhookum putts us on better terms with the Government then We have been for many past years, or than any other Nation Yett is; but if We do not settle Cossimbuzar Factory We may almost be said to give up the advantage We have been long strugling for.

"For which reasons itt is Unianimously Agreed that We send a Cheif and Councill to Cossimbuzar.

"Mr. Addams Second in Councill whose right itt is to be Cheif at Cossimbuzar being proposed Declares He is fully resolved to return for England by one of the next Ships dispatched hence And requests

[1] Summaries, § 921, also § 925.

that Mr. Samuell Feake, now third in Councill here (to whom he gives up his right to that Station), may in his stead be appointed Cheif of Cossimbuzar, which Mr. Feake accepting of itt is Unianimously Agreed that Mr. Samuell Feake be appointed Cheif of Cossimbuzar Factory."

"Mr. Waterworth Collett who after Mr. Addams his Departure will succeed to be of Councill here, desireing on that account another may instead of him be sent second to Cossimbuzar Mr. Edward Crisp is Unianimously chosen to be Second there itts also agreed that Mr. Edward Ange now att Cossimbuzar Who by his standing will commence Factor in July next be continued Third in Councill at that Factory."

In July the English agents arrived at Cassimbazar,[1] and on the 9th August, Feake visited the Nabob,[2] who received him civilly enough and told him that he might coin sicca rupees, and that he would enquire into the alleged grievances. At the same time he refused to take any presents and complained that the English coloured other people's good by their abuse of their passes. These polite words did not mean that the Nabob would in any way abandon his position. On the contrary, during the months of August and September, the English experienced so many hinderances that they sent an attorney to Murshidabad to protest and threaten;[3] but in November a *modus vivendi* seems to have been found, for Feake writes to say[4] that he "hopes for the free use of the Mint, and that the Nabob has given orders for our business to go on without Molestation that the Peons he had put upon our Merchants were taken off. These proceedings had so good effect with our Merchants that severall had brought Silk into the Factory and more daily was coming in. They [*i.e.*, the English at Cassimbuzar] desire we woud send them some treasure and the Pucka lead that is the silver lead and two of our young men to be assisting in their business; They also desire to have liberty that a house may be bought or built near the Mint without which they cannot go on with their business in the Mint." The Council accordingly agreed "That Boates be got ready and two Chests of French Crowns Nine Chests of Syon Dollars, three Chests of German Dollars, That Charles Hampton and Phillip Michell get ready to go up with the

[1] Summaries, § 931.
[2] *Ib.*, § 934.
[3] *Ib.*, § 940. The Court observes that Feake should have gone himself, see Gen. Letter to Bengal, 8th January 1718, para. 44.
[4] Summaries, § 948.

said Treasure to Cossimbuzar, that we write to Mr. Feake etc. to hire a House if possible near the Mint for this Season, so that in case our business should not go on, We may nott have a House lye on our hands."

In February, 1716, we find that the Nabob was not prepared, after all, to grant the free use of the Mint, but "had started from his Bargain and could not give them so firm a Sunnud as he first Offered Alledging that it is not in his power to Specifie the free use of the Mint, nor he dare not unless they could Produce the Kings order." The Nabob promised "to give them a Verball order for the use of the Mint till his Majestys Phirmaund came to Confirm the same, and in case the Phirmaund did not order it, he gave them to understand they must then pay custom for the use of the Mint."[1]

In April, 1716, Feake wrote to the Council and practically proposed to concede the Nabob's demands. Ja'far Khān was to be given Rs. 15,000, his treasurer 5,000, and Rs. 5000 more was to be given to the under-officers.[2] "For this Sum or a small matter under or over they hope to Adjust matters with the Government, and have a Sunnud to Carry on their business in Bengall unmolested, and a Verbal order for the use of the Mint."

"This Letter we takeing into serious Consideration," says the Council, "and Considering the interest Jaffer Caun has at Court, which by the answers given to our Generall Petition, wee find Severall important articles are referrd to his determination, and his Councill to be asked to other articles, wee are of a Unanimous Opinion that since Jaffer Cawn and wee are at present in Enmity it will be of great benefitt to our Negotiation at the Mogulls Court as well as haveing our Merchants go on with the Companys affairs unmoslested to make him our Friend and Accomodate matters with him and his officers at Muxoodavad. Ordered therefore that a Letter be instantly wrote to Mr. Feake etc. at Cassimbazar giveing them leave to make up the business with the Nabob and his Officers as Cheap and as Speedily as they Conveniently can, but that they must not far Exceed the Sum of 25,000 Siccaes mentioned in their Letter."

The letter may have been written "instantly," but the Council were a good while paying the money, for, on the 10th December 1716 we find that Ja'far Khān is still asking for payment and harassing the English trade. "Our Boats with the Honble Companys Goods from

[1] Summaries, § 962.
[2] *Ib.*, § 971; see also § 979.

Dacca and Malda being stopt at Didergunge by Raggoomundun the Farmer of the Customes and finding no Redress from the Duan Jaffercaune We were under the Necessity of sending a Party of Soldiers, which we dispatcht hence the 7th Currt to clear them by Force and having the Same Day received a Letter from Mr. Feake, etc. at Cossimbuzar dated 4th December in which they write the Duan had directly told them that he cannot or will not allow us the Priviledge of the Mint at Muxoodavad except the King Orders it in our Phirmaund and that he nevertheless expects and will have the Sume Agreed to be given him and his Officers for the liberty he has allowed us of carrying on Our Traffick the two past Years and to make them Sencible he is in earnest has already Suffered Raggoonundun to put Peones on our merchants at Cossimbuzar and Harrass them which obstructs our Investment there We have Maturely considered of these untoward Circumstances and considering further that Jaffercauns writing in our disfavour may very greatly injure our Negotiations at the Mogulls Court It is Unanimously Agreed That it appears to us the Wisest Course to gratifie him this once and therefore Resolved That Mr. Feake etc. be allowed to give the Duan the Sume Agreed to be presented to him but that they save what they can of the Sume to be distributed amongst his Officers because the Terms we agreed to give those Presents on are not fully complyed with."[1]

In March, 1717, the English received tidings from Delhi which they regarded as deciding the diplomatic controversy in their favour.[2] The embassy had proved most successful. The Emperor had conceded all the English requests. The Calcutta Government was to be allowed to take up the neighbouring villages; their trade was to pass free; and they were to have the free use of the Mint. In May the Council learnt that the imperial rescripts were actually in their ambassador's hands and resolved upon great rejoycings.[3] On Wednesday the 13th May a public dinner was given to all the Company's servants with a loud noise of cannon, and the day concluded with "bonfires and other demonstrations of joy which we know will be taken notice of in the *Waqā* and other public newspapers." But the cannon and the bonfires did not move Ja'far Khān. In July he granted the English his promised order for free trade without any charge, but no permission to use the mint.[4] In vain the English showed him the copy of the King's royal rescript and

[1] Summaries, § 1006.
[2] *Ib.*, §§ 1015, 1016.
[3] *Ib.*, §§ 1021, 1022.
[4] *Ib.*, §§ 1029, 1033, 1034.

the orders about the mint and for the purchase of the towns or neighbouring villages. He positively said that the English should not have the use of the mint nor liberty to purchase more towns though both might have been granted by the king, and he kept his word.[1]

The diplomatic proceedings of Hedges and Feake were on the whole satisfactory to their Honourable Masters in England, though they considered that a greater display of firmness would have made it unnecessary to pay the nabob so large a sum as 15000 Rupees.[2] The Court of Directors also at first approved of various changes introduced by Hedges by way of reform though they afterwards modified their view and declared that "in the last stage of his life he seemed to flag."[3] These disputed points will be reserved for another chapter, the remainder of the present chapter being devoted to non-contentious matters.

The English were at this time on good terms with their European neighbours, and in December 1714 we find them attempting unsuccessfully to mediate between the Danes and the "Moors."[4] In 1715, however, a curious incident happened in connection with the Portuguese. In 1713, the *Jesus Maria Joseph*,[5] captured during the war by Monseiur Boynot, had been condemned as lawful prize at Manilla and sold to Alexo Pessoa and Mamel Ramos. On returning in her to Madras, to which place she originally belonged, one of her former owners Alexo Pereira brought an action against Pessoa on the ground that he had been appointed attorney to redeem the ship for the original owners and not to buy her for himself. The Court at Macao, however, decided in favour of Pessoa, and so did the Court at Madras where the case was again heard. Before the second decision was given, a Portuguese frigate the *Anna and Joseph* arrived at Fort St. George, and it was said that she had been sent by the Viceroy of Goa to seize the *Jesus Maria Joseph* and carry her to Goa for a fresh trial. But the Commander, Francisco de Aruja, had given Pessoa, now the sole owner of the ship, a certificate signed by himself and Pereira that the report was frivolous, and on the strength of this declaration, and the decisions of three different courts, the ship had been bought by Governor Harrison and other Englishmen at Madras, and renamed the *Colloway Chitty*. It might have been supposed that the matter was now settled. Yet in October, 1715, while the ship was lying below Calcutta in the Sankral Reach, with the Honourable Company's pass and pilot on board her, Francisco de Aruja

[1] Summaries, §§ 1037, 1041.
[2] See the General Letter to Bengal, 8th Jan. 1718, para. 44.
[3] See General Letter from the Court to Bengal, 9th Jan. 1719, para. 8.
[4] Summaries, §§ 883, 885, 886, 888.
[5] *Ib.*, §§ 942, 943.

sent forty men to seize her and refused to restore her. He professed to be acting under orders from Goa and would not listen to any friendly overtures.[1] Under these circumstances the Council at Calcutta had no alternative but to resort to force.[1] On the 11th October they declared the seizure of the *Colloway Chitty* to be an act of piracy, and the *Heathcote* and the *Mary* were ordered to retake her on their way up the river. The *Heathcote* had on board of her Captain George Borlase with fifty soldiers. But the Portuguese declared that there were a hundred men on the *Colloway Chitty*, and were loud and furious in their threats. On Tuesday, the 18th October, the *Heathcote* came up to her, when the Portuguese struck their colours and surrendered at the first summons. Instead of a hundred men the whole crew amounted to twenty-seven only. The prisoners were put half on board the *Heathcote*, and half on board the *Mary*, and were subsequently handed over by the Council to the Portuguese authorities to be tried at Goa for their crime.[2] And the English heard no more of the matter. From England the Court wrote entirely approving of the judicious line of action adopted by Hedges and his Council.[3]

To judge from the incident of the *Colloway Chitty* the Portuguese in Eastern India were still addicted to violence and lawlessness as they had been a century or two earlier. Unfortunately they did not in this respect stand alone. Violence at night in the streets is a feature of Calcutta life for which our knowledge of English manners at the begining of the eighteenth century might have prepared us, but which nevertheless is not pleasant to read about. In August, 1713, the Consultations book records a disgraceful affray between Jean Suin and William Hall.[4] At 9 o'clock in the night of Saturday the 25th July William Hall with Ensign John Browne and Thomas Stacey, a doctor's assistant, went to the house where Jean Suin was living with two other foreigners, and demanded admittance. The inmates, no doubt fearing violence, refused to admit callers so late at night, upon which Hall got over the wall of the yard with a drawn sword hidden under his cloak, and let in his companions. Jean Suin ran into the house and brought out his sword, which he held concealed behind his back, till Hall, rushing at him, drove him into a corner of the yard, and forced him to fight in self-defence, while the others looked on. A thrust from Hall's sword wounded Suin in the hand and tore his sword arm from the wrist to the elbow. A

[1] Summaries, §§ 944, 945.
[2] *Ib.*, § 946. See also the logs of the *Heathcote* and the *Derby*.
[3] See General Letter from the Court to Bengal, 18th Jan. 1717, para. 17.
[4] Summaries, §§ 765, 770-772.

counterstroke by Suin, passing obliquely through Hall's right side, and entering the lower part of the belly, resulted four days later in death.[1] No reason for the quarrel is alleged in the Consultations book, and the decision given altogether acquitted Suin as having acted in self-defence.[2]

Four months later we read of another quarrel of a similar nature. On Saturday, the 5th December, 1713, the *Charleton* arrived at Calcutta from Madras,[3] and her mate Alexander Mackdowle went off on shore to enjoy himself after his fashion. By eight o'clock at night, after drum-beat, he was quite drunk and had got into a quarrel with Captain Gordon, who struck him several times with his cane. Mackdowle however said, "What benefit is it to strike a drunken man? Strike me no more. If I was sober I would fight you, but I am so drunk I cannot fight." This excuse seems to have further incensed Gordon. He pressed home upon Mackdowle, who thereupon half drew his sword but returned it to its scabbard, and was going off, when Gordon seized his coat and tore it and then "shoved him from him with his hand, and run him with sword into the side, on which Mackdowle fell, and, when down, gave him another wound in the thigh." The wretched man only managed to reach home and die, and that very night Gordon's sword was brought before the Council "bloody full a foot from the point upwards." In this case the prisoner was clearly the aggressor; and on the 21st December the Council "unanimously agreed and ordered that Captain Gordon be sent prisoner to England in the *Recovery* to be dealt with there as the Honourable Court of Directors shall order."[4] If the report of the case is true we cannot feel much pity for Gordon himself,[5] but we cannot help pitying poor Mary Gordon, who had come out on the *Cardigan* to join her husband,[6] and had arrived at Calcutta only last August.[7] After this we hear no more for some time to come of deeds of violence and bloodshed. It may be that the cases were no longer tried by the Council, or, more probably, Robert Hedges took measures to put stop to such quarrels, a good deed for which he never received any credit or thanks.

In the matter of buildings Hedges did not do much. He was quite satisfied with the fort as Russell left it, and confined himself to

[1] Summaries, § 769.

[2] *Ib.*, § 773.

[3] See the log of the *Cardigan* in the addenda.

[4] Summaries, §§ 805, 806.

[5] Gordon arrived in Calcutta, a lieutenant, 1st Dec., 1711 (see § 518). He has already been mentioned in connection with the Maldive Expedition.

[6] See the passenger list in the addenda.

[7] See the log of the *Cardigan* as before.

absolutely necessary repairs[1] such as the rebuilding of the long row, which contained the lodgings of the Company's writers, and divided the fort into two sections.[2] His principal works were on the river side. In June, 1714, a drain and a bridge were built to protect the bank of the river at Perrins Gardens,[3] and in January, 1717, "the small thatched huts standing on the river's edge before the town, being observed not to preserve but prejudice the banks," were ordered to be all pulled down and removed before the rains set in, and the Collector of Calcutta was directed to see "all as far up as Pranns house a little short of Captain Seaton's compound formerly called the Fakir's ground pulled down and removed."[4] Besides this Hedges constructed a dock large enough to hold two ships of four hundred tons, with store-houses adjoining it[5] and purchased an octagon building on the point of land near Sutanuti to control the trade of the river.[6] The dock, we are afterwards told, proved useless, and the octagon, a nuisance.

As regards the outward observances of religion the condition of Calcutta during the rule of Governor Hedges seems to have been fairly satisfactory. The Company's charter enjoined that a chaplain should be maintained in every garrison and superior factory, and that all ministers sent to reside in India should be obliged to learn Portuguese, and apply themselves to learn the native language of the country where they resided, "the better to instruct the Gentiles that shall servants or slaves of the Company and of their agents in the Protestant religion." In case of the death of any minister his place was to be supplied by one of the chaplains of the next ship arriving at or near his station; and besides a minister the Company was also directed to supply school masters in all their garrisons and superior factories when found necessary.[7]

The Court of Directors does not seem to have found it necessary to supply Calcutta with a school master till many years after this, and they even left the place without a chaplain for considerable intervals. In August, 1711, William Anderson fell desperately ill and died,[8] and for the next two years the settlement had to content itself with the ministrations of Mr James Williamson, a member of the Council, who put

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[1] Summaries, §§ 969, 975.

[2] *Ib.*, § 902; also see an abstract of a letter from Bengal, 13 Sept. 1716, para. 44.

[3] Summaries, § 868.

[4] *Ib.*, § 1011.

[5] See the abstract of the letter from Bengal 13 Sept. 1716, para. 45; also Summaries, §§ 809, 870, 902.

[6] Summaries, § 1055.

[7] Letter from the Court to Bengal, 2 Feb. 1713, para. 95.

[8] Summaries, §§ 496, 515.

on a customary suit of black, and read prayers and a sermon every Sunday.[1] It was not till the 12th August, 1713, that Samuel Briercliffe arrived in Calcutta as the Company's chaplain.[2] He was then twenty-seven years of age having been educated at Westminster School and at Trinity College, Cambridge, whence he graduated bachelor of arts in 1708. He was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of London on Tuesday the 19th July, 1709, and Priest on Sunday the 24th September, 1710, and was elected, chaplain in 1712, after assisting Dr. Thomas Fuller, the rector of Hatfield, for two years as curate.

He appears to have been well received by his flock in Calcutta, and in the matter of church buildings he was well off. The church of St Anne was in good repair. The bell which arrived in 1712 had been hung in a convenient handsome place over the church porch,[3] and in 1713 the Council added a large clock.[4] In this respect Calcutta compared favourably with Bombay where the church was still building towards which, as appears from correspondence between Briercliffe and his brother chaplain Richard Cobbe in 1716, Calcutta contributed some eight hundred rupees, Hedges himself giving five hundred.[5] Briercliffe, therefore, finding nothing to do in the way of the building or restoring of churches, turned his superfluous energies in other directions, and strove to promote the projects of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, and especially the establishment of a charity school in Calcutta. On this subject he wrote to the Society on the 25th November, 1713, and on the 2nd September, 1714, he was elected a corresponding member, and at the end of the year a parcel of books was sent to him, the nucleus of a vestry library. In a second letter to the Society on the 31st December, 1715, Briercliffe had to admit that his efforts after a charity school had come to nothing. In Calcutta he said "we are not one two thousand, we have few Protestants in this place besides those of our own nation." Elsewhere he remarks that "a man cannot lodge and board here tolerably well under forty rupees a month, that is £5,"[6] from which we may infer that his salary of a hundred pounds a year, with forty rupees a month for diet, must have amply sufficed for his bachelor wants. Yet, if we are to believe the Court of Directors, he tried to increase his income by engaging in private trade, or, as they

[1] Summaries, § 553.

[2] *Ib.*, § 775. See the addenda; also the Rev. H. B. Hyde's paper on the *Bengal Chaplaincy in the reign of George I* in the *Indian Church Quarterly Review* for April, 1892, Vol. V, No. 2.

[3] Summaries, § 565.

[4] *Ib.*, § 807.

[5] See Mr. Hyde's paper.

[6] *Ib.*

phrased it, he understood and practised other matters besides those that directly or in consequence respected his function, which though they might be thought excusable in others were not so well in him, and wherein the following of his example was not praiseworthy in any.[1] He took pains to master Portuguese and perhaps would have learnt Persian,[2] but on the 14th August, 1717, his labours both religious and secular were cut short by death,[3] and Calcutta was once more left without a pastor. For the next two years Mr. Richard Harvey, the Doctor, "officiated in the church service."[4]

[1] General Letter from the Court to Bengal, 18 Jan. 1716, para. 81.
[2] *Ib.*
[3] Summaries, § 1040.
[4] Bengal Public Consultations 1 Feb. 1720.

CHAPTER VII

DIFFICULT POINTS.

THERE were certain difficult questions connected with the management of the English affairs in Bengal, questions which Russell tried to avoid, but which Hedges tried to settle, which remain for discussion in this last chapter.

Among these we may give the first place to the much vexed question of the currency. The difficulties here arose from the fact that the coins struck at the different Indian mints, or coins of different years struck at the same mint, were not reckoned to be of the same value. According to the trade usage of each different market they were liable to different rates of discount, and in order to make exchanges possible the values of actual rupees of every kind were expressible in terms of an ideal rupee known as the current or nominal rupee.[1] Thus in Bengal at the beginning of the eighteenth century the sicca rupee was reckoned as 12½ per cent. better than the current rupee, that is to say, 100 sicca rupees were equivalent to 112½ current rupees.[2]

At Madras, where the Company had a mint of its own, the variations in the value of the rupee did not cause so much trouble. Eighty-nine and a half ounces of dollar silver were there always convertible into a little more than 218 rupees, allowing two per cent. for the cost of coining.[3] And these Madras rupees were accepted without difficulty, not only in Madras and Southern India, but also in Calcutta and Bengal as long as the Mogul Court was in the south. But in 1709 when that Court was transferred to North India, the Government treasury being

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[1] Bengal General Letter, 9 Jan. 1719, para. 81.

[2] Bengal General Letter, 18 Jan. 1717, para. 36. In 1660 this premium was only 1¼ per cent. See *Early Annals*, Vol. I. p. 391.

[3] Bengal General Letter, 2 Feb. 1713, para. 63.

no longer able to use Madras rupees in remittances to the South, refused to accept them and their value fell. A hundred Madras rupees were now reckoned as worth 107 current rupees instead of 109.[1] For this loss on the Madras rupees two remedies offered themselves to the English in Calcutta. They might sell the Company's bullion in which case 89⅓ ounces of dollar silver would ordinarily return 209 sicca, or 235 current rupees; or better still they might get it coined at a local mint, where the same amount of bullion produced 212 sicca or 238⅓ current rupees. Either of these courses was more advantageous than converting the 89½ ounces into 218 Madras rupees which at a premium of 7 per cent. were equivalent to no more than 233¼ current rupees.[2]

So the Rotation Government wrote home and asked that bullion might be sent direct to Bengal to be converted there into sicca rupees.[3] But the Court of Directors were, after their kind, dissatisfied with the proposals of the local authorities. They refused to recognise the working of economic laws, and declared that the depreciation of the Madras rupee was the work of treachery.[4] They could not see why their bullion should sell at so low a price as 209 sicca rupees for 89⅓ ounces, and argued that this quantity if sent to the mint ought to produce 219 or 220 sicca rupees.[5] A wordy war followed, and intricate calculations were brought forward on both sides. In the end matters were left thus. While in Calcutta the value of the Madras rupee was forced up so that the merchants took them at a premium of ten per cent., everywhere else they would pass at not more than the value of current rupees. Thus the Court of Directors was after all driven to admit that it was better to buy sicca rupees or get bullion coined locally. For this reason they desired most of all to be allowed to establish a mint at Fort William;[6] and, when the Mogul refused to grant such an infringement of his sovereign rights, they asked and obtained the privilege of using his mints custom free for three days in the week, a privilege which proved of little use, for, as we have seen, the local Government refused to recognise it.[7] The Calcutta Council moreover was not at all sure of the benefit of the concessions. They argued that as their investment was contracted in current rupees, the depreciation of current rupees,

[1] Summaries, § 345 in Early Annals, Vol. I.

[2] Actually Rs. 233·26.

[3] Summaries, § 345 again.

[4] Bengal General Letter, 5 Jan. 1711, paras. 9 and 61.

[5] Bengal General Letters, 2 Feb. 1713, para. 63; 18 Jan. 1717, para. 36; 8 Jan. 1718, para. 37; and 3 Feb. 1720, para. 45.

[6] Bengal General Letter, 12 Jan. 1715, para. 58; 15 Feb. 1716, para. 53; 8 Jan. 1718, para. 37.

[7] Summaries, § 1037.

and therefore the appreciation of sicca rupees, was an advantage. Now the appreciation of the sicca rupees would be stopped if the Company caused them to be coined in large quantities. But the Court of Directors could not or would not understand these arguments.[1] To the last they maintained that their good honest rupees ought to pass current for their full value in Bengal, and that if they did not treachery must be at the bottom of it.

Another question which presented itself for solution, first to Russell, and then to Hedges, was the business of letting out ships on freight voyages. For the right understanding of this matter it must be remembered that the Company, having refused to properly pay its servants, allowed them to "improve their fortunes" by private trade. They could not of course engage in the commerce with Europe except in certain articles such as precious stones; that would have been infringing the Company's monopoly. But they might traffic in local wares and hire out ships for local voyages in India and in Indian waters. Thus the Company took up large ships of three hundred or four hundred tons burden and sent them to India at the beginning of every year laden with cloth, hardware and bullion. The ships, arriving at the Bay about July or August, discharged their cargoes into the Calcutta warehouses, and, taking on board instead the year's investment in piece goods, silk and saltpetre, sailed for home at the beginning of the next year. This was the recognised business of the East India Company; but the trade along the coast was the perquisite of the Company's servants, who were part or sole owners of a number of smaller ships of a hundred tons or so which traded from the Bay to Surat and Persia. But although it was desirable that the Company's shipping of any one year should return in the following year, it was not always possible. For various reasons a ship might be detained a whole year or more in the Bay of Bengal, and it became necessary to find out some profitable employment for her to set against the charge of demurrage. In such case the Directors claimed a share in the benefit of the freight voyages and so interfered with the coasting trade upon which the lives and fortunes of the Company's servants so greatly depended.[2] At first the experiment was tried of letting out the whole of a ship to a single merchant, or body of merchants, and contracting for payment on the ship's return. But in 1710, when the Directors heard from Sir George Matthew how much more profitable it was to carry goods for every one that offered, paying ready money, whether the quantity were great or

[1] Bengal General Letters, 13 Jan. 1714, para. 53; 18 Jan. 1717, para. 36.
[2] General Letter from the Court to Bengal, 9 Jan. 1719, para. 8.

small, they ordered their servants in Calcutta to adopt this plan, and were even indignant that they had not already done so.[1] And that they might ensure obedience the Directors further ordered that when any proposals were made for letting one of their ships to freight the captain should be called into the council, to hear, vote upon, and report the proceedings.

Now, whatever the company might order, it was clear that, when its large ships were thus let out to freight, the quantity of tonnage engaged in the coasting trade was suddenly and largely increased, and that the rates must be reduced. Hence at Calcutta men were slow to employ the ships from Europe on freight voyages, and at last when they did, the proceeds were disappointing.

The letters from the Court to Bengal are full of complaints about Russell's action in this matter. Thus, in 1711, he promised to employ the *Derby* on a freight voyage, but in the end sent her to Madras with a few bales of goods and stores.[2] Again, in 1712, he made a show of employing the *London*, but took no trouble to see that she got her freight. At the beginning of September, the broker was ordered to give public notice at Hugli that the *London* was to proceed on a voyage to Surat in November, and would be up at Fort William to receive any bales that should offer. But the *London* was not actually ordered up till the begining of October, and not dispatched till the 15th December.[3] "In our letter from Bombay," write the Directors, "we are advised she did arrive there without any freight, though Captain Upton affirmed several days before he had his despatches there were upwards of eight hundred bales and from other hands we have an account of several hundred ready for Surat which the General and Council believed were detained for your own private ships. We have private information that the ship *Shaw Allum* belonging to some of you was what you had an eye to, and by a little longer stay more bales would present, and therefore you would rather put the *Recovery* on the voyage she is upon to Persia than send her on the freight. But, when the twelve hundred bales you expected sank to a lesser quantity, one of you could not forbear venting himself with oaths that if he could have forseen it the *Shaw Allum* should have had the voyage the *Recovery* had. What can be said in excuse for this sort of management and especially when you had our thoughts concerning freight voyages express and plain before you?"[4]

[1] General Letters from the Court to Bengal, 5 July 1710, para. 9; 28 Dec. 1711, para. 18.
[2] General Letter from the Court to Bengal, 2 Feb. 1713, para. 14.
[3] General Letter from the Court to Bengal, 13 Jan. 1714, para. 15.
[4] *Ib.*

The Directors were much better pleased with Hedges,[1] who under pressure of reiterated orders secured good freight voyages for several of their ships such as the *Hanover*, *Cadigan* and *Arabella*;[2] but he did so by arbitrarily limiting the amount of shipping to be employed locally. In 1719, just before his death he proposed to legalise this system by passing rules to the following effect. Every year, before any ship was set up for Surat and Persia, and as often after as might be necessary, the company's servants concerned in such ships were to meet together and ascertain what ships would be required for the quantity of freight goods which were likely to offer for these ports. The number of ships for Surat and Persia having been thus determined, no more were to be set up that year except by the general consent of the shipping junto, and ships from other ports consigned to Calcutta, coming afterwards and expecting freight, were to be content with the gleanings left. The company's ships were to be always filled first, and in every private ship a third share was to be reserved for the "gentlemen of Madras," and a fourth share for those of Bombay, Ships were not to lade at any point on the river between Hugli and Calcutta out of the Company's bounds, nor without the knowledge of the Governor, nor without showing passes for the goods to the warehouse-keeper.[3] The reason of these rules as Hedges professed, was that the rate of freight might not be beaten down by underhand practices as it must of necessity be if separate interests were set up. The measure was opposed by the majority of the Calcutta Council who declared that the governor was trying to engross the freight for himself and his friends, and was disallowed by the Court. The good genius of the company prevailed at the expense of logic.[4] The Directors wished to share in the benefits of freight voyages, and they wished the benefits to be as great as ever; but they would not allow Hedges "to break in upon the liberty allowed over servants in a fair way to improve their fortunes." In other words they asked that the cake should be divided into ten and they asked that their portions should be as big as when it was divided into five.

The expediency of maintaining subordinate establishments at the principal markets in Bengal, was a subject of frequent debate between

[1] See General Letters from the Court to Bengal, 15 Feb. 1716, para. 10; 10 Jan. 1717, paras. 8, 18; 8 Jan. 1718, para. 14; 9 Jan. 1719, paras. 8, 9, 65.

[2] See again General Letters from the Court to Bengal, 15 Feb. 1716, para. 10; 10 Jan. 1717, para. 18; 8 Jan. 1718, para. 14. They were not, however, satisfied with his management of the *Bonverie*, and said that "in the last stage of his life he seemed to flag." Court to Bengal, 9 Jan. 1719, para. 8.

[3] Summaries, § 1056.

[4] General Letter from the Court to Bengal, 9 Jan. 1719, para. 9.

the Court of Directors and the Calcutta Council. At the beginning of this period, the Company had factories only at Balasor and Patna. During the period they withdrew their factory at Patna; and settled, withdrew, and again settled a factory at Cossimbazar. In the end, they seem to have become convinced that on the whole subordinate factories were advantageous. But there were many doubts. While the Calcutta Council was in favour of extending their out-agencies, the Directors at home believed them to be moved rather by considerations of their own advantage than that of the company. True, it was that an Indian agent was not always to be trusted and was always more exposed to official extortion. But a factory was more expensive to keep up, and English merchants upon occasions had been forced to pay large sums to avaricious governors.

A single instance will suffice to illustrate these difficulties. For many years, the company complained that their factory at Patna was a costly establishment, which yielded no adequate returns. It might have been supposed that Englishmen would be unwilling to leave Calcutta with its English society and commercial opportunities, and go far away to live in the midst of an Indian town under the immediate control of the Indian rulers. Yet, according to the Court of Directors, Patna was the most desirable station in Bengal, the place where the Calcutta Council sent their prime favourites, because there at a safe distance from all observation and control, they could study their own interest and neglect their masters.[1] At any rate there does not seem to have been any great eagerness to go there. After Lloyd left, in 1710, the post of chief at Patna seems to have gone begging till Edward Pattle, one of the oldest servants of the Company, offered, to take it.[2] During the whole of Russell's government he remained head of the Patna factory, a difficult and dangerous post; and I believe he honestly tried to do his duty. Yet the Court of Directors, basing their complaints chiefly on the transactions of previous years, condemned his management and at last ordered him to be recalled.

Pattle left Calcutta in February, 1711,[3] taking with him Browne as second. Crisp and Pratt were sent up at the same time "to learn the country language and to qualify themselves for the Company's service."[4] The special feature of the trade at Patna was the collecting

[1] Court to Bengal, 5 Jan. 1711, para. 80; 28 Dec. 1711, para. 68.

[2] Summaries, § 426. He arrived in India on the 31st October, 1692, and his surname is familiar in the annals of the Company. See Summaries, § 40 in *Early Annals*, Vol. I, p. 235.

[3] Summaries, § 436 in this volume.

[4] *Ib.*, § 434.

and refining of saltpetre of which large quantities were required by the English during the war with France. The piece-goods and saltpetre had to be sent down to Calcutta every year about the beginning of October in a small fleet of river-boats and the safety of the convoy was a matter of much anxiety.[1] A sudden storm might drive the boats ashore and sink them with their rich freight,[2] or the bands of lawless men that wandered about the land might seize them for plunder,[3] or, a still more common occurrence, the local authorities might stop the fleet and demand tribute for letting it pass.[4] In the year 1712 during the revolutions which took place in the Mogul government, the English merchants at Patna went in daily fear of being seized and plundered, and were in the end glad to escape with the payment of twenty two thousand rupees to the Prince and six thousand five hundred rupees in presents to the Nabob and his officers.[5] It was the complaint of the Company, that these charges were all borne by them, while their servants, who used the establishment in Patna, and the yearly flotilla of boats, to carry on a lucrative trade in opium and other local produce, paid nothing.

At the beginning of the year 1713, before the news of these last misfortunes reached England, the Court of Directors resolved on abolishing the factory. In their letter of the 2nd of February they declared that as their just complaints were not attended to, they were compelled to take this extreme step. Now that the French war was at an end there was no pressing demand for salt-petre, and the Patna investment might be made through native contractors. "We are sure," said they, "if you manage it honestly and discretely our Patna goods will cost us by this way much cheaper than they have been charged to us of late years. We caution you that this our order may not be turned to our disadvantage by pretending that goods are so dear at Hugli that it would be more advantageous to return to Patna, for we shall suspect, and have given you hints to show you it is more than bare suspicion, that, you want it for your own and your creature's private interest. We give you this further reason why we recall Patna. The government have got into our pockets."[6] Two years later the Directors went further and asked why Russell's government had not of itself abolished the factory without awaiting for orders,

1 Summaries, §§ 508, 674, 784, 787.
2 *Ib.*, § 510.
3 *Ib.*, § 471.
4 *Ib.*, §§ 538, 674, 785.
5 *Ib.*, §§ 571, 588, 598, 634—38, 650, 658. Also Court to Bengal, 13 Jan. 1714, para. 64.
6 Court to Bengal, 2 Feb. 1713, para. 66.

when it was found to be expensive. "We should be glad to hear a good reason why it was not done sooner, since you own nothing less would serve to retrench the charges there. Were none among you true enough to our interest to have made this proposal in Council and if it had been rejected by the majority for the sake of their private interest why had not the rest entered the reasons for their proposal that we might have judged of their validity?"[1]

So on the 23rd July 1713, Russell passed orders that Pattle was to withdraw speedily, but it took more than a year to wind up matters during which the establishment was strictly limited.[2] In November, 1714, Pattle made a final but unsuccessful attempt to recover some of the bad debts of the Company and of his predecessor Lloyd.[3] In January, 1715, he left Patna with Barker.[4] On the 1st March he died in Calcutta.[5]

The result of the withdrawal did not justify the Directors. Experience showed that without a proper establishment it was impossible to procure the supplies of saltpetre and the piece-goods which the Company required from Patna and in July, 1718, the factory there was resettled.[6]

There was, however, one part of their policy to which the Directors resolutely adhered. Under the Rotation Government the English free merchant had been practically driven out of Bengal. Upon the pretext of avoiding the political complications which might arise from the acts of irresponsible persons, English free merchants were not allowed to go into the interior and were forced to make all their purchases at Calcutta at prices fixed by the Council and its agents. Traders from Madras complained that they had to pay the Governor of Fort William a commission of ten per cent. on all freight from the Bay, and that it was consequently impossible for them to compete with the Armenian and Mussulman merchants. In 1713, the Court of Directors resolved to reinstate the free merchant and peremptorily ordered that those at Madras should forthwith set about it and be given leave to trade in Bengal.[7] These orders were repeated two years later, and the Calcutta Council was forced to obey.[8] Thenceforward the number of free merchants at Calcutta increased and multiplied.

[1] Court to Bengal, 12 Jan. 1715, para. 60.
[2] Summaries, § 810.
[3] Surman Diary for 25th Novr and 8th Decr 1714.
[4] *Ib.*, 7th Jany 1715.
[5] Summaries, § 901. For subsequent notices of Patna see §§ 972, 1048, 1078.
[6] See Bengal Public Consultations for the 2nd July 1718.
[7] Court to Bengal, 2 Feb. 1713, para. 65.
[8] Court to Bengal, 5 Jan. 1715, para. 59.

Further complaints were brought against Russell in connection with the year investment which at this time was valued at about £200,000.[1], The Court repeatedly wrote to say that the bales sent home were badly packed,[2] that the saltpetre was coarse,[3] and that the piece goods were too dear.[4] The President had received orders to study the price lists for the years before 1699, when the competition between the two companies began, "whereby the natives, or our own people, or both, took advantage to raise our goods prodigiously."[5] To these earlier prices the Court wished to revert; and for this purpose all sorts of persons were to be encouraged to sell their wares to the Company, and the Company's servants were to be sent out quietly to the various markets to make advantageous bargains.[6] But Governor Russell, according to the Court, paid no attention to these matters. He left everything to his Indian broker, and the broker was a villain. Through the negligence of the Governor the broker monopolised all the trade. He took commission on all that was bought;[7] by threats and violence he prevented any merchants from offering their wares at rates lower than what he had fixed;[8] he engrossed provisions of all sorts and sold them to the ships captains at exorbitant rates, for his private ends he instigated the local officers and rulers to extort presents of money from the Company and secretly spread a prejudice against the Company's rupees coined in Madras owing to which they were unduly depreciated in Bengal.[9] In this way Janarddan Sett, beginning with but little, had made a large fortune through his English connection, and Varanasi Sett, whom Russell appointed broker after him, was following in his brother's footsteps.

Vehement denunciations of the broker and his understrappers fill many a paragraph of the letters from the Court of Directors to Bengal. "We have in our last letters,"[10] say they in 1716, "especially told you the true Source of many of our Complaints of the badness and dearness of our Investments If that will awaken you to do better, well If not we will not rest with bare complaining as we have before herein intimated. The exorbitant power of Your Broker is what we will

[1] Court's Instructions to Weltden, 9 Jan. 1710, para. 9.

[2] Court to Bengal, 5 Jan. 1711, paras. 49—54, 57; 28 Dec. 1711, para. 55; 2 Feb. 1713, para. 50; 13 Jan. 1714, para. 47. See also Summaries, § 1019.

[3] Court to Bengal, 5 Jan. 1711, para. 58; 28 Decr 1711, para. 65; 2 Feb. 1713, para. 59.

[4] Instructions to Weltden, para. 3.

[5] *Ib.*

[6] *Ib.*, para. 60. Also Court to Bengal, 28 Dec. 1711, para. 70; 13 Jan. 1714, para. 61.

[7] Instructions to Weltden, para. 6.

[8] Court to Bengal, 13 Jan. 1714, para. 42.

[9] Court to Bengal, 2 Feb. 1713, para. 101.

[10] Court to Bengal, 15 Feb. 1716, paras. 46, 48, 49.

never again bear with nor with those who are his advocates and supports nor will we suffer any Broker to rival much less to overtop our President If our President is so tame to suffer it he doth not deserve nor ought he to continue in the station we must try to find such as will not If our Council secretly or openly contribute longer to the upholding such an unwarrantable authority we will take care to remove those Props and shall expect from our President an impartial account from time to time who they are and wherein reperuse your Letter per *Hanover* and see which part of it gives Us anything of an answer Unless it be the promise That You will endeavour to remove the causes of our Complaints what is possible shall be immediately and the rest by degrees as times and circumstances will admit of which shews to Us that the Penman was sensible where the obstacles lay and yet unwilling to declare it and that the Enemys Were those of his own house, otherwise why such a cautious manner of expression why were not We told who or what were the Causes and what part was possible to be immediately amended and which by degrees why so profound a silence touching the Broker's prizing the Goods and his Relations and Favourites providing them Is it not because you cou'd not disown that he was so or give any reason why he should and therefore seeing you could not agree in a Clause which either deny'd or affirm'd You chose the third way to mention neither but be silent as you also are concerning what We wrote relating to the giving Dadne and to those who provided the Goods . . . .

"We told you last year of the Black servants influence and among them Rambudder being supported by the Broker and he by some of the Council We hear more of it since, Put an effectual remedy to this Evil as you expect our favour and if a majority shall yet outvote the rest We expect the persons so outvoted do acquaint Us with the whole of the Case fairly stated in consultation and if they don't they must blame themselves for the consequence When Governour Weltden made use of Jackourdass against Jonardaun's Interest there were eno' found to consent to punish him on the Complaints against him tho' these against Rambudder are as well attested if there was but the same inclination When the directions in that paragraph are honestly and thoroughly comply'd with We may with reason hope Merchants will not be intimidated from bringing in Goods or secretly complain'd of to the Moors Governours and punisht for so doing Your Godowns will be in reality and to some good effect open all the year round to receive the proper Goods when offer'd to sale You will be better able to know the true value of every species and how cheap they

can be afforded and will thereby break the Confederacy of the present Merchants those especially of the Broker's Relations and Creatures therefore make a thorough reform among those Black Fellows We don't say turn them out absolutely but if you don't let the People all experimentally know you will as often as there is occasion be ready to hear and redress the just complaints against 'em.

"What we have here said with relation to our Investments and what influence the Broker and his Understrappers have had thereon we might say the same as to ye Revenues and the Government of our Towns and to the procuring of Freights for our Ships and all other Branches of our Affairs wherein directly or in consequence they have or may have any part of the Management for we don't suppose you can be altogether without then."

Hedges did his best to satisfy his Honourable Masters in these points. He adopted their suggestions for improving the investment; he called Rāmbadr to account;[1] he turned out Varanasi Sett[2] and made Rāmkrishna Khān broker instead.[3] For this he received immediate praise from the Court. "We see in your Letters before us,"[4] they said, "several Instances of the Effect of change of hands and We expect by the hopes you give us to find yet more in this one thing necessary of our affairs without which all other our concerns under your Care will be of little advantage in the end tho' they ought not to be overlookt or disreguarded.

"We are not ignorant of the difficultys our President Mr Hedges has encounter'd even from some of our own Servants in the late dispatch of the ships last year occasion'd by his narrow scrutiny into the behaviour and management of the late Broker and resolute endeavours to reduce the Prices wherein our said servants were not sufficiently assisting but as We hear took that opportunity to embarrass him more we see the difference already not only in the Investments but likewise in the quicker returns brought Us since Ramkissen Cawn hath been Your established Broker which there was great difficulty to bring about The Council therin concern'd would do well to let Us know why they would not enter their reasons for continuing Barnarse nor consent to the entering the reasons for his dismission or rather would do well to take care we have no occasion in future to mention such remarks It will be incumbent on all of you to prevent this Brokers getting the ascendant the last had Encourage and support

[1] Summaries, § 949.
[2] *Ib.*, § 911.
[3] *Ib.*, § 915.
[4] Court to Bengal, 18 Jan. 1717, paras. 33, 34.

him in his place while he diligently performs his Duty but don't let him overtop you or be in effect Your Master, In whatever concerns the Native Inhabitants let Us have no more Rambudders to oppress the Poor People and be too big to be complain'd of or his roguerys fully discover'd Take care likewise that his Broker or whoever succeeds be no way concern'd in Interest directly or in consequence in the Goods he prizes as the former was of whom we are told that his Family and Relatives sold two thirds or at least half the Goods yearly provided and they might have their own rates for their Goods wou'd not suffer any New Merchants to reside in Your Territorys (wherein some of our Servants also concurr'd with them and too plainly shew'd it in their actions) Or if they did would find out methods to make them uneasy and take occasions to quarrel with them as We are told even one of our Council attempted by proposing to banish Ramkissen Dut a considerable Merchant and pull down his house because he would not contract for Raw Silk tho' it was known he did not use to deal in that Commodity no wonder then that the Merchants were really afraid to resort to you It will be Your Interest to give no future handle for such remarks as these and then you will hear no more of them for We had rather fill our Letters with Commendations than Complaints."

Yet, in spite of the Court's commendations, further experience would seem to have vindicated Russell and Varanasi Sett. Rāmkrishna, dying in a few months, was succeeded by Harināth.[1] On the 14th April, 1719, the Calcutta Council in a long minute declared that Harinath was altogether unsuitable and that the only possible man to be broker was the much-abused Varanasi.[2] In fact the Setts were at this time the only merchants who could properly manage the investment at Calcutta. As spécially qualified agents, then, the Setts deserved to be paid highly; as employers of labour they were right to fix fair prices for the goods they sold to the Company. And their prices were fair. It is on record that goods bought at Calcutta, in 1711, for £43,000, could be sold in France for more than £150,000;[3] and it cannot be denied that the Company made enormous profits in consequence of its monopoly. The broker and his friends made profits too, but what of that? No one but the Court of Directors would maintain that the whole duty of man should consist in driving good bargains for the Hon'ble East India Company.

[1] Summaries, § 989.

[2] See Bengal Public Consultations of the date given.

[3] See the proceedings in connection with the *Sherborne* given in the addenda.

It is not, of course, pretended that there were no corrupt servants in Calcutta of whom the Court might justly complain. Both the collector's and the paymaster's office furnished flagrant examples of corruption. During his government Weltden appears to have employed the Indian Assistant Collector of Calcutta in levying blackmail and for several months bribery and oppression must have flourished unchecked.[1] The crooked dealings of Gonesh Rām, the paymasters' assistant, were less open and more difficult to detect. The various naval and military stores in his charge were not kept, it would seem, with any great care, and pilfering was easy. Still easier was it to quietly pocket the property of intestates whose relatives were too far off to make inconvenient enquiries. Thus in November, 1704, a certain Nicholas Audney of the *Rising Sun* smack died leaving no will,[2] and his goods were sold at public auction and the proceeds appropriated by "Gunesham." It was not till after seven years of enquiries, that the fraud was discovered and Audney's relatives were able to recover the money;[3] and it was not till the year 1715 that "Gunesham" was removed from the paymaster's office.[4] In 1711, gross irregularities were discovered in the conduct of the paymaster himself. Josiah Chitty who had held the post during the previous year was proved to be heavily in debt and to have misappropriated the Company's cash. He was at once dismissed from the service and stricter rules were introduced into the office.[5]

If the Company's servants went astray it was certainly not for want of good instruction. Directions as to the maintenance of discipline abound in the letters from the Court. "Send us annually an account how many factors and how many writers are necessary to be employed under the several persons that are of Council or others that have the management of the respective branches of our mercantile affairs under their care."[6] "Enquire from time to time of all factors and writers how the Captains use them in the voyage; enquire also of the Several Captains how the factors and writers behave themselves in the voyage and give us a particular account by the next letters."[7] "At certain stated seasons set apart a time to enquire into the behaviour of all our

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[1] Summaries, §§ 446, 463,472, 541.

[2] *Ib.*, § 729.

[3] Court to Bengal, 15 Feb. 1716, para. 101. See also Court to Bengal, 2 Feb. 1713, para. 104 and 13 Jan. 1714, para. 105.

[4] Summaries, § 903.

[5] *Ib.*, §§ 478, 506, 687, 690, 735, 762, 825, 966; also Court to Bengal, 2 Feb. 1713, para. 92; 13 Jan. 1714, para 113; 12 Jan. 1715, para. 108; 15 Feb. 1716, para. 47; 9 Jan 1719, para. 75. Josiah Chitty married Mrs. Sheldon on 5 Ap. 1711; see Summaries, § 545.

[6] Court to Bengal, 13 Jan. 1714, para. 89.

[7] Court to Bengal, 5 Jan. 1711, para. 68.

factors and writers, and calling them before you let them know the account you have of them and as they deserve either admonish or commend them."[1] If through pride or idleness they are neglectful of their duties or immoral in their life, give them fair warning; if they do not mind, dismiss them from the service.[2] "We require that all our unmarried young men do lodge in our own factory if there be accomodations—if not, make them—and not lie up and down in the town."[3]

The Court of Directors believed that the allowances made for diet apart put temptation in the way of their servants and exposed them to drunkenness and lasciviousness.[4] Therefore in order to take away "all occasions of debauchery and being tainted by ill example which is very infectious to young people and also to keep them under a regular and virtuous course of living," the Directors ordered a general table to be kept.[5] Accordingly by the 6th August, 1711, Russell gave orders that a general table should be provided for;[6] but the change involved increased expenditure. The Directors,[7] however, declared that they did not mind spending more, as their main design was to keep all their servants in Calcutta, under the eye of the Council, "and in a regular method of living, that Our affairs may be better attended than when every one went after his own inventions." "But as we have been told," they added, "that the increase of the charge arises from other causes, the keeping two tables one above stairs and the other below, which we dislike and will have but one for the future, and the great number of slaves and servants being fed at our charge, though we have no obligation to give them victuals." The general table was not kept up long. In May, 1713, the Council unanimously resolved to abolish it on the ground of its great expense, and the impossibility of finding a good steward, and it does not seem to have been revived by Hedges.[8]

It was the repeatedly expressed wish of the Company that its servants should apply themselves to the study of the country languages, Hindustani and Persian. In Calcutta, accordingly, the Council hired a Persian teacher at five rupees a month and those who could learn to speak and write that language were offered a gratuity of two hundred rupees with the promise of promotion.[9] "If the young men will not

[1] Summaries, para. 75.
[2] *Ib.*, para. 67. Company's servants so dismissed might remain on as free merchants; see Court to Bengal, 13 Jan. 1714, para. 59.
[3] Court to Bengal, 5 Jan. 1711, para. 76.
[4] *Ib.*, para. 72.
[5] *Ib.*, paras. 72, 74.
[6] Summaries, § 487.
[7] Court to Bengal, 2 Feb. 1713, para. 93.
[8] Summaries, § 733; also Court to Bengal, 12 Jan. 1715, para. 89.
[9] Court to Bengal, 5 Jan. 1711, para. 70.

learn the languages of the country on the encouragement we have proposed," said the Directors, "we shall have a very mean esteem of them as to their abilities either to serve us or themselves. If any of those who are ranked in any one year's list do learn it, let them know that you will put them above others in the same list that don't, if their usefulness in our service otherwise is pretty near equal to the others. Though the Persian language is most useful on application to the great men yet the Moor's language has its advantage too. Encourage the learning of either; and we can see no reason why it should be more difficult than to learn French or other European languages in London, where the common discourse is only in English."[1] But these appeals met with hardly any response. At the time when the English were conducting their most important negotiations with the Court at Delhi there was no one in Calcutta who could even decipher the titles of Persian documents.[2] In 1716, it was stated that there was no one to translate the imperial rescripts except Mr Ravenhill who was too ill to do much. It was hoped that, when Mr Barker returned from Delhi, he would be able to make translations. Several of the Company's servants were learning Hindustani and found it useful. Persian was difficult and was less useful, and, with the exception of Barker and Coales, no one cared to study it.[3]

With the development of Calcutta the cost of the Company's establishment grew at a rapid rate. During the early years of the rotation government the "charges general" were estimated at from Rs. 52,000 to Rs. 93,000. In the year 1709-10 they were Rs. 109,700. In the year 1710-11, the first year of Russell's government they rose at a bound to Rs. 196,800. This "amazing increase" was in "no way to be approved of" by the Court of Directors. They protested against the extravagant practice of advancing unnecessarily large sums of money to the paymaster which he might be tempted to misappropriate, as had been the case with the unfortunate Chitty, and they ordered Russell to consider how the expenses of the settlement could be retrenched.[4]

At the same time they saw that there must be some increase, but they pointed out that this should be counterbalanced by a corresponding increase in the town revenues. This is a topic to which the letter from the Court hark back with tedious iteration. "We have often told you," say they, "nothing but revenues has made the Dutch interest

[1] Court to Bengal, 2 Feb. 1713, para. 90.
[2] Court to Bengal, 12 Jan. 1715, paras. 66, 88.
[3] Letter from Bengal to the Court, 29 Nov. 1716, para. 62; see the summary in the addenda.
[4] Court to Bengal, 2 Feb. 1713, para. 77; also Summaries, § 478.

in India formidable. The like reason holds for our nation too; we must of necessity be at a constant charge, when our severall servants manage all with the utmost fidelity and frugality, not only in the charge attending our trade, but in what is requisite for our defence to preserve our estate from sudden irruption and surprise of the natives, who will never want some pretence or other, if they see us unguarded and secure. Therefore for the sake of posterity we must have such a plantation of revenues as will by good and constant cultivation produce a certain supply towards defraying this certain expense having a regard not to make the inhabitants uneasy by oppressing them. You write you can't suddenly lay any particular duty that will be sufficient to defray the present charge. But, granting that, should not the inference then be, though you can't do all, you will do what you can towards it and if you did so much as you could we should not find fault. But we have evident proof that instead of this there are some even amongst yourselves who secretly and rather than not obtain their point have openly opposed the increase of our revenues."[1]

Thus according to the Court the revenues suffered greatly through abuses in levying tonnage and pass money allowed by Russell's government. Ships in which the Company's servants were interested were rated far too low, while other ships owned by private persons were not allowed to lade at Calcutta because their owners had not sufficiently "gratified" the President though they had paid all that was properly due.[2]

So too with the imposing of a duty on grain, a favourable project with the Court of Directors, which did not commend itself to the Council at Calcutta. The reasons urged against a grain duty were that it was opposed to local feeling and would provoke the interference of the Indian rulers. But the Directors declared the real reason to be that their own servants were concerned with the grain trade as so wished to escape the tax.[3] The controversy on the subject lasted on well into the days of the Hedges administration, and was only settled by the peremptory orders sent from home in 1716.[4] On the 4th September an order was passed imposing a duty of three and three quarters per cent. on all grain imported to or exported from Calcutta; but the revenues do not seem to have benefited to any great extent.[5]

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[1] Court to Bengal, 28 Dec. 1711, para. 82.

[2] Court to Bengal, 12 Jan. 1715, para. 81.

[3] Court to Bengal, 28 Dec. 1711, paras. 82, 83; 2 Feb. 1713, para. 84,; 13 Jan. 1714, para. 81; 15 Feb. 1716, para. 74.

[4] Court to Bengal, 15 Feb. 1716, paras. 74, 75; 8 Jan. 1718, paras. 54, 55.

[5] Summaries § 996.

Happily the Directors had better ideas as to how their financial position at Calcutta might be improved. They saw that the revenues would increase with the population and that the population would increase if the Government was just and the town safe and healthy. The Court declared again and again that righteousness is at the root of prosperity. "Let your ears be open to complaints and let no voice of oppression be heard in your streets. Take care that neither the broker, nor those under him, nor your own servants use their patron's authority to hurt and injure the people. Go into the different quarters of the town and do and see justice done without charge or delay to all the inhabitants. This is the best method to enlarge our towns and increase our revenues."[1]

At the end of the year 1717, we reached the closing scene of the life, and life's work, of Robert Hedges. Full of days and honours, with the approval of the Court of Directors, he was on the point of resigning his office after four years prosperous government. His embassy to the Mogul Court had returned crowned with success. In November the ambassadors, and the imperial rescripts they brought with them, were received in state by president and four of the Council at Triveni above Hugli,[2] and costly presents were made to the accompanying Mogul officials.[3] On the 19th December Hedges was granted bills of exchange for Rs. 40,055, which at the rate of 2*s*. 9*d*. to the rupee, amounted to £5,507-11-3.[4] On Saturday the 28th December the Consultations book records the President's death.

"The Honourable Robert Hedges Esq. late President having after a Sickness of nine days departed this Life at between six and seven a Clock this Evening, And the worshipful Samuell Feake, Esq. being next in Succession Who is now at Cossimbazar. It is Unanimously Agreed That wee Dispatch two Cossids to advise him thereof that if possible He may arrive before the dispatch of the *Duke of Cambridge* and that during his absence that Mr. James Williamson take the Charge of the Government."[5]

The will of the late president, dated the 26th December, 1717, was proved in the Council on the following 12th January, 1718. "Know all Men by These Presents that I Robert Hedges President in Bengall in the service of the Honourable United Company of Merchants

[1] Court to Bengal, 2 Feb. 1713, para. 83; 13 Jan. 1714, para. 84; 12 Jan. 1715, para. 80.
[2] Summaries, § 1059.
[3] *Ib.*, § 1061.
[4] *Ib.*, § 1070.
[5] *Ib.*, § 1072.

of England Trading to the East Indies finding myself reduced to a low State in body by the Severity of a few days Sickness, which God be praised has not yet any way prejudiced my Memory or Understanding, Considering all Men are Mortall and that a Man in my weak state of Health ought not to neglect the necessary care of appointing Trustees for the management of his Affairs in case of his Death I the said Robert Hedges do for these and other good Considerations appoint Mr. John Stackhouse Merchant and Mr. Thomas Coales Writer in the Honourable Companys Service and Who have both been very assisting to me in my private Affairs to be my Trustees and I give them full Authority to be and appoint them to act as my Trustees in Bengall in case of my death I confirm to them the usuall Reward of Five per Cent. Commission for collecting Debts and adjusting my Accounts with all Persons in India And I direct that they remitt in Bills of Exchange on the Honourable Court of Directors, what shall remain of mine in their hands, after they have paid all my debts in India, the Charge of my Funerall which I would have decent, But will not have any Monument built over my Grave in Calcutta and the Legacys which I shall appoint them to give by directions in writing which I designe to give them Seperate from this."[1]

His wishes as to his burial were no doubt observed and no trace of any memorial to this governor remains in Calcutta. His only epitaph is found in a brief paragraph of a letter from the Directors to the Council at Calcutta.[2]

"We are concerned for Mr. Hedges death,
And were in hopes he would have lived to return to England,
That We might have told him how well We accepted his services
In retrieving many of the evils which befel our affairs,
During the indolent and supine administration of his Predecessors."

[1] Summaries, § 1075.
[2] Court to Bengal, 9 Jan. 1719, para. 65.

SUMMARIES

OF THE

BENGAL PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS BOOKS

FOR THE YEARS 1711 TO 1717.

DIARY AND CONSULTATIONS BOOK

OF THE

UNITED TRADE COUNCIL AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

From December 1710 to December 1711.

COUNCIL IN DECEMBER 1710.

The Honble Ant^o. Weltden	*(President)*	... Cash-keeper.
The Worshipful Robert Hedges		... Chief of Cassimbuzzar.
Mr. John Russell	...	... Book-keeper.
„ Abraham Addams	...	... Export Warehouse-keeper.
„ Edward Pattle	...	... Import „ „
„ Josiah Chitty	...	... Bakhshi.
„ John Calvert	...	... Zamindar.
„ Samuel Blount	...	... Secretary.
„ William Lloyd.		

423.—LLOYD JOINS THE COUNCIL.

December 11th. Mr. Lloyd arrived from Patna and took his place in the Council.

424.—REGULATING THE PAY OF THE NATIVE SAILORS.

They passed a resolution, regulating the amount to be paid to the native sailors.

December 11th. "There being daily Complaints of abuses by Lascars and Surangs that sayl in the English Shipping from this place in running from their Ships and demanding more then Customary pay, agreed we Fix an order on the Fort gate and other the most remarkable places in the Town that no Captain presume to pay or Lascars demand or receive more then the undermentioned rates—

A Surang.[1]	Sea Imprest	Rs.	10	and in the	River	Rs.	6 and Rice.
A Tandell.[2]	Ditto	Rs.	8	„	„	Rs.	5 and Rice.
A Lascar.[3]	Ditto	Rs.	5	„	„	Rs.	3 and Rice.

[1] That is *sar-hang*, a Persian word, here used for boatswain.

[2] That is *tandal* or *tandel*, a South Indian word for a petty officer.

[3] That is *lashkar*, which in Persian means army, but in common Anglo-Indian usage means a sailor.

425.—ZAMĪNDĀRĪ ACCOUNTS FOR OCTOBER 1710.

December 14th. "Mr. John Calvert Jamidar brought in his Account Revenues of the Buzzar and threé Towns for the Month of October the ballance being Rupees 2,127-15-8 was paid into Cash."

426.—PATTLE OFFERS TO GO TO PATNA.

December 21st. Mr. Edward Pattle offered his services as head of affairs at Patna, in place of Mr. Lloyd who had just returned from thence.

427.—MURSHID QULI AT MUQṢUDĀBĀD.

December 21st. They heard from their vakīl at Hugli that Murshid Quli Khān, the Dīwān, had arrived near Muqṣūdābād. They write the Dīwān a "Complementing" letter telling him that Robert Hedges, the head of the Cassimbazar factory, will wait on him shortly.

428.—FRENCH SHIPS AT BALASOR.

Monday, January 1st, 1711. "Last night we received a letter from Ballasore advising of the arrivall of 4 French Men of War at an Anchor in the Road and that three more Ships appeared in the Offing which we suppose may be Prizes which they have taken immediately upon receiving these advices the President and as many of the Councill as could be got together also severall Commanders of the Europe Ships met and gave orders for the Commanders to go down and bring their Ships into the River which are now lying at Sago ready to be despatched fearing the French may make any attempt on them which they may easily do. Therefore We unanimously agree to secure the Honble Companys Ships the best way we can till further advices of the Posture of the Enemy."[1]

429.—A NEW BOAT FOR CASSIMBAZAR.

January 1st. "There being occasion for a Budgrow to carry the Chief up to Cassimbuzar and to remain at that Factory Ordered the Buxey build one for that service."

430.—ZAMĪNDĀRĪ ACCOUNTS FOR NOVEMBER 1710.

January 4th. The Zemindar brought in the Account Revenues for the Buzzar and Three Towns for November, the balance being Rs. 1,697-6-9.

[1] See also the log of the *King William* in the addenda.

431.—CAPTAIN CHILD'S ORPHAN DAUGHTER.

January 4th. "Captain Harnett made an Offer to us to maintain the daughter of Capt. Child, deceased without any charge and to improve the Rent of a House belonging to her for her own proper use Ordered the Secretary write an order to Mr. Hubbard to deliver up said Orphan and her House to Capt. Harnett."

432.—THE "SUSANNA" SENT DIRECTLY TO ENGLAND.

January 9th. The Council had waited some time for the *St. George*, which they were to load with saltpetre and send to England, *viâ* Madras. They now concluded that she could not arrive that season; therefore, as the ships sent directly from Calcutta to England would be less likely to meet the French than those going round by Madras, they determined to load what merchandise they had on the *Susanna* at once, and despatch her to England. At the same time they decided to send two smaller ships, the *Debouverie* and *Sherbourn*,[1] to Madras, in the hope that they might escape the French, and be sufficient to bring away the tonnage prepared at Madras.

433.—LEAVE GRANTED TO THE SURGEON AND ASSISTANT SURGEON.

January 11th. Doctor Phillip Richardson, the Factory Surgeon, and Mr. John Parney, the Assistant Surgeon, being both in very bad health, were given their discharge in order that they might try "change of air."

434.—BROWNE, CRISP, AND PRATT SENT TO PATNA.

January 17th. They agreed to send up Mr. Browne to Patna "as Second to Mr. Edward Pattle in the Room of Mr. Cawthorp." At the same time they ordered "Mr. Crisp and Mr. Pratt Writers" to go up to Patna also "to learn the Country Language and to qualifye them for the Honourable Company's service."

[1] Details about all these ships will be found in the addenda.

435.—COMPENSATION TO CAPTAIN WILLIAMS FOR DISTURBANCE.

January 29th. "Captain Williams demanding a Room in the dwelling formerly Anto. De Rota's deceased the house since being sold Captain Williams demanded Satisfaction since he can't have a Chamber which was his Contract Ordered that Mr. Stephen Shaw pay him 200 Rupees."

436.—PATTLE STARTS FOR PATNA.

February 4th. Mr. Edward Pattle and his assistants started for Patna.

437.—A PRESENT FOR ẒEYĀU-D-DĪN KHĀN.

February 5th. "Zoody Caun having a Son lately born and it being the Custom to pay a Compliment and send a present on such occasions Agreed we send a yard of Brocade Silk and 5 Gold Moors by the hands of our Vakiel."

438.—ZAMĪNDĀRĪ ACCOUNTS FOR DECEMBER 1710.

February 8th. Account Revenues for the Buzzar and Three Towns for the month of December 1710, brought in and passed, the balance being Rs. 1,521-2-3.

439.—ASSISTANCE TO CAPTAIN CHILD.

February 12th. "Captain Child desiring some assistance to provide him and his Family with Necessarys to proceed on a Voyage to England where he is ordered to go and he and his Family being in a miserable Condition Agreed 80 Rupees be paid him and that he have an order to Capt. Humphrey Bryant to receive him with his Wife and Child on board the Ship *Europe*[1] allowing them the use of the great Cabbin."

440.—WEEKLY INSPECTION OF THE RUNNING GENERAL BOOKS.

February 19th. They ordered that the "running Generall Books" of the Factory should be brought before the Council for inspection every Monday morning.

[1] A ship of 300 tons; sailed from England in 1710; see the addenda.

441.—ZAMÍNDÁRÍ ACCOUNTS FOR JANUARY 1711.

"The Account Revenues for the Month of January was brought in
February 26th. by Mr. John Calvert the Ballance being 1,861 rs. 12 a. 3 p."

442.—CAPTAIN WOODVILLE GOES FOR HIS HEALTH TO MADRAS.

"Captain Thomas Woodville being indisposed in his health desired
February 26th. leave to go to Fort St. George for change of Air Agreed he have leave to go keeping his Commission but his Pay to cease till his return."

443.—APPOINTMENTS TO CASSIMBAZAR.

Mr. Edward Page, Mr. Stackhouse, and Mr. Ange, are ordered to
February 26th. go to Cassimbazar with Mr. Hedges.

444.—WELTDEN DEPOSED. JOHN RUSSELL BECOMES PRESIDENT.

"The ship *Success* came in the morning and brought a packet from the Governors in England directed
Sunday, March 4th. to—

"The Honble Ralph Sheldon Esqr. President Mr. John Russell, Mr. Robt. Hedges, Mr. Abra^m Addams, Mr. Edwd Pattle, Mr. Josiah Chitty, Mr. Willm. Bugden, Mr. Jno. Calvert and Mr. James Love

with a Commission to the Honble Ralph Sheldon, Esqr. appointing him Govern^r of Fort William and President of Bengall with an Instrument revoking President Weltden's Commission.

"The Councill being met the Commissions were read and Ant^o. Weltden Esqr. resigned his place of President to the Honble Jno. Russell Esqr. who was ordered to succeed Mr. Ralph Sheldon deceased in that Post.

The Letters and Instruments were read and t'was resolv'd to meet again to morrow to settle Y^e Councill according to the Honble Company's orders."

445.—THE NEW COUNCIL.

"There being a Vacancy in this Councill of one person and
March 5th. Mr. William Cawthorp being next in Succession was sent for and ordered to take his place as 9th and last in Councill.

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[1] For details about the *Success* and extracts from her log, see the addenda.

"Ordered the Council be stationed Viz$^{t.}$:—

The Honble John Russell Esq$^{r.}$	...	President Cashier.
The Worshipf$^{ll.}$ Robert Hedges	... 2$^{d.}$	Chief at Cassimbuzar.
Mr. Abraham Addams	... 3$^{d.}$	Accountant.
Mr. Edward Pattle ...	... 4$^{th.}$	Chief at Patna.
Mr. Josiah Chitty ...	... 5$^{th.}$	Export Warehousekeeper.
Mr. John Calvert ...	... 6$^{th.}$	Import Ditto.
Mr. Sam^{ll} Blount ...	... 7.	Paymaster.
Mr. William Lloyd ...	... 8.	Jamindar.
„ William Cawthorp	... 9.	Secretary.

"Ordered they take charge of their severall places from this day."

446.—JAGAT DÁS DEPOSED. HENRY MOORE APPOINTED ZAMÍNDÁR'S ASSISTANT.

March 7th. "Jaggordass the late Jemidar's Assistant being accused by severall people for severall Rogueries committed in the Towns Agreed that he be confined and that Messrs. Addams Lloyd and Blount do enquire into this matter and give a report of it to this Board and to prevent any abuses that may happen for the future it's agreed that Henry Moore a Fringee [*farangí*] in this Town who writes English and understands the Language of this Country very well do sit down daily in the Town Court and write down in a book kept for that purpose the particulars of all Fines and Customs and of all matters relating to the Jamidar and that he be allowed 35 rupees per month wages for the same out of the Revenues."

447.—WELTDEN MAKES OVER THE COMPANY'S CURRENT CASH.

March 7th. The late Governor gave up the Company's current cash to the Honble John Russell, the new Governor, the balance in the Company's chests being 61,200 rs. 7 a. 9 p.

448.—WELTDEN'S ALLOWANCES.

March 12th. "Agreed that the late Govern$^{r.}$ Mr. Weltden be allowed 300 Rupees per Month for his House rent, Dyet and Servants wages etc. for six months after the 4th instant and his pay to commence from this day."

449.—JOHN THOMPSON APPOINTED STEWARD.

March 12th. Mr. John Thompson, was ordered to act as Steward under the Honble President "to take the daily account of the Expences."

450.—RESIGNATION OF CAWTHORP. FEAKE TAKES HIS PLACE.

March 14th. Mr. Cawthorp wrote a letter wishing to resign his place in the Council on account of ill health. He was ill before he was appointed, and as he had since become worse, he desired to be released from his post, and to be allowed to go to England. The Board agreed to make Mr. Samuel Feake, who came next in station to Mr. Cawthorp, the ninth in the Council.

451.—BUILDING THE WEST CURTAIN OF THE FORT.

March 22nd. "Some Godowns building by the Waterside which makes a Curtain from Point to Point begun by the late President Mr. Ant^o. Weltden it is now agreed that the Buxie continue and finish that work."

452.—SALARIES FOR THE LAST QUARTER OF 1710 AND THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1711.

March 26th. The salaries due to the Company's servants for six months were paid, the amount being sicca rupees 4,629-9-3, with batta, Rs. 920-6-9, making Rs. 5,550.

453.—ARRIVAL OF ROBERT HEDGES AT CASSIMBAZAR.

March 29th. The Council received a letter, telling of the safe arrival of Mr. Hedges and his party at Cassimbazar, and asking them to send down timber to repair the factory there. The timber was ordered to be sent off as soon as possible.

454.—RETRENCHMENT.

April 2nd. "Agreed that next Thursday we meet on purpose to examine the Charges Generall, and consider on ways and means to retrench what charges we can."

455.—JOSIAH CHITTY MARRIED TO WIDOW SHELDON.

April 5th. "Mr. Josiah Chitty was married to the Widow of Ralph Sheldon, Esqr· deceased."

456.—HOW TO RETRENCH.

April 9th. "We having had the last month's charges Generall for some time before us in order to retrench charges have accordingly reduced several unnecessary expences to amount of about 1,600 Rs. per month Viz^{t}· That the Capt. of the guard discharge out of each of their Companys some black Christian Souldiers and that they entertain no more till their Company wants of 100 men each which Compliment, being almost all of them Europeans we think sufficient for this Garrison and will lessen that expence about 400 rupees per Month.

"Also Agreed that we turn away severall Peons Gwallers [*i.e.*, *gowalâs*] Bannians and Gardiners Dandys [*ḍânḍis*] and Cooleys [*qulis*] which being cast up also saves 1,200 rupees per month now therefore ordered that the Buxie [*bakhshî*] do discharge the same according to a List now delivered him."

457.—NANDARÂM GIVES SECURITY FOR Rs. 3,000.

April 19th. "Nunderam a former black Jamidar over ye Towns being some time since accused of wronging ye Company's Tennants wch was proved upon him so he was imprisoned till he made satisfaction he at last gave Security for Rups. 3,000 wch we fin'd him and is now recd. the charges at Hugly being Rups. 247½ in procuring of him when he run away Ord d. that that Sum be deducted out of the 3,000 Rups. and ye remaining part be brought to accot. as also 100 Rups. pd by Ramnauth [Râmanâth] who was Overseer of ye buildings and found stealing some stores."

458.—CUTTING DOWN THE SALARIES OF THE RIVER PILOTS.

April 19th. The Council, still bent on retrenching, found, on looking over a list of what was paid to the River pilots, etc., that these men were receiving more than they had formerly; to put a stop to this, a list of what each man is to have was drawn up.

"It is therefore agreed that for the future the head Pylot have 50 Rupees per Month, and the rest as they succeed to be Pylots shall have but forty the Masters of Sloops 25 Rupees and the Boatswains 20 Rupees and the European Foremastmen 15 Rupees monthly."

List of the Pylots Stations in the Rt. Honble United Company's Service Vizt.—

Pylots	...	Jno. Rainbow. Thos. Morris. Dan^ll. Wilkinson.
Mast^rs. of Sloops		Jos^a. Townsend. Rich^d. Deane. Rich^d. Acom.
Boatswains	...	Jno. Cornelius. Geo. Greenwich. Jno. Poney.
Foremastmen	...	Jno. Addams. Alex^r. Frasier. Jno. Bashpool. Jacob Derota. Jacob Boyne.

459.—A DESERTER.

April 23rd. "One John Bailey who was formerly a Souldier in this Garrison and sent to Madrass for a villanous action came lately overland from Vizagapatam at which place he was for some time in the English service under the direction of M^r. Hastings Chief of the English Factory there then beseeg'd by Nabob Golcola Caun and as by advices in great danger of being taken this Bailey did contrary to the orders of M^r. Hastings desert the English and resided for some time in the Ennemy's Camp Capt. W^m. Hurst lately come from hence doth declare us that M^r. Hastings shewed him a pair of pistols belonging to said Bailey and taken by the English off a Hill which they beat them from said Bailey being now sent for and examined confesses the same and that he did take the Nabob's pay Agreed that he be confined and sent to Madrass by first opportunity to be punished according to his deserts Vizagapatam being subordinate to that Factory."

460.—ZAMĪNDĀRĪ ACCOUNTS FOR FEBRUARY 1711.

May 2nd. The account revenues for the month of February was brought in and passed, the balance being 1,455-15-4.

461.—REPORT ON JAGAT DÁS.

May 7th. Messrs. Abraham Addams, Blount and Lloyd, who had been ordered to look into the accounts of "Jaggurdass," the late zamíndár's assistant, produced a report before the Council to the effect that they found "Jaggurdass" guilty on several charges, and that it appeared that the late Governor Weltden was also concerned in some of them. This made the matter so serious that it was ordered to be tried in full Council.

462.—THE HUGLI HOUSES OUT OF REPAIR.

May 7th. They heard from Mr. William Spencer at Hugli that the English Houses there are "much out of repair and the Rainy Season coming in they will fall if not mended it's therefore ordered that the Buxy send him Materials for the same and that he go about it forthwith."

463.—THE EXAMINATION OF JAGAT DÁS.

May 8th. "Jaggurdass" was brought before the whole Council. "In this day's examination of Jaggurdass severall people came in and proved that Jaggurdass had sold severall Dusticks to the Natives for five rupees per p^{s}. which Jaggurdass denying they proved it on him by Witness of some and others by Oath therefore ordered that the Secretary do now bring in on this board an account of how many Dusticks [*dastasks*] the late Govern^{r}. Weltden gave him and that we enquire into this affair very severely it being a matter of very ill consequence should the Government know that our Dusticks are sold or that they be given to any but for the use of the English the Account being brought in it does appear that Mr. Weltden has granted to Jaggurdass 158 Dusticks."

464.—MARY BAKER SENT TO PRISON FOR BREACH OF TRUST.

May 9th. "Captain Tempest Ellingsworth bringing in a demand on Mrs. Mary Baker whom he constituted as his Attorney for rupees 1,960 she was accordingly sent for and the demand being read before her she owned it to be true but refuses paying any more then Rup^{s}. 1,000 and not that till she had a discharge in full from any further demands. Order'd that she be imprison'd till she makes full satisfaction."

465.—ZAMÍNDÁRÍ ACCOUNTS FOR MARCH 1711.

May 14th. The Account Revenues for March was brought in and passed, the balance being 2,153 rup. 11 a. 4 p.

Account Revennues of Fort William for March 1710-11.

Zamindār, Mr. W. LLOYD.

BUZAR CALLCUTTA.

Dr.	Rs.	A.	P.	Cr.	Rs.	A.	P.
To Catwall [*Kotwal*] ...	5	0	0	By Rent of houses ...	159	14	10
To 4 Writers	11	0	0	By Gaine on Cowries ...	0	9	7
To 4 Rent gathers ...	6	12	0	By Custo. Salt Rice Gue etc.	62	3	4
To 2 Peons	43	0	0	By Wood			
To 8 Pikemen	12	0	0	By Potts	6	9	7
To 1 Trumpeter	1	0	0	By Fish	1	3	3
To 1 Drummer ...	0	12	0	By Mangon [*Mangan*] ...	44	4	7
To Hollcore [*Halāl-khor*] ...	0	12	0	By Toldar	184	12	10
				By Banyan	21	6	0
	80	4	0	By Lascars	0	5	8
				By Caulkers	24	0	0
				By Sale of Houses ...	137	14	6
				By Sallammee	33	9	1
				By Receivg. Debts ...	157	0	0
				By Etlack	2	15	9
				By Marriages	16	14	3
				By Slaves	4	9	11
					20	8	0
					878	13	2

NEW BUZAR.

To 2 Peons per one Month ...	3	8	0	By Custo. Rice, etc. ...	217	10	4
				Do. Toldar	63	3	8
					280	14	0

SANTOSS BUZAR.

To 1 Pattariee [*Patwari's*] writer.	3	0	0	By Rent. Custo. Rice. &c.			
1 Drummer	0	12	0				
	3	12	0	By Rent of houses ...	3	12	0
Balls. ...	1,144	13	3	Custo. fish	38	1	0
				Rice etc.	23	7	0
Rups.	1,232	5	3	Toldar	7	3	3
				Banian	2	10	0
					72	10	1
				Rs.	1,232	5	3

TOWN CALLCUTTA.

To 1 Shakeder [*Shiq-dār*] ...	3	0	0	By Rent. Gaine. Custo. &c.			
2 Pottaries [*Patwari's*] writers.	4	0	0				
2 Mundulls [*Mandals*] ...	4	0	0				
6 Pikemen	9	0	0				
	20	0	0	By Rent of houses ...	265	3	3
Balls. ...	352	5	6	Gaine on Cowries ...	18	0	0
				Custo. on Rice Wood etc.	25	9	6
				Fish	11	9	7
				Toldar	6	0	0
				Banyan	0	2	9
				Mangon	1	4	5
				Sale of Houses ...	0	2	3
				Sallammee	5	9	8
	372	5	6	Marriages	24	15	8
				Receivg. Debts ...	2	5	4
				Etlack	11	7	1
				Rs.	372	5	6

SOOTALOOTA.

Dr.				*Cr.*			
To 1 Shakedier	5	0	0	By Rent.			
3 Pattaries writers ...	6	0	0	Gaine.			
2 Mundulls	3	0	0	Custo.			
6 Pikemen	9	0	0	&c.			
1 Peon	2	0	0	By Rent of Houses ...	264	0	0
1 Drummer	0	12	0	Gaine on Cowries ...	18	0	0
	25	12	0	Custo. on 9 Marketts ...	210	14	8
Balls. ..	607	5	9	Toldar	3	0	0
				Salt	1	8	9
				Dalolly	2	11	3
Rs.	633	1	9	Mangon	17	5	8
				Sale of houses ...	2	4	5
				Receivg. Debts ...	2	9	6
				Sallammee	6	10	1
				Marriages	20	14	2
				Etlack	3	0	9
				Fines	60	5	9
				Custo. on Rice etc. ...	19	12	9
					633	1	9

GOVINGPORE.

To 1 Shakdier	4	0	0	By Rent.			
To 1 Pattarie Writer	2	8	0	Gaine.			
To 4 Pikemen	6	0	0	Custo.			
				&c.			
	12	8	0	By Rent of houses	114	8	0
Balls. ...	135	10	4	Gaine on Cowries	6	0	0
				Custo. on Rice	9	11	6
	148	2	4	Cawnen, Severall roots ...	2	1	5
				A Passage boate	0	14	5
				Mangon boate repag shore	5	3	2
				Sale of houses	1	9	10
				Sallammee	1	1	7
				Etlack	3	11	7
				Marriages	3	4	10
					148	2	4

GENNERALL ACCOUNTS REVENNUES OF FORT WILLIAM FOR THE Mo. MARCH 1710-11.

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
To Henry Moore	25	0	0	By 3 Buzzars	1,144	13	3
4 Gualers [*Gowalās*] ...	8	0	0	Towne Callcutta ...	352	5	6
Rambuddur	20	0	0	Sootaloota	607	5	9
4 Gualers for Ye. Jamdr.	8	12	0	Govinpore	135	10	4
3 Writers for Keeping Accounts.	11	0	0	Rs.	2,240	2	10
Bookbinder, Duftary ...	1	0	0				
Paper and Ink	6	6	11				
Charges Oyle	3	15	7				
Do. 20 Candles ...	2	0	0				
	86	7	6				
Balls. ...	2,153	11	4				
Rs.	2,240	2	10				

466.—THE WILL OF STEPHEN DREW.

May 17th. The Will of Captain Stephen Drew was brought in and allowed to stand.

Will of Stephen Drew.

In the Name of God Amen I Stephen Drew of Culcutta being Bound on a Voyage do take this opportunity to make my last Will and Testament in manner and form following that is to say first I recommend my Soul into the hands of Almighty God hoping in and through the merits of my Saviour Jesus Christ to be a partaker in Heaven with the Saints everlasting my body I recommend to the Earth to be decently interred by my Trustee hereafter named, and as to what worldly estate wherewith it has pleased God to bless me I give and bequeath as followeth:—

Imprimis.—I give unto my dear and well beloved Wife Mary Drew in Culcutta all my goods Chattels money that I have in India or in England or elsewhere appointing allowing and confirming my said Wife and no other person or persons to be Trustee aforesaid and Executor of this my last Will and Testament Revoking and disanulling all former Wills heretofore made declaring this to be my last Will and Testament In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and Seal in Culcutta this 24th November 1707.

STEPHEN DREW.

Signed Sealed and Delivered in the presence of us where no Stampt paper is to be had—

TEMPEST ELLINGSWORTH.
STEPHEN SHAW.
VICTOR SHAW.

467.—A LETTER FROM 'AẒĪMU-SH-SHĀN ON ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

May 26th. The Governour of Hugli wrote to inform the Council that he had received a letter from the Viceroy of Bengal, son of the Emperor, relating to English affairs. It was at once resolved that the President and three of the Council should go up to Hugli to visit the Governour and "hear what proposalls and offers are made" for a *farmān* for the English free trade within the Empire. At the same time they resolve not to give a positive answer until they have heard from Surat, as the English there had written to Calcutta, that they were sending to Court on the same business.

468.—A SHIP OF ẒEYĀU-D-DĪN KHĀN AGROUND.

"Zoody Cawn the Govern^{r} of Hugly having sendt down acquainting us that his Family is come from Surat on a great Moors Ship which is unfortunately run upon the Long Sand where they are in very great danger for want of help desires our assistance by sending down help to them but none of the Company's Sloops being up here t'is agreed that we send down Mr. Stephen Shaw who goes upon his own Sloop to their relief as also Captain Hart on the Russell Galley and considering that they are in very great haste and want Kentlage Agreed that we put 1,000 Maunds of Lead on board them."

May 26th.

469.—HOW MUCH WILL YOU GIVE FOR A FARMĀN?

The President, with Messrs Chitty Calvert and Lloyd being returned from Hugli, reported to the Council that the letter received by Ẓeyāu-d-Dīn Khan from Prince 'Aẓīmu-sh-Shān was in answer to one that Ẓeyāu-d-Dīn had written asking the Prince to procure a *farmān* for the British trade, from his Father, the Emperor. 'Aẓīmu-sh-Shān's letter ordered Ẓeyāu-d-Dīn to find out how much the English were prepared to give for a *farmān*, and how they wished it worded. The President and his companions had told Zeyāu-d-Dīn that they could not give a definite reply until they had heard from Surat and from Fort St. George "after what manner their priviledges were in the late Emper^{r} Aurangzēb's time."

May 26th.

470.—THE PRINCE'S *NISHAN* ON ITS WAY TO HUGHLI.

Ẓeyāu-d-Dīn also told them that he had procured Prince 'Aẓīmu-sh-Shān's *nishan*, "or grant to trade according to our former liberties which will be a great benefit to us until such time as a Phirmaund is procured."

May 26th.

Ẓeyāu-d-Dīn Khān had not yet received the *nishan*, but he was daily expecting it, and he wanted to know what the English would give him for getting it. They answered "that when they they had the perusall of it they should be better able to judge of its worth."

471.—A REBEL PLUNDERS CHAPRA.

They hear from the Patna factory that a rebel had plundered Chapra.

"A formidable Rebell having plundered Chuprah on which the Nabob sending 2,000 men to fight them they fled setting fire to all before them amongst the

June 11th.

rest our Petre Godowns by which t'is feared we shall lose about 500 Maunds."

472.—FURTHER EXAMINATION OF JAGAT DĀS.

June 11th. "In this day's examination of Jaggurdass t'is found that Rogoo the Export Warehouse Bannian (*banyan*), was upon giving out the Dadney (*dadnī*) to have paid Mr. Weltden a Sum of money to keep his place in the Godowns which was to measure all the Cloth by which the Honourable Company might have been great Sufferers to prevent which it is now agreed that an Englishman do measure all for the future and that the said Rogoo still keep in the Service he being a very brisk stirring fellow."

473.—ZAMĪNDĀRĪ ACCOUNTS FOR APRIL 1711.

June 11th. The Account Revenues for the Month of April was brought in and passed, the balance being Rs. 3,810-10-4.

474.—ARRIVAL OF KHĀN JAHĀN AT RĀJMAHĀL TO BE DIWĀN.

June 14th. They hear from Cassimbazar that a new Sūbadār, Khān Jahān Bahādur* by name, who was to be Dīwān over Bengal, Bihar and Orissa had arrived about a week before at Rājmahāl.

June 28th. They send back word to Mr. Hedges and his party that they are to use every means in their power to persuade the new Dīwān to give them his *sanad* for free trade in Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa "for this year till we can procure a Phirmaund."

475.—A FAMINE IN THE LAND.

July 9th. "Here having been a Famine in the Country for this severall months, so that severall thousands have famished for want of rice and the poor people of this place complaining that they are not able to pay their monthly rents Agreed that we forbear taking it from them till such time as Grain becomes

* Muḥammad Muḥsin, entitled Khān Jahān Bahādur (otherwise called 'Izzu-d-Daulah, Khān 'Ālam), son of Khān Jahān Bahādur, Kokaltāsh, 'Ālamgīrī, a man of most insufferable pride who made enemies wherever he went. 'Aẓīmuh-sh-Shān, anticipating a struggle for the throne at an early date, called on Farrukhsīyar to return to the Court, and this Khān Jahān Bahādur was given the *ṣubah* of Orissa and the office of Deputy Governor of Bengal. Born about 1064 H. or 1653-54 A.D. Died 1130 H., or in October-November 1718. His biography is in Ma'āṣiru-l-umarā, III, 949, under his former title Sipahdār Khān.

cheaper, otherwise if oppression should be used they will leave the place.

"Agreed also that 500 Maunds of Rice be distributed amongst some poor inhabitants of this place who are just ready to famish to make good this expence Agreed that the *Mary Buoyer* be sent to Ballasore to bring up her loading of Rice, the proffit of which when sold will countervail the same."

476.—PRESENT TO 'AẒĪMU-SH-SHĀN.

July 10th.

"Last night we read a Letter from Messrs. Hedges and Page at Cassimbuzar advising that the King has promoted his Second Son Azzemoshan Bahadur to the sole management of all affairs under him and that the Duan (*Dīwān*) [illegible] in 1,200 Gold Mohurs to his Treasury which is customary [illegible] advancements and that the Dutch had given 2,000 Rups. Mr. Hedges advising that it will be necessary for us to do the same Agreed we order him to do it."

477.—ZAMĪNDĀRĪ ACCOUNTS FOR MAY 1711.

July 12th.

The Account Revenues for the Month of May were brought in and passed, the balance being Rs. 3,004-8-9.

[illegible]—CHITTY DISMISSED FOR MISAPPROPRIATION OF THE COMPANY'S CASH.

July 12th.

Mr. Chitty had for some time been suspected of misappropriating the Company's Cash while he held the office of Bakhshī. At this Consultation the affair was enquired into, and Mr. Chitty dismissed the service.

"Mr. Josiah Chitty having been Buxie and Storekeeper for most part of Anno 1710 did sell severall of the Company's Stores, for which he was paid and also did at severall times make use of the Company's Cash which lay in his hands for the Company's Expences by paying the ballances of accounts due to severall Persons from himself he having made up his Year's accounts of the Stores and deliver'd them to the board for examination Mr. Samuell Blount who succeeding him in that Post finding severall Stores to come short of Mr. Chitty's ballances made and delivered to him and also finding no money in the Bannian's hands

notwithstanding there remains due to the Company Rupees 7,027-14-8 on the ballance of Mr. Chitty's Account Current for the Month of February last Mr. Blount did some time ago acquaint this board of said Stores and Cash wanting of which in Consultation of the 6th inst. demands were made on Mr. Chitty for the amount of said Stores and the ballance of his Cash to which he answered that he would pay it and again in Consultation of the 10th inst. it was demanded by us and he then promised to pay it to us this day which he having not comply'd with and finding that in the little time he had the charge of the Import Warehouse that he made use of rupees 1,878-11 which he had received for Broad Cloth, etc. goods sold out, Our Honourable Masters instructions were sent for to see what they order in such Cases which we now having before us do find that by their Generall Letter, received per Ship *Dutchess* dated 26 February 1702 in their 20th and 26th paragraphs they positively enjoin us that none of their Servants should trade with or make use of their goods or Cash and if any are found unfaithfull that they be dismist or Suspended Agreed therefore these matters being proved against him both by his own acknowledgement and by accounts signed by him that he be dismissed from the Honble Company's Service Mr. Chitty being absent while we were Perusing our Masters orders and Consulting what to do in this affairs was sent for in and this Consultation read over to him We then asked him when he designed to pay the money he told us in a Month's time he would do it Ordered that the Accountant do Debtor him for the said Sum and that the Secretary do draw out a Bill of Debt for him to sign, wherein he is to allow Interest 12 Per Cent. per Annum for the amount above said which Bill he has signed Payable in a Month's time from the Date thereof with Interest thereon from Primo March last."

479.—MR. WILLIAMSON ELECTED TO THE VACANT PLACE IN COUNCIL.

July 13th. "There being a Vacancy in this Councill by the removall of Mr. Josiah Chitty We have considered the next in Succession being Mr. William Spencer but finding that he was put by for incapacity by the New Company's Councill and we still thinking him not much better Mr. James Williamson being next is by the opinion of this whole board thought capacitated for the employ Agreed that he be taken in Ninth and last of this Councill."

The order of the last five of the Council was accordingly to be :—

Mr. John Calvert	... 5. Export warehouse-keeper.
,, Samuell Blount	... 6. Import ,, ,,
,, William Lloyd	... 7. Paymaster (Bakhshī).
,, Samuell Feake	... 8. Zamīndār.
,, James Williamson	... 9. Secretary.

480.—THE DĪWĀN'S TERMS.

July 13th. A letter is received from Messrs. Hedges and Page at Cassimbazar, to the effect that they can find no way of getting the Dīwān's *sanad* for a less sum than 45,000 rupees, and that it is quite likely that the Dīwān will require a further sum of 15,000 rupees for himself. They think, however, that he may be prevailed upon to use his interest to procure the king's *farmān* for the Company for the same money, and that he may be content to let the greater part of the money remain in the Company's hands until he has procured the said *farmān* for them. The Council in reply gave Messrs. Hedges and Page "liberty of complying with the Duan upon those Terms."

481.—DEPUTATION TO ẒEYĀU-D-DĪN KHĀN. HOW DO YOU MEAN TO HELP US?

July 13th. The Council ordered Mr. William Lloyd and Mr. James Williamson to pay a visit to the Governor of Hugli, Ẓeyāu-d-Dīn Khān, to ask him "whether the Prince's Nishan be as yet come to hand or no if it is not to desire him to let us know in what manner he will propose to assist us for that the Duan has stopt all our business and now being high time for us to procure our Investments we must be obliged to apply ourselves to the Duan unless he can propose some way speedily to help us."

482.—COLD COMFORT FROM ẒEYĀU-D-DĪN KHĀN.

July 18th. Messrs. Lloyd and Williamson being returned from "Zoody Cawn's Court," reported that "he alledges that business at Court always comes very slowly out more especially at this time the Rebells being very formidable near Dilley which so much employs the Court to find means to quell the rising growth thereof that no Certainty as to time could possibly be given for the coming of the *Nishān* but it might be expected to arrive every day and as it is possible for any one to confide in advices it for the business in generall concerning the Investments it's advisable on no pretence to

defer it for before the time of it's coming in it was probable the Nishan would arrive which would hinder the Duan from making any unreasonable demands but in no particular will he hear or advise us to Court the Duan in our affairs."

483.—THE DIWĀN EXTORTIONATE AND THE COUNCIL DESPERATE.

July 30th. Another letter from Mr. Hedges, saying that the Dīwān "will come to no Terms under Rs. 45,000 for the Prince and Rs. 15,000 for the King under which Sums he will by no means grant us his Sunnud besides as they write us there will be some thousand of Rupees as contingent charges to severall officers, now we seriously considering the Vastness of his demands which if paid him t'is probable he may come on us for an after Clap of a Sum for himself which he has done on the Dutch, who notwithstanding they have a Phirmaund and a Nishan yet has stopt their business demanding 33,000 rupees for himself." The Council write to Mr. Hedges that if he cannot persuade the Duan to give them his Sunnud with promise of aid in obtaining a Phirmaund for 30,000 Rupees "of which we will oblige the Merchants to pay one third" he is to tell the Duan "that we have ordered them down and that we will, since he stops our Masters affairs stop all Moors Ships from passing by our Fort, and that we acquaint the Emperor that the Present is now ready to be sent him We staying only for his Passports as also to acquaint him how the Duan impedes our affairs."

484.—CURED BY A CAPUCHIN.

July 30th. "Mr. William Spencer having lain ill a long time with a great Lameness in his Leg to that degree that he could get no Cure here without cutting of it off by the opinion of our Doctors but at last meeting with a Capuchin Fryar at Hugly who after abundance of trouble has made a Cure of him Agreed We allow him 100 Rupees to give the Capuchin for his pains and trouble."

485.—COMPLAINT TO ZEYĀU-D-DĪN KHĀN.

July 31st. They write to "Zoody Cawn" telling him about the Dīwān, and that they "are writing to the Emperour and to the Prince his Son, and to the Vizier acquainting them that our Present for the Emperour is ready and will shortly be sent to Court;" they ask "Zoody Cawn" to write some letters to send with theirs to his friends at Court "to utter our grievances."

486.—THE SAIL CLOTH FARMED TO CAPTAIN HENRY HARNETT.

July 31st. "On Examining into the accounts of the Weaving Shop we find it to produce no Profit and that the Sail Cloth made there comes out very ordinary and Captain Henry Harnett undertaking to make it much better then what the black fellows do; offers to farm it and to pay into the Honble Comp^as.^ cash 200 rupees the 25th of March next and from that time 600 rupees annually, also to sell the Company what Sail Cloth they shall want at 2 rupees per piece and Cordage 1 rupee per maund cheaper then to other people and to buy all their Utensils in Case we will grant him a Licence for the same and that none other shall have liberty to make it without licence from him Agreed that the Secretary do draw out a Licence for him upon those Terms it being a sure advantage to our Honble Masters of about 1,000 Rup^s.^ per Annum besides the benefit of having better Sail Cloth and Cordage."

487.—A GENERAL TABLE TO BE PROVIDED.

August 6th. "Ordered that the Buxey do make immediate provision for a Generall Table for the Honble Comp^as.^ Servants according to their orders now received."

488.—THE COUNCIL RESOLVE TO TURN THEIR FACES TO FORTUNE.

August 6th. "This morning received a Letter from Mr. Hedges etc. at Cassimbuzar advising that the Duan still insists upon 60,000 rupees for his Sunnud and will not hearken to any Terms under that Sum wherefore agreed that we now send him Copy of a Paragraph of our Honble Masters relating to the 33,000 Rup^s.^ formerly given and that we confirm our last orders to him that if the Duan will not comply we are resolved to turn our faces to fortune."

489.—THE HOUSE IN THE GARDENS REBUILT.

August 9th. "The Thatch House in the Honb^le^ Comp^as.^ Garden being very rotten was lately blown down to the Ground Ordered that the Buxey do rebuild the same."

490.—HEDGES RECALLED FROM CASSIMBAZAR.

August 13th. They write again to Mr. Hedges at Cassimbazar telling him that he is to prepare to return at once unless the Dīwān will be reasonable, and that he is not to trouble about buying goods there, as the Company, for want of something better, have agreed with "Futtichundsaw,[1] an Eminent Merchant being now

[1] Fatikchand Sāhā, or perhaps Fatehchand Sāhā.

with us and offering to provide our whole Investment now ordered at Cassimbuzar for an allowance of 6¼ per Cent. he standing to all bad debts at the Aurungs[1] and our goods to be delivered here in Culcutta. It being so late in the Year we judge this to be the best and only method that appears to secure these goods for our homeward bound Shipping."

491.—ORDERED TO BE WRITTEN OFF.

August 14th. The General books brought before them by the accomptant, Mr. Addams "the accounts were particularly perused by the whole board and what ordered to be wrote off is Viz^t."

An Account of what wrote off to Proffit and Loss.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Pylots Wages the Foot	1,720	0	0
Charges Dyet	13,644	13	3
Charges Cattle	1,475	10	6
Charges Military	38,813	15	6
Durbar Charges	50,473	13	9
Charges Merchandize	33,079	7	0
Reparations	9,118	2	9
Charges Generall	17,252	8	1
Longcloths undercharged of what received from Madrass and sent to Europe ...	456	7	10
Salimpores[2] do.	145	7	10
Servants Wages the Foot	10,186	11	0
Factors Stores Expended	589	6	0
Cattle lost by Sale of 3 Horses	277	6	9
Coast Provisions Lost by Sale	33	15	6
Pallenkoons 1 broke and unfit for Service ...	27	11	0
Plate lost in Melting down	162	9	6
Worsted Cambletts lost by Sale damaged ...	1	12	0
Flintware Brokage	325	13	7
Tents 11 pieces worn out and unfit for Service	263	12	3
House Necessarys, 238 pieces D^o. none wrote off severall years before	1,571	13	6
Soldiers' Apparell 158 prs. Shoes Rotten ...	22	15	0
Account Sallary the Foot	11,647	5	0
Chucklaes[2] the difference of prime Cost and what Invoiced to Europe	2	12	6
Boats and Budgerows Ware and Tare ...	947	15	0
Sea Coals Expended 31⅓ Chaldron ...	446	6	9
Garrison Stores Sundrys worn out and unfit for Service	809	11	11
Dacca Factory	108	11	9
Rup^s.	1,93,607	3	0

[1] *Aurang*, a place where goods are manufactured and kept in depôt.

[2] Varieties of piece-goods.

492.—BOMBAY AND SURAT DESIRE THEIR CASES TO BE PRESENTED BY THE EMBASSY.

The Council receive letters from Bombay and Surat, requesting

August 15th.

"that the priviledges for their Coast may be joined and presented at the same time with ours so that it may be but a single expende to our Masters in procuring a Generall Phirmaund for their whole Trade."

493.—LETTER TO 'AẒIMU-SH-SHÁN.

"This day we have wrote a Letter to the Emperour's Son who is

August 17th.

Chief Governour of all these Provinces Copy of which is annexed to this Consultation—

"*Translate of a Letter to Azzemoshan Bahadur.*

"With the humblest submission to your most august Person laying at your feet that life wholly dedicated to your Service John Russell in the most submissive manner humbly presents this Arrasdaust.[1] That after kissing the Ground on which treads the greatest and most powerfull Prince whose goodness like a beam displayed showing the greatness of your race waving quiet and ease to all oppressed and showing the Point to which the World's obedience should turn for who should command it but the great Founder and protector of all Justice keeping it most Sacred for the benefit of those that depend on your Highness Humbly Sheweth—

"That some time since by the means of Zoody Cawn advised that the whole Piscash from Metchlepatam was arrived and should be forwarded according to the advice of Zoody Cawn to the most High Court hoping through your great favour to obtain a Phirmaund from the greatest of Kings according to that granted by the blessed Aurungzeb, as also your Nishan confirming the same at the same time advising of the most inexpressible troubles given us by Mussud Cooly Caun Duan to the Mighty Emperour in all our business and Trade which not only Zoody Cawn advised but the whole country is witness of do now again in the most submissive manner send advice to your most High Court, that the time for sending away Ships is now at hand for which reason humbly request that till [we] can be made so happy to lay at your feet the small and inconsiderable present hoping for the observing the highest mark of your benevolence in a Phirmaund and

[1] *'arz-dásht*, a written statement, or representation.

Nishan, must request a Husball Omer [*ḥasbu-l-amr*] on the Duan that [he] may not molest our Traffick in any respect."

Aug^st. 23rd, 1711.

494.—A BILL OF SALE REGISTERED.

August 20th. "Captain Tempest Ellingsworth having bought a House and Compound of John Brown Inhabitant of this place and bringing his Bill of Sale before us Ordered the Secretary do register the same."

495.—PREPARATIONS TO LEAVE CASSIMBAZAR.

August 21st. The Council receive a letter from Mr. Hedges, approving of what they had done about procuring goods for the Cassimbazar Investment. Mr. Hedges writes that he could not have bought goods himself at Cassimbazar, for, if any merchant had supplied the English, he certainly would have been punished by the Duan, who still continues obstinate about the Sunnud. The Cassimbuzar party are ready to leave the Factory as soon as they receive instructions. The Council, however, resolved to delay sending them orders for departure till "we have Contracted with Futtichund saw, and that Mr. Hedges has made payment to his Gomastahs [*gumāshstahs*] for the amount of our agreement."

August 23rd. They draw up and sign the agreement with "Futtichund saw," for the goods from Cassimbazar.

496.—CHAPLAIN ANDERSON TO PROCEED TO MADRAS FOR HIS HEALTH.

August 23rd. "Mr. William Anderson Chaplain being very desperately ill and requesting leave of the Honble Governour and Councill that he might proceed for Madrass for the Recovery of his health on the Comp^as. Ship Ordered that the Secretary write an order to Captain Clapham[1] to receive him on board with his Necessaries."

497.—LOOKING OVER THE PRESENT.

August 23rd. The Council found, on looking over the articles sent from Madras as part of the present for the Great Mogul, that a great many were not such as would be acceptable

[1] Clapham was Captain of the *Success*.

at Court. Some gold and silver plate was not considered worth sending, as it would be rated cheaply. Accordingly they resolved to return to Madras such goods as they thought unsuitable, and to supply the deficiency out of their own warehouses with Broad Cloth, etc., "which will be of five times the Value at Court."

498.—ZAMÍNDARÍ ACCOUNTS FOR JUNE 1711.

August 31st. "The Account Revenues for the month of June brought in by the Jemidar the ballance being Rupees 2,339 12 a. 8 p."

ACCOUNT REVENUES OF FORT WILLIAM FOR THE Mo. JUNE 1711.

Zemindar, Mr. W. LLOYD.

BUZAR CALCUTTA.

Dr.

	Rs.	A.	P.
To 4 Writers	12	0	0
4 Rent Gatherers	6	12	0
Cattwall	5	0	0
20 Peons	43	0	0
8 Pikemen	12	0	0
1 Drummer	0	12	0
2 Trumpeters	3	0	0
Hallalcore	0	12	0
Toldar	2	0	0
5 Writers of Tobazarry ...	9	8	0
3 Pikemen do. ...	2	8	0
Monday Sayer—			
To 1 Dorga	5	0	0
1 Writer	3	0	0
2 Toldars Coyall	5	0	0
2 Peons	3	8	0
	118	12	0
Balls. ...	959	9	9
Rs.	1,073	5	9

Cr.

				Rs.	A.	P.
By Rent.						
Gaine.						
By Custo. &c						
By Rent of houses				157	10	11
Gaine on Cowries				0	10	0
Custo. on Rice etc. ...				56	8	2
Mangon				135	12	6
Toldar Coalley				44	10	0
Mholldarry				6	2	0
Custom on sundry things				68	3	8
Fire Wood				8	2	11
Potts				0	5	10
Fishmen				1	9	2
Caulkers				38	4	6
Ogerdany bamán				2	8	4
Banyan				0	11	0
Sale of houses				2	10	8
Sallammee				3	10	9
Receivs. Debts				10	0	6
Etlack				14	1	2
Marriages				9	7	11
Fines				24	14	8
Slaves				133	1	1
Ganja Moll				56	0	0
				775	2	9
Santoss Buzar—						
By Rent Custo. Custo. &c.						
By Rent of houses	3	4	4			
Custo. on sundrs.	25	1	2			
Custo. on Rice etc.	5	10	6			
Fishmen ...	1	0	7			
Toldar ...	1	6	7			
	36	12	8	36	12	8
Monday Buzar—						
By Custo. on Rice etc.	261	6	4	261	6	4
				1,073	5	9

ACCOUNT REVENUES FOR JUNE 1711—*concluded.*

Dr. TOWN CALCUTTA. *Cr.*

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
To 1 Shakedier	4	0	0	By Rent.			
2 Writers	4	0	0	Gaine.			
2 Mundulls	4	0	0	Custo.			
6 Pikemen	9	0	0	&c.			
	21	0	0	By Rent of houses ...	434	4	0
Balls. ...	546	8	1	Gaine on Cowries ...	25	0	0
				Custo. Rice, etc. ...	11	6	4
Rups.	567	8	1	Sundry things ...	22	7	4
				Toldar	12	4	0
				Mangon	1	13	5
				Banyan	0	4	11
				Fish	0	11	0
				Passage boate ...	0	5	5
				Sale of houses ...	1	9	1
				Sallammee	5	13	1
				Etlack	8	15	1
				Recevis. Debts ...	9	3	7
				Marriages	26	3	0
				Fines	7	3	6
				Rs.	567	8	1

SOOTALOOTA.

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
To 1 Shakedier	5	0	0	By Rent.			
2 Writers	6	0	0	Gaine.			
2 Mundulls	3	0	0	Custo.			
6 Pikemen	9	0	0	&c.			
1 Drummer	0	12	0	By Rent of houses ...	400	0	0
	23	12	0	Gaine on Cowries ...	25	0	0
Balls. ...	673	15	0	Custo. on Mangoes and Jack	6	12	6
				7 Marketts	121	14	1
	697	11	0	Custo. on Sundry things ...	25	11	7
				Mangon	30	11	8
				Toldar and Coyall ...	5	0	0
				Dallolly	3	1	0
				Salt	1	9	2
				Fishermen	1	3	7
				Passage boate ...	2	7	3
				Sale of houses ...	6	10	9
				Sallammee	18	15	2
				Recevis. Debts ...	1	5	8
				Etlack	7	15	3
				Marriages	20	4	5
				Fines	17	2	2
				Sale of Houses ...	1	1	9
					697	14	0

GOVINGPORE.

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
To 1 Shakedier	4	0	0	By Rent.			
1 Writer	2	8	0	Gaine.			
4 Pikemen	6	0	0	Marketts.			
				&c.			
	12	8	0	By Rent of Houses ...	136	9	6
Ball. ...	160	12	3	Gaine on Cowries ...	11	9	1
				Marketts ...	3	8	8
	173	4	3	Mangon ...	9	7	8
				Sale of Houses ...	0	4	3
				Sallammee ...	1	4	0
				Marriages ...	8	11	5
				Etlack ...	1	11	6
				Recevis. Debts ...	0	2	2
					173	4	3

GENERAL ACCOUNTS REVENUES OF FORT WILLIAM, JUNE 1711.

Dr.				*Cr.*			
To Henry Moore	25	0	0	By Buzzars. Calcutta. &c.			
Rambuddur	20	0	0				
8 Gualers	16	12	0				
5 Writers	18	0	0	By Buzzars	959	9	9
Bookbinder	1	8	0	Calcutta	546	8	1
1 Writer	2	8	0	Sootaloota	673	15	0
1 Trumpeter	0	12	0	Govinpoore	280	11	9
Paper and Ink	6	8	2				
Oyle for the Lamp ...	4	3	3		2,460	12	7
Candles	2	13	0				
Mending House ...	0	1	6				
Rent Assarry boxbondar ...	18	6	0				
.....	4	8	0				
	120	15	11				
Ball. ...	2,339	12	8				
	2,460	12	7				

499.—ROBBERS ON THE WAY TO CHITTAGONG.

August 31st. "Whereas severall Country boats going to Chittegaum with Treasure under the protection of the Honble Company's Dustick [*dastak*] were plundered by the Robbers on the way and the Owners requesting the assistance of a few Soldiers to oppress those Robbers Agreed that we lend them thirty men they being at all charges."

500.—TRADE STOPPED AT MADRAS.

September 6th. Heard from Madras that "the Continuall Wars this Season has put such a Stop to their affairs that they fear they shall not be able to Load any Ships directly from their Port except the *Sherbourn* which they hope to despatch to your Hon^rs.^ in January next."

501.—THE DUAN STILL UNREASONABLE.

September 22nd. They receive notice from Mr. Hedges at Cassimbazar, that he cannot persuade the Duan to be reasonable, and that he and his party are preparing to return to Calcutta at once.

502.—DEATH OF SAMUEL BLOUNT.

September 29th. Mr. Samuel Blount died.

503.—ZAMINDARI ACCOUNTS FOR JULY 1711.

October 1st. The Account Revenues for the Buzzar and Three Towns for the month of July was brought in and passed, the balance being Rs. 2,543-14-11.

504.—PROMOTIONS.

October 1st. Mr. Blount's place as Import Warehouse-keeper is to be filled by Mr. William Lloyd. Mr. Samuel Feake is to be bakhshī, and Mr. Williamson zamīndār. The 9th place in the Council is left vacant for a time.

505.—SAMUEL BLOUNT'S WILL.

October 8th. *Will of Mr. Samuel Blount of Calcutta.*

"In the Name of God Amen I Sam^{ll}. Blount of Calcutta Merchant do take this opportunity to make my last Will and Testament in manner and form following First I recommend my Soul into the Protection of God that gave it and for my body I recommend it to the Earth to be decently interred at the discretion of myc Trustees hereafter named.

Imprimis.—I give to my Dear and wellbeloved Wife Mary Blount all and entire the estate of Mr. Henry Waldo deceased standing in my books under the following Heads The Estate of Mary Blount my Wife also all Houses Warehouses Plate and Jewells And necessaries accompted for or not accompted for which may not already be brought to account.

Item.—I also give and Bequeath to my Wife Mary Blount aforesaid Fifteen thousand Rupees in addition out of my own Estate. *Item.*—I give and bequeath to my Son Samuell Blount and to my Daughter Elizabeth Blount the remainder of my Estate to be equally divided between them but in Case their part of my Estate should amount to more than Thirty two thousand Rupees then I order and direct that my Sisters Mary Blount Martha Blount and Rebeccah Blount have paid them One Thousand Rupees each as a Legacy and Mr. Valentine Magniact have also 1,000 Rupees but in Case it doth not hold out then these four to have in proportion.

Item.—I give and bequeath to Mr. John Calvert One Hundred Rupees I do hereby appoint the Honble John Russell Esq. President in Bengall and my beloved Wife Mary Blount to be my Trustees in India to collect in all my Estate in India and that they remitt the same home to England by Bill to Mr. Robert Nightingale and the said Mary Blount whom I appoint Sole Executor of this my last Will and Testament holding firm this and no other to be my last Will and Testament revoking and disannulling all Wills heretofore by me made.

Dated in Culcutta in Bengall the 29th day of September 1711."

"Mr. John Calvert does make Oath before us that Mr. Samuell Blount did on the 29th of last September send for him in the morning and desir'd him to write his Will which he accordingly did but for want of Persons to be Witnessess he desired Mr. Calvert to bring two or three people in the afternoon for that purpose in the afternoon Mr. Calvert went but found him so ill that he could not sign the Will before he dyed Mr. Calvert does also declare that on his coming into the Chamber he made Signs with his Right Hand to write his name as he thinks and he further declares that the above writing are the words that he took from his own mouth and consented thereto."

Dated in Fort William in Bengall the 8th October 1711.

506.—RECOVERING THE COMPANY'S DUES FROM MR. CHITTY.

October 11th. "Mr. Chitty not having as yet discharged his Debt due to the Honble Company and the ship *Dolben* being arrived wherein is part of his Estate Agreed that the Supra Cargoe Mr. William Livesay[1] be ordered to pay the whole produce of his concern into the Company's Cash."

507.—TERMS WITH THE DĪWĀN. ẒEYĀU-D-DĪN KHĀN DISPLACED.

October 13th. "Last night we received advices from Mr. Hedges etc. at Cassimbuzar that according to our orders they had loaden all their goods and necessaries on board the boats and were ready to leave that place but that [they] received frequent messages from the Duan for detaining them and at length he offered some proposalls much more reasonable then formerly which are that the Duan will give us his Sunnud to pass all our business free in the Provinces of Bengall Behar and Orixa and that he will undertake to procure our Phirmaund and Nishan without sending any of our Honble Masters Servants to Court to solicite for either in Consideration of which he will have Rupees Thirty thousand to be paid on receipt of his Sunnud and a Note for Rupees Twenty two thousand five Hundred Sicca to be paid on receipt of the Phirmaund and not before Agreed that since the Duan's interest is very great at Court and our Friend Zoody Cawn is turned out and Hugly Government and severall other places being under the Duan's direction We immediately write to Mr. Hedges

[1] The stone erected over the grave of William Livesay and his wife Sarah and three children—Hester, John, and William—is still in the churchyard of St. John's, Calcutta. All three children died in infancy: Sarah died in childbed; and "Mr. William Livesay after sorrowing some time for his said family departed this life, the 15th November, 1719; aged 40 years, 1 month, 6 days; being born on the 9th of October, 1679."

etc. at Cassimbuzar to comply with him on the foregoing Terms all the Honble Comp^as.^ effects having to pass through his Jurisdiction who undoubtedly will impede Them very much if we don't agree with him."

508.—AN ESCORT FOR THE PETRE BOATS.

October 15th. Mr. William Spencer is ordered to go and meet the Petre boats at Rajamahal, and to take with him Ensign Richard Hunt and 40 soldiers.

509.—ZAMÍNDÁRÍ ACCOUNTS FOR AUGUST 1711.

October 18th. The Account Revenues of the Buzzar and Three Towns for the month of August was brought in and passed, the balance being Rs. 2,324-10.

510.—PETRE BOATS LOST IN A STORM.

October 18th. Mr. Pattle at Patna writes to say that he has despatched the saltpetre boats; also "They advise of a very violent Storm that has happened with them insomuch that drove ashore and sunk a great number of loaden boats amongst which were four belonging to our Honble Masters after having saved what possibly they could by the assistance of small boats they write the Loss they sustain will be Eight Thousand Eighty and Six Maunds of Salt Petre."

511.—AN IDLE SERVANT DISCHARGED.

October 29th. "Mr. Thomas Tymme one of the Honble Comp^as.^ Writers desiring under his Hand to lay down their service Complaining he has not his Health and designs to use the Sea for the recovery of it he having behaved himself of late very idly and Extravagantly and if continued may prove an ill example to the rest of our Honble Masters Factors and Writers wherefore agreed that his discharge be given him from this day."

512.—MADRAS COMPLAINS OF LACK OF NEWS FROM BENGAL.

Saturday, November 3rd. "This morning arriv'd two Generalls from Fort St. George .... they write they admire they have not more frequently advices from us which is occasioned by the unfortunate miscarriages of our Cossids as will appear by the sundry Copies of our advices forwarded to them per Ship *Success*."

513.—JOHN DEANE ELECTED TO THE COUNCIL.

November 6th. "There being a Vacancy in the Councill occasioned by the decease of Mr. Samll Blount Messrs. Deane and Page who are next in Succession both being absent at Subordinations and there being some dispute concerning the Construction of the Honble Compas. orders and intentions after some days debate it was put to the Vote according to our Honble Masters directions in such Cases and the Majority appeared for Mr. John Deane wherefore agreed that we advise of the same and order him up from Ballasore as soon as he has compleated the Compas. Investment at that Place."

The order of the last four in the Council now stands—

Mr. William Lloyd	... 6. Import warehouse-keeper.
„ William Cawthorp	... 7. Buxie.
„ James Williamson	... 8. Zemindur.
„ John Deane	... 9. Secretary."

514.—ZAMINDARI ACCOUNTS FOR SEPTEMBER 1711.

November 22nd. The Account Revenues of the Buzzar and Three Towns for the month of September was brought in and passed, the balance being 2,373 rs. 5 a.

515.—PARSON ANDERSON'S WILL.[1]

November 26th. "The Reverend William Anderson deceased his Will was produced to the board and proved and at the request of Mr. Robert Hedges his Executor Ordered it be registred next to this Consultation."

Will of the Rev. W. Anderson.

"In the name of God Amen I William Anderson being of a sound mind and perfect memory but of an infirm state of Health do declare this to be my last Will and Testament.

First I recommend my Soul into the Hands of Almighty God as of a faithfull Creator which I humbly beseech him to accept of his own boundless and infinite mercy looking upon it not as it is in itself infinitely polluted with Sin but as it is redeemed and purged by the

[1] This will was given by the Rev. H. B. Hyde in his paper on the *Bengal Chaplaincy in the Reigns William and Mary and Anne* published in Indian Church Quarterly Review of 1892. Mr. Hyde tells us that William Owen Anderson "was born at Mortlake in Surrey in February or March of 1669, where his father Robert Anderson was 'curate.' The Parish Register records three elder sisters and a brother. On the 14th of October 1686, in his 17th year, he was admitted as a Sizar of St. John's College, Cambridge. The matriculation book describes him as 'Domi literis institutus, sub patris ferula, professione clerici.'"

precious blood of his dearly beloved Son my Saviour, Jesus Christ in confidence of whose merits and mediation alone I cast myself upon the mercy of God for the pardon of my Sins and the Hopes of eternall Life.

As for my body I bequeath it to the Earth from whence it was taken to be decently bury'd but with as little charge as possible.

As for my Worldly goods after the Payment of all Lawfull Debts and demands I dispose them as followeth—

Imprimis.—I do give and bequeath unto my dear and only Daughter Elizabeth Anderson the Sum of four thousand Rupees Current money of Bengall supposing that Sum to be the whole amount of my Estate that is, to say when my House and Garden and Household goods shall be sold and the amount thereof added to such ready money as shall appear to be mine at my decease whether in Cash bonds bills or other lawfull demands.

Item.—But if my Estate shall amount to more than Four Thousand Rupees then such remainder or Overplus whatsoever it shall be I do bequeath unto my dear and Honoured Mother Elnor Anderson to be remitted for her use by Bill and by the first Conveyance to the hands of Mr. Robert Nightingale Merchant, or Mr. Richard Nelthorpe, Goldsmith in London both or either of them as shall seem most expedient to my Executors hereafter appointed.

Item.—In Case of the death of my Dear daughter, Eliz[a]. Anderson during her Minority or before Marriage then I do bequeath the whole of my Estate or such remaining part of it as shall appear not to be expended for the use of my Daughter aforesaid unto my Honoured Mother Mrs. Elnor Anderson and in Case of her decease unto my Dear Sisters Mary and Elizabeth Anderson,[1] to be equally divided between them and remitted to them by Bill as aforesaid.

Item.—I do Constitute and appoint my Trusty and Well beloved Friends Messrs. Francis[2] and John Cooke Merchants in Fort St. George to be the Guardians of my Dear daughter Eliz[a]. Anderson requesting of them to improve that small portion I have given her by the safest and most Prudent methods they can devise but above all to be Carefull in giving her a Sober and Vertuous Education.

Item.—I do order and appoint that four of my Sermons,[3] all fairly written and lying together in a Drawer by themselves with a Schedule

[1] His younger sisters, according to Mr. Hyde; not born at Mortlake.

[2] "Assay Master at Fort St. George," says Mr. Hyde: "died 3rd February 1711-2, aged 39: epitaph at St. Mary's, Madras."

[3] Anderson printed four of his sermons preached at Calcutta and sent them home to the Court of Directors. Two of these sermons have been reprinted by Mr. Hyde.

containing the Severall Texts belonging to them be remitted to my Sister Cooke at Fort St. George for the use of my Mother Mrs. Elner Anderson the rest together with some other Papers I have sealed up in a bag with a Libel to it having these words upon it, (To be burnt) which bag with its Contents I do hereby order to be burnt till the whole is Consumed so soon as it shall be found after my decease but not to be opened or looked into by any Person whatsoever.

Item.—I do Constitute and appoint Messrs. Robert Hedges and Samuell Blount to be the Executors of this my last Will and Testament Lastly I do declare this to be my last Will and Testament Witness my Hand and Seal, this 13th day of August 1711.

WILLIAM ANDERSON. Seal.

Signed and Sealed where no Stampt Paper is to be had in the presence of us.

JAMES WILLIAMSON.
THOMAS RUDGE.
WILLIAM JAMES.

516.—LIST OF THE COMPANY'S SERVANTS IN THE BAY, NOVEMBER 1711.

	NAME.	OFFICE.
COUNCILL ...	Honble John Russell Esqr.	President.
	Mr. Robert Hedges	Chief at Cassimbuzar.
	Mr. Abraham Addams	Accomptant.
	Mr. Edward Pattle	Chief of Patna.
	Mr. John Calvert	Export Warehousekeeper.
	Mr. William Lloyd	Import Do.
	Mr. Samuell Feake	Paymaster.
	Mr. James Williamson	Jamadar.
	Mr. John Deane	Secretary.
SENIOR MERCHANTS.	James Ravenhill	Culcutta.
	William Spencer	Do.
JUNIOR Do.	John Eyre	Do.
	Edward Page	Second of Cassimbuzar.
	Samuell Browne	Under the Paymaster.
FACTORS	Henry Franckland	Second of Patna.
	Joachim Addis	Steward.
	John Thompson	Export Warehouse.
	Richard Acton	At Ballasore.
	Waterworth Collett	Export Warehouse.
	John Cole	Do.

	Name.	Office.
Chirurgeons	William James ...	... Going up with the King's present.
	William Hamilton ...	... At Culcutta.
Writers ...	John Surman ...	... At Patna.
	William Tooly ...	... Under the Paymaster.
	Michaell Cotesworth	...
	Edward Crisp ...	... Import Warehouse.
	John Catterall ...	... Secretary's office.
	John Pratt ...	... " "
	Edw. Stephenson ...	... Sub Accomptant.
	Thos. Falconer ...	... Secry's office.
	John Sainsbury Lloyd	... Import Warehouse.
	John Tanner ...	... Secry's office.
	James Rotier ...	... Under the Paymaster.
	George Weslyd ...	... " "
	John Stackhouse ...	... At Cassimbuzar.
	Harry Clare ...	... Accomptant's office.
	Edward Ange ...	... Export Warehouse.
	Charles Hampton ...	... Accomptant's office.
	William Spincker ...	... Do.
	James Tokefield ...	... Secry's office.
	Edmond Mason ...	... Do.
	Thomas Braddyll ...	... Export Warehouse.
	John Osbaldeston ...	... Under the President.
	Hugh Barker ...	... Accomptant's office.
	John Dix ...	... Secry's office.
	Humpy. Cole ...	... Accompts. office.
	Tho. Phillips ...	... At Ballasore.
	Edwd. Rennolds ...	... Secry's office.
	Charles Coldcall ...	... Under the Paymaster.
	James Hindon ...	... Accompts. office.
	Josia Alexander ...	... " "

Laid down the Service—

Thos. Tymme.[1]

Phillip Vincent.

List of the Dead—

7 ber 30th 1711 ...	... Samuel Blount.[1]
	William Anderson.
7 ber 29th 1711 ...	... Thos. Rudge.[1]
9 ber 24th 1710 ...	... Mattw. Delgardno.
7 ber 18th 1711 ...	... John Barker.

[1] An entry in the Consultations Book on Monday, the 1st October, says, "On the 29th Ult. Mr. Samuell Blount departed this Life and yesterday departed this life Mr. Thomas Rudge." Hence it would appear that the dates given n this list are confused.

DIARY AND CONSULTATIONS BOOK[1]

OF THE

UNITED TRADE COUNCIL AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

From December 1711 to December 1712.

Received per ship Derby *on 18th August 1713.*

517.—PRESENT IN CALCUTTA IN DECEMBER 1711.

1.	The Honble John Russell Esqr.	...	President.
3.	Mr. Abraham Addams	...	Accomptant.
5.	„ John Calvert	...	Export Warehousekeeper.
6.	„ William Lloyd	...	Import D^o.
7.	„ Samuell Feake	...	Paymaster.
8.	„ James Williamson	...	Jemidar.
9.	„ John Deane[2]	...	Secretary.

ABSENT UP-COUNTRY.

2.	Mr. Robert Hedges	...	Chief at Cassimbuzar.
4.	Mr. Edward Pattle	...	„ at Patna.

518.—ARRIVAL OF SOLDIERS AND CIVIL SERVANTS.

December 1st. The *Derby*[3] arrived from England with seven Covenanted Servants on board, and with soldiers for the Fort. Of the soldiers, only 29 under Lieutenant Gordon reached Calcutta, seventeen of them having died on board, and seven having deserted when the ship "put back to Remast."

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[1] In a volume in the India Office marked "Correspondence Papers, November 1713 December 1715," at present (September 1897) indexed Range 444, No. 1, there is a short subtract of this Consultation Book with occasional comments. Thus on the 3rd December the Consultation Book says that "Mr. Smith's will is to be annexed to the Consultation;" but, says the commentator, "It is not". Similarly, the commentator notes that Captain Luhorne's request for 500 bags of saltpetre is not annexed to the consultation of the 24th December.

[2] He was absent at Ballasore, but had been sent for. He arrived in Calcutta, January 17th, 1712.

[3] Details about the *Derby* and extracts from her log are given in the addenda.

519.—A VISIT FROM WALI BEG.

December 18th. "Woolibeig Deputy Governour of Hughly Imediately under the Duans Direction, who notwithstanding our not Complying with the Duan has Suffered all Our Honble Masters Affairs to pass through his Government without any Impediment or delay whatever he being now Come down to Visit us, Agreed we Present him and his Officers to the Amount of Rupees 1,000."

520.—WELTDEN TAKES HIS PASSAGE HOME ON THE *SHERBOURNE*.

December 18th. "Anthony Weltden Esqr. late President of this Place having requested of us to take his Passage on the *Sherbourn* Captain Henry Cornwall Commander for Europe, Agreed the Captain have an Order to give him due respect and all Accomodations Imaginable."

521.—FEARS OF FAMINE IN MADRAS.

December 22nd. The Council receive a letter from Madras in which "They advise us that for want of Rain in due Season they are in great danger of a Famine, their Grain being all burnt up, and desire to be Supply'd from us, with what Grain Procurable."

522.—SHIPS ON THEIR WAY HOME.

December 22nd. "Ships *Hallifax*[1] and *Dispatch* they have dispatch't for Europe the 18th October, which Pray God Send Safs home to our Honourable Masters."

523.—CAPTURE OF THE *DUTCHESS*.[2]

December 24th. "Last night we received a Packett from Fort S^t. George dated Novr. 8 Advising that the two French Ships to Mocho Loosing their Passage returned to the Mallabar Coast and after an hours dispute took the *Dutchess* Capt. Blacon off Goa, Since which they give out they are bound to Pondicherry but 'tis Judged they are returned for Mocho."

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[1] The *Halifax*, 350 tons, commanded by Henry Hudson, had sailed for the Bay on her fourth voyage in the season 1708-1709.

The *Dutchess* was a ship of 430 tons. In the season 1709-10 she went on her third voyage to Surat and Persia. In Hardy's *Register of Ships* she is entered as taken in 1709.

524.—ZAMÍNDÁRÍ ACCOUNTS FOR OCTOBER 1711.

December 27th. The Account Revenues for October was brought in by the Zemindar, Mr. Williamson. The balance was 2,465 rupees 12 annas.

525.—WILLIAM HAMILTON APPOINTED SURGEON.

December 27th. "We being in great want of another Surgeon for to tend all the Honourable Compas. Servants and Soldiers of this Garrison, and William Hamilton being out of Employ, Agreed that he be Entertained upon the Same Allowance and Priviledges as William James our present Surgeon."

526.—DEPARTURE OF WELTDEN.

January 7th, 1712. "Mr. Anthony Weltden and his family left this Place."

527.—DEANE ARRIVES FROM BALASOR.

January 17th. Mr. John Deane arrived from Ballasore and took his place in the Council.

528.—GETTING IN RICE AGAINST A FAMINE.

January 24th. "Rice already being very Scarce and dear, and to all Appearance this Ensuing Season threatens us with a famine, for want of grain wherefore Agreed that we Allow the Poor Tenants of this Place the Liberty of our Dusticks for Rice only, and that the Jamidar register all Dusticks So given, and that Care be taken that every Person lands his Rice in this Place to whom dusticks are given.

"Ordered the Buxie do Send and Provide what Rice Procurable from the Properest Places where it may be had at the most Reasonable Rates."

529.—ZAMÍNDÁRÍ ACCOUNTS FOR NOVEMBER 1711.

January 28th. The Account Revenues for the Month of November 1711 was brought in by Mr. James Williamson, Zemindar, the balance being Rs. 2,004-1-9.

Account Revenues of Fort William for the month of November 1711.

BUZAR CALCUTTA.

Dr.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	*Cr.*	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
To Servants Wages Vizt.—			By Ground Rent.		
Sheakdar [*Shiqdar*]	4 0 0		Do. Gained. Custom. &c.		
3 Writers	8 0 0		By Ground Rent ...	151 10 7	
2 Potwarrys [*Patwari*]	4 0 0		Do. Gained on Cowries.	0 9 3	
2 Rent Gathers ...	3 4 0		Custom on Rice, Gue Oyle.	40 5 10	
Catwall [*Kotwal*]	5 0 0		Mangon[2]	213 10 3	
20 Peons	43 0 0		Toldar	18 7 2	
8 Poicks [*Paiks*] ...	12 0 0		Maldarry[3]	34 15 1	
1 Toldar[1]	2 0 0		Custom on Fish ...	69 6 0	
2 Trumpeters ...	3 0 0		Do. on Wood ...	6 15 0	
1 Drummer	0 12 0		Do. on Pots ...	1 2 6	
1 Hollolcore [*Halalkhor*]	0 12 0		Maldarry for Fish	1 7 9	
	85 12 0		Duty on Corkers ...	36 2 2	
		85 12 0	Do. on Buzar banian.	0 10 7	
			Do. on Braminye	2 7 7	
			Do. on Ferry boats	1 13 1	
			Do. Paid by non-residents.	10 12 10	
			Sale of Houses ...	16 14 2	
			Duty on Lascars ...	8 10 3	
			Sallammee[4]	4 14 7	
			Recovering debts, 5 pr. Cent.	6 8 9	
			Etlack[5] or Peon's fees.	3 2 6	
			Marriage dutys ...	15 14 4	
			Fines	30 3 6	
			Sale of Slaves ...	6 7 8	
			Fines on Gunja Sellers.[6]	94 5 11	
				777 10 4	777 10 4

SANTOSE BUZAR.

To Sheakdar ...	2 0 0		By Ground Rent ...	3 8 9	
Drummer ...	0 12 0		Custom on Fish ...	25 13 4	
	2 12 0		Do. on Rice ...	3 3 7	
		2 12 0	Toldar's duty ...	1 15 2	
			Maldarry on Fish ...	2 5 0	
			Buzar banian's duty	0 5 4	
			Etlack or Peon's Fees	0 1 1	
				37 4 3	37 4 3

MUNDY BUZZAR.

To 1 Sheakdar ...	5 0 0		By Custom on Rice, Paddy, etc.	133 11 4	
1 Potwarry ...	3 0 0		Batta	60 5 3	
2 Toldars	5 0 0		Toldar's duty ...	67 10 6	
2 Peons	3 8 0		Banian do. ...	0 9 3	
	16 8 0			262 4 3	
		16 8 0			262 4 3
		105 0 0			
Ballance carrd to Genll Acct Revenues.	...	972 2 10		Rups	1,077 2 10
	Rups	1,077 2 10			

[1] Toldār, tax-gatherer.
[2] *Mangan*, requisition.
[3] *Maldari*, revenue.
[4] *Salami*, an optional money present.
[5] Can this be *itlaq*, application? Holwell thus explains the term: "On every complaint registered in the cutcherry, a peon is ordered on the defendant in cases of debt, for on the delinquent in cases of assaults or other abuses.
"The peon receives 3 punds of cowries per diem, 1 pund 14 gundas of which are brought to the credit of Company under the head of etlack, 1 pund is the peon's fee, and the remaining 6 gundas were set apart, out of which the etlack moories or writers were paid their wages; and the overplus called mooriannoes sequestered to uses I am a stranger to."
[6] Gānjhā, hemp, used as an intoxicant.

TOWN GOVINPORE.

Dr. *Cr.*

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
To Servants' wages—			By Ground.		
1 Sheakdar	4 0 0		Do. Gained.		
1 Potwarry	3 0 0		8 Markets.		
4 Poicks	6 0 0		&c.		
	13 0 0		By Ground Rent ...	115 10 0	
		13 0 0	Do. Gained on Cowries.	8 1 6	
Ballance carried to Genll acct. Revenues.	...	129 15 3	8 Markets	5 11 8	
			Duty on mending Boats.	8 12 3	
	Rups	142 15 3	Sale of Houses ...	0 5 3	
			Sallammee	1 2 6	
			Recovering debts ...	0 4 2	
			Etlack	2 1 5	
			Marriage dutys ...	2 14 6	
			Rups	142 15 3	

TOWN CALCUTTA.

To Servants Wages Vizt			By Ground Rent ...	277 10 0[2]	
Sheakdar	4 0 0		Do. Gained on Cowries.	23 2 0	
2 Writers	4 0 0		Custom on Rice ...	10 10 0	
2 Rent gatherers ...	4 0 0		Do. on Fish ...	21 3 0	
7 Poicks	10 8 0		Toldar	11 9 0	
	22 8 0		Maldarry on Fish ...	0 10 0	
		22 8 0	Duty on Buzr. banian	0 4 0	
			Do. on Ferry boats	2 6 0	
			Sale of Houses ...	1 10 0	
			Sallammee	4 10 0	
			Recovering debts ...	2 8 0	
			Etlack or Peon's Fees.	7 12 0	
			Marriage dutys ...	36 9 0	
			Fines	16 0 0	
				416 12 0	416 12 0

LOLL BUZAR.

To Sheakdar	3 0 0		By Ground-rent ...	3 5 7	
		3 0 0	Custom on Fish ...	4 8 11	
			Do. on Rice ...	34 11 6	
		25 8 0	Toldar	12 11 11	
Ballance carrd to Genll acct. Revenues.	...	446 5 10	Mangon	0 1 0	
			Banian	0 10 6	
	Rupees	472 0 10	Sale of houses ...	0 5 0	
			Sallammee	0 15 0	
				45 4 10	
					45 4 10
			Rups		472 0 10

TOWN SOOTALOOTA.

To Servants Wages Vizt			By Ground rent ...	243 8 0[2]	
Sheakdar ...	5 0 0		Do. Gained on Cowries.	21 15 0	
2 Potwarrys ...	5 0 0		Custom on Fruit ...	9 11 0	
2 Rent gatherers	4 0 0		Markets	161 0 0	
7 Poicks	10 8 0		Duty on mending boats.	29 0 0	
	24 8 0		Custom on Fish ...	24 4 0	
		24 8 0	Do. on Salt ...	1 7 0	
Ballance carrd to genll acct. Revenues.	...	578 6 9	Toldar	4 11 0	
			Delollee[1]	2 14 0	
	Rups	602 14 9	Maldarry for Fish	1 2 0	
			Ferry boats duty ...	2 5 0	
			Sale of houses ...	7 6 0	
			Sallammee	20 14 0	
			Recovering debts, 5 pr. ct	1 1 0	
			Etlack	4 4 0	
			Marringe dutys ...	40 10 0	
			Fines	26 8 0	
			Rups	602 14 9	
					602 14 9

[1] *Dallali*, brokerage.

[2] The Pies in these two accounts are illegible, having been taken in the binding of the manuscript.

GENERALL ACCOUNT REVENUES OF FORT WILLIAM FOR Y^E^ M^O^ OF NOV^R^ 1711.

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
To Henry Moore	25	0	0	By Buzr. Calcutta.			
Do. Gualas	8	0	0	Town.			
Rambudder	20	0	0	Town.			
Mr. Williamson's Gualas ...	8	12	0	&c.			
6 Writers	20	0	0	By Buzr. Calcutta etc., nett produce.	972	2	10
Bookbinder	1	8	0				
Peons	19	0	0	Town Govinpore Do	139	15	3
Paper and Ink	5	2	8	Town Calcutta Do	446	8	10
Wax Candles for H. Moore ..	3	0	0	Town Sootaloota Do	578	6	9
Buxis[1] to the Cozzee	5	6	5				
Gurraes[2] for binding books ...	1	5	3	Rupees	2,127	1	8
A Chawbuck[3]	1	1	3				
	123	0	0				
Ballance paid into Cash ...	2,004	1	8				
Rupees	2,127	1	8				

Errors excepted.

J. WILLIAMSON,
Zemindar.

530.—RICHARD ACTON SENT TO BALASOR.

February 5th. "Mr. John Deane being returned from Ballasore Agreed that Mr. Richard Acton do reside in that Factory during this Warr time for forwarding the more Sure and Speedy Advices in Case any French Ships Should Arrive as also to Secure what quantity of Sannoes[4] may be wanting for our Honble Masters."

531.—DEATH OF JANÁRDDAN SETT.

February 11th. "On the 9th Instant our Broker dyed (Jonardun seat) This Years Business being pretty near a Conclusion and all the Merchants Accounts being in his Brother Bernarseseats[5] hands Agreed that he Act in his Stead as Broker for this Season."

532.—DEATH OF ROBERT FOULKES.

February 15th. "Mr. Robert Foulkes departed this Life this Morning and Mr. James Williamson produced his Will before us, Ordered it be Annext to this Consultation."

533.—ZAMÍNDARÍ ACCOUNTS FOR DECEMBER 1711.

February 15th. The Account Revenues for December 1711 was brought in by Mr. James Williamson, Zemindar, the balance being 2,001-9-10.

[1] *Bakhshish*, gratuity.
[2] *Gurrahs*, a kind of cloth.
[3] *Chabuk*, whip.
[4] A kind of piece-goods.
[5] Váránasi Sett.

534.—WILL OF ROBERT FOULKES.

February 15th. "In the Name of God Amen, I Robert Foulks being Sick and Weak of Body but of Perfect Memory do hereby make my last Will and Testament in manner and Form Following Revoking and Annulling all manner of Former Wills and Testaments whatever.

"First I recommend my Soul to God that gave it and my body to be Decently buryed as my Executor Shall think Convenient, and as for what worldly Goods I am Possessor of I bequeath in manner and Form Following. After all my Effects are disposed of and all my lawfull Debts are Paid, then I give and bequeath unto my Executor Mr. James Williamson for Acknowledgement of his Trouble Five hundred rupees Current of Bengall. The remainder whatever the Amount of my Estate Shall be I desire my Said Executor to remitt to my Loving Sister, Margaret Jeynson living in Southampton Buildings near Chancery Lane, or at the Rolls in Chancery Lane by Bill running no manner of Sea risque. As for my Wearing Apparell I desire none of them may be Exposed to Outcry but that my Executor dispose of them towards Gifts of Charity Wittness my hand and Seal in Callcutta in Bengall December twelfth day, One Thousand and Seven hundred and Eleven.

ROBERT FOULKES (Seal).

Signed and Sealed in presence of us.

TEMPEST ELLINGSWORTH.

THOMAS SAUNDERS.

535.—CAWTHORP AND CHITTY DISCHARGED.

February 16th. Mr. William Cawthorp, "his health being much Impaired in this Country," desires to return to England, and obtains his discharge from the Compas. service.

"Mr. Josiah Chitty also desireing his discharge, we thought fitt only to give him an Acknowledgement that we had received in full what he was Indebted to the Company on Account of the Bill of Debt he gave for what due to the Company at the time he was dismist their Service, and that there being nothing due from him to our Masters in their Books we did discharge him of Said Debt."

536.—DISTRESS IN MADRAS AND TROUBLE IN VIZAGAPATAM.

The Council receive a letter from Madras, with news of Mr. Hastings and his people at Vizagapatam.

February 25th.

"They write that the Troubles at Vizagapatam from the Nabobs and Rajahs there daily Encrease, So that the People are prevented bringing in Grain from Ganjam as they Expected, and that the Crop with them is burnt up by the Sun for want of due rain and they being likewise Obliged to Supply Fort St. David who are still distressed. They are Apprehensive of having a Great famine unless greatly Supply'd by us, which they very Earnestly desire, wherefore Agreed that the Buxie do Imediately buy up what Grain Procurable and lade sufficient Quantity on board Ship *Derby* and Supply them further as Opportunity offers."

537.—PREPARING TO SEND THE PRESENT TO THE EMPEROR.

"The present for the Emperour being near ready to depart, Agreed that we Send up to Mr. Edward Pattle etc. there to Order them that in Case they think the Company's Present Vacqueell of their Factory a good and Proper Person to go to Court to Sillicite about our Affairs that they do Imediately Order him to get ready, and that in a few days we get coppys of our former Grants writt out and Send him with Instructions on receipt of which he is to Proceed to Court; this we think highly Necessary that Considering our Affairs are so much Impeded, and that as Yet we have got no Answer to the Letters wrote to Court for the Emperours Passports for the Present which he may Sue for, And 'tis likely the reasons why we have no Answer of Our Letters are, that there is nobody to Stirr in Our behalf or to put them in Mind of what we have wrote for."

February 26th.

538.—KHÂN JAHÂN'S PARWÂNNA.

"The Present Sent to the Nabob Cawn Jawn Behawder at Rajamaul Some time before the Patna Boats were to Pass that Place, as per Consultation of the 27th of August last, met with Such a favourable Acceptance and So Obliged him, that he has of his own Good Will given us his Perwanna for our Trade Custom free for Bengall and Orixa which was delivered to our Vaqueel there, for the Expence only of five hundred rupees which was

March 1st.[1]

[1] Under the date February 29th, the commentator on these consultations has "Rs. 2,64,159-8-9 due to the merchants for goods bro't in more than dadny agreement ordr'd to be paid.—*N.B.*—No entry to whom or how much to each which is in other consultations."

distributed as fees amongst his Servants. The Vaqueel having drawn on us for Said Amount, Agreed we pay the Same, And Coppys of the Same Attested by the Cozee be Sent to Cassimbuzar as likewise with the Present, with all our former Priviledges granted us, By means of having this Perwanna our Boats will Pass and Repass Rajamaul without Molestation during his Stay there."

539.—THE GOVERNOR GOES DOWN THE RIVER FOR HIS HEALTH.

"This day the Governour went down the river for his health in the
March 1st. *Mary Buoyer.*"

March 4th. "The President returned from Below."

540.—WHO IS TO GO AS AMBASSADOR WITH THE PRESENT?

March 6th. The Council receive a letter from Mr. Hedges, enclosing one to the Dīwān for their approbation. Mr. Hedges writes that the Dīwān wishes to have a visit from the person who is to go, as ambassador, with the King's Present, but that he still continues obstinate in demanding a large sum for his *sanad*. The Council approve of Mr. Hedges' letter to the Dīwān, and decide that—"Notwithstanding we have Pitched upon Mr. Deane to go as Embassadour with our Present, that we give Mr. Robert Hedges the Offer of it Considering the Weightiness of the Affair and Judging him to be more fitly qualified for the Undertaking and Management of it."[1]

541.—JAGAT DAS RELEASED FROM PRISON.

"This day Jaggerdass having lain in Irons twelve Months in close
March 6th. Confinement was brought before us, when we demanded the Sum of five thousand Rupees for Satisfaction for his Extortions and Villanys he Comitted when Jamidar. He Confesses to have been Guilty of what Alledged against him, but that what he then did was by Mr. Anthony Weltden the then Presidents Order whose Servant he was, and that what he got by Such unjust and Extortionate ways and means was Paid to Mr. Weltden for his own Proper benefit as Appeared upon his Tryall by Witnesses when he declared the time and manner when he delivered Severall Sums to him, In Consideration of his Long Imprisonment and Severe Usage, Agreed

[1] The commentator says—"Advised from Cassimbazar by Mr. Hedges' Letter that the Duan insists on Rs. 25,000 for his sunnud—approved the address be sent to the Duan. *Memo*,—No Copy of the address enter'd in the Consultation or of Mr. Hedges' letter."

that he be Released and Set at Liberty paying the Sum of Two Thousand Rup^{s}. fine which is Judged as much as he is able to Comply with within the Limited time of Six months, and that for the future he be never more Employed in the Honble Comp^{as}. Affairs."

542.—FRENCH SHIPS OFF MANGALOR.

March 10th. The Council hear from Madras that the French war ships were last seen off Mangalor on the 20th of December, and that it is supposed that they were proceeding to Mocha.

543.—DEATH OF SHÁH 'ÁLAM.[1]

Wednesday night, March 12th. "Just now Arrived a Generall from Messrs. Pattle and Frankland at Patna dated March Y^{e}. 7th Advising of the death of Shaw Allum King of Indostan who departed this Life at his Court at Lahore the 16th February at 3 a Clock in the Afternoon where his Second Son Azeemashawn Behawder ['Āẓīmu-sh-Shān Bahādur] Possess't himself of his Camp Treasure Guns, etc. and is at Present Judged to be the likeliest Person to get the Crown, and the Duan [Dīwān] at Cassimbuzar being Entirely his Creature, Agreed that we Imediately write Mr. Hedges that he have a particular regard on his behaviour to the Duan, and that he Still Continue at that Place, unless he Should be Apprehensive of any Confusion in the Country, which we hope may not be, Mussudcooley cawn [Murshid Quli Khān] the Present Duan being at the Death of Aurengezebe in that Same Post, when by his Prudent Management he kept that Part of the Country very Calm and Quiet.

March 13th. "Received a Letter this Morning from Mr. Robert Hedges from Cassimbuzzar bearing date of the 10th Instant Acknowledging the receipt of our Letter of the 1st Curr^{t}. and Confirming the News of the Kings death, Severall Merchants and Shroffs at Hughly Confirming the like news Induced us to give Credit to it, Therefore Agreed that the boats with the Intended Present for King Shaw Allum be Imediately unladen for fear of the Goods being damaged, And that the Warehouse Keeper Stow them away in the right places reserved for them; It is to be feared that up in the Country there will be great Confusions, which are likely to Continue till Some one is Setled on the Throne; Therefore Agreed

[1] Shāh 'Álam, Bahādur Shāh, died on the 20th Muḥarram 1124H., *i. e.*, on the 27th February 1712, N. S., or on the 16th February 1712 O. S.

that we forbear giving out any dadney as yet till we hear how matters are likely to go; Ordered that the Broker do Imediately Send to Hughly to Procure what Salt Petre may be met with there That we may Secure what Store we can against the next Shipping there being no Probability of having any from Patna this Season.

"Agreed that we send for the head Peons of the Outguards, And Order them to Keep a Convenient Number of Good People, to take Care of the Towns, and that they keep a Strict Watch this Being a Time that we may Expect Partys of Rogues, and Robbers to be abroad."

544.—LICENSE, TONNAGE, AND PASS MONEY FOR 1711.

March 17th. "This day was Paid into Cash by Mr. James Williamson the Sum of Rupees 2,972, being the Amount of Licence, Tonnage and Pass money for the Year 1711.

545.—DEFENSIVE PREPARATIONS AT CALCUTTA.

March 17th. "The Death of Shaw Allam [Shāh 'Ālam] being Confirmed in all Places, and Publickly owned among the Officers of the Government, And Considering the great Confusions and Troubles that may Arise in Bengall during the Inter Regnum, Agreed that we Order all our Officers of this Garrison to be Constantly in a Readiness, and to See that all under them be ready, And that Ammunition be put into the proper Places, that are for that Purpose on all Bastions, And that we keep an Extraordinary look out, And that the Gunner mount the Mortars, And Some great Guns be placed on the Curtains, Also that the Buxie lay in good Store of all sorts of grain, and Provisions; As for the Soldiers we have now about 200 beside Officers, amongst which are about 140 stout Europeans, which with the Companys Servants and Freemen of this Place, And the Gunroome Crew, We think will on any Occasion be Sufficient to Defend this Garrison."

546.—DEFENSIVE PREPARATIONS BY THE DUTCH.

March 17th. "The Dutch are making themselves as defensive as they can, And have Sent for one of their Seven Ships, that were laden and Just bound for Battavia, to lye over against their Factory."

547.—ZAMĪNDĀRĪ ACCOUNTS FOR JANUARY 1712.

March 20th. The Account Revenue for the month of January were brought in by Mr. James Williamson, Zemindar, the balance being Rs. 2,006-11-6.

548.—RUNNERS POSTED ON THE ROAD BETWEEN MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

March 20th. "Agreed that we Constantly write to Madras Overland Since the Season of the Year will not permit for Shipping, And that We keep in Constant Pay this Warr time Eight Setts of Cossids [*qāṣids*] to be at the Severall Places following, Vizt. Two Setts at Vizagapatam, Two at Ganjam, Two at Ballasore, and Two at this Place, That we may have quick and Speedy Advices in Case of any of the French Ships coming on the Coast, it being for the Security of our Honble Masters Affairs and Shipping, Governor Harrison and his Councill at Madras on their Parts Keeping Tappys[1] from their Place to Vizagapatam, Constantly coming and going with Advices to, and from us.

549.—A LEASE TO CAPTAIN BUTCHER.

March 21st. "Granted a Lease to Captain Sam^ll.^ Butcher."[2]

550.—'ĀẒĪMU-SH-SHĀN'S CANDIDATURE FOR THE THRONE.

March 25th. The Council receive letters from Mr. Hedges telling them "that the Duan[3] has Caused Siccaes to be Coyned in Muxodovad [Maqṣūdābād] in Azeemoshawn Behawder Shaws Name, with a New Prayer for his Prosperity to be used when the Duan goes Publickly to Worship, The Duan has Fortified his Camp, and Mounted all his great Guns, which are reported to be a great many in Number, and Keeps his Elephants and Horses in a readiness, And his foot Soldiers in Exactest Discipline, he has likewise Fortified Severall out Places, for his own Security, being fearfull of Cawn Jawn Behawder[4] who has fortified himself as Strong as he Can (they being of different Interests) and has guarded all Passes on every Side him, So that no Cossids [*qāṣids*] can pass out of, or into Rajamaul [Rajmahal] Either from Patna or thence, It is reported that there has been a Battle fought on the Plains near Agra, between Moezudeem and Azeem,[5] And that Azeems Forces were worsted but not routed, And that the other two Brothers are Marched Northward from Agra with their Armys, And Some People are of Opinion that these two Brothers will Unite, Others that they will not, All People Agree that Moezudeem has the greatest Army, and best Soldiers, and that he is well beloved, but that Azeem has most money, and is very Politick, The Other Brothers are not yet

[1] *tappa* or *tappaul* is a South Indian word used for post.

[2] The commentator remarks: "Don't say wt. or for w "

[3] The Dīwān Murshid Qulī Ja'far Khān.

[4] Khān Jahān Bahādur 'Izzu-d-Daulah, Khān 'Ālam.

[5] That is between Mu'izzu-d-Dīn, Jahāndar Shāh and 'Āẓīmu-sh-Shān.

much talked of; The Dutch have Sent their Treasure and Women to Hughly, being Apprehensive of Some danger at Cassimbuzar."

551.—A NEW VAKĪL AT HUGLI.

March 25th. "Our Vaqueel at Hughly being lately dead, Agreed we Entertain Samsundersing [Syāmsundar Sinha] to Appear as our Vaqueel at Hughly."

552.—SALARIES DUE, LADY DAY, 1712.

March 27th. The Account of the salaries of the Honble Company's servants in Bengal, for six months (which the Council had ordered to be paid at the last consultation), was brought in. It amounted to Rs. 4,030-11.

553.—JAMES WILLIAMSON OFFICIATES AS CHAPLAIN.

March 27th. "Mr. James Williamson Since the death of Mr. William Anderson the Honble Comp^as. Chaplain having read Prayers and a Surmon every Sunday, And he having Provided Black Apparell for that Service Agreed that we give him a gratuity of one hundred Rupees."

554.—A MARRIAGE.

April 2nd. "This day Ambrose Gutteridge was Married to Eliz^a King."

555.—DEFEAT AND DEATH OF 'ĀẒĪMU-SH-SHĀN.

April 7th. "The 2nd and 3rd Inst. we received two General Letters, dated the 18th and 24th of March from Patna, Advising that as Yet they have not been Molested, And that they are in hopes that there will be a King Setled on the Throne in a Little time, They likewise Advise that the night before their last to us, that there was Cossids Arrived from Lahore and Agra, which brought News of a Battle being fought between the Eldest and Second Brother, The Eldest brother's Son Arrived with him from Cobbull [Kābul] and those parts with an Enforcement of 9,000 Patan horsemen upon which he gave the Second Son Battle, the 5th March,[1] there was Equall Success on both sides the first day, but on the Second day about 9 in the Morning

[1] Mr. Irvine has dealt with the history of these years in a paper published in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* for 1896, Part I. He says that the decisive engagement was fought on the 9th Ṣafar, *i.e.*, on the 17th March 1712 N. S., and that 'Āẓīmu-sh-Shān was killed on the morning of the next day. According to the statement made here the dates are the 5th and 6th March O. S., *i.e.*, the 16th and 17th March N.S.

Azeemoshawn Behawder was Kill'd, his two Sons taken and his Army entirely routed. There are Still two Sons Rafiel Cudder and Cojah Aeghter,[1] the last of which has Considerable forces And will have a struggle for the Throne, The other it is thought makes no Pretence to the Crown So that According to this News They are in great hopes there will be a Speedy decision."

556.—BAD NEWS FROM MADRAS.

April 7th. The Council hear from Madras of the safe arrival of some of the European ships, and also of the bad way things were going on in Bencoolen, and at Fort St. David.

"They Acquaint us of the *Toddingtons* Arrivall from Bencoolen Captain Blow Commander, and of the Deaths of Messrs. Etrick, Harry Griffith, and Douglass, Chief and Councill there, And that that Place is in a Weak declining Condition ..... They write us that the Troubles Still Continue at Fort St. Davids and the Enemy has brought down all their Forces Against that Place, And Attacked the bounds Seven days Successively, on all Sides, but by the Bravery and Conduct of Mr. Raworth the Deputy Governour and his Officers The Enemy was repulsed with a Considerable Loss, And that They now seem Inclinable to a Peace, and that the Governour and Councill of Madrass are Setting a Treaty afoot by the Mediation of Monsr. Hebert, And that matters are gone too far without the Intervention of a third Person."

557.—AMBIGUOUS TIDINGS FROM CASSIMBAZAR.

April 7th. "The 5th in the Evening we received a Letter from Mr. Hedges at Cassimbuzar, dated the 1st Aprill and Acknowledging the receipt of Ours of the 26th Ultimo, Acquainting us what News is Currant at that Place, but writes that the reports are so various that there Can be no Creditt given to anything Yet, And the Duan[2] to make the report of Mahmud Azeems[3] being King to be Credited, has Presented Monickchund [Mānikchand] with an Elephant and Seerpaw [*sar-o-pā*], and Phuttechund with a horse and Seerpaw, And Declares if any Person Shall Presume to Say he did not believe Mahmud Azeem was King, he Should Suffer death and have his

[1] Rafi'u-l-Kadr, Rafi'u-sh-Shān was the third son of Bahādur Shāh and Khujista Akhtar Jahān Shāh, the fourth.

[2] That is Dīwān Murshid Quli Ja'far Khān.

[3] Muḥammad 'Aẓīmu-sh-Shān.

House Plundered, which Declaration is Yet a Terror to the Merchants that they dare not disclose the Contents of their Private Letters."

"The Duan Expecting a Visit from Mr. Hedges, he went about Eight at night on the 27th Ult°. and was Admitted and Sate with him till near ten, his discourse was mostly of war and Battles, And on his going away Lahawreemull [Lahorīmal] was Sent for to read the Inscription Ordered by King Azeem to be on his Siccæs, And when he Arose to depart, he bid him rest Satisfied that all things will be well Take Care of Your Factory and go in Peace, Mr. Hedges Carried five Mohurs and Nine Rupees for a Congratulatory Present for the Welcome News the Duan had heard, but he would not Accept it, neither did he think fitt to Say he heard any news at all, for Monickchunds mouth must Spread all the Lyes he would have reported Letters to Private Merchants from Lahore bring news (tho' they will not directly declare it) that Azeem and his Son Cayeem,[1] are Killed and Severall Omrahs, and that the Youngest Brother, Cojah Aghter,[2] is the likeliest Person to Succeed, Zulfucker Cawn, Zubberdust Cawn, Raja Keseersing,[3] and many Persons of great Note being in his Intrest. People are Suspitious that Furruckseer [Farukhsīyar], if put to Flight will take this way, If his Father be Cutt off as 'tis believed; Its reported there is an Army Gone Against him Commanded by Zulfucker Cawn, And that Zubberdustcawn is Appointed Subah [Sūbādār] of Bengall."

558.—WIDOW CARY'S EFFECTS SOLD AT OUTCRY.

April 7th. "Mrs. Mary Cary the Widdow of Mr. Thomas Cary Gentleman of Arms dying without a Will and leaving Severall Effects behind, Ordered the Buxey do take an Account of them and dispose of them at Outcry, and bring the Amount into the Companys Cash."

559.—ZAMĪNDĀRĪ ACCOUNTS FOR FEBRUARY 1712.

April 14th. The Account Revenues for the month of February was brought in by the Zemindar, Mr. James Williamson, the balance being Rupees 2,003-8-3."

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[1] Prince Muḥammad Karīm, eldest son of 'Aẓīmu-sh-Shān, after the defeat of his father hid himself in the house of a weaver. He was dragged from his hiding place and executed in Zū-lfiqār Khān's quarters.

[2] Khujista Akhtar, Jahān Shāh, the fourth son of Bahādur Shāh. See § 579.

[3] Zū-l fiqār Khān, Zabardast Khān, Rājah Kesri Singh. The statement is incorrect. Zū-l fiqār and Zabardast supported Jahāndār. Kesri Singh, one of 'Aẓīmu-sh-Shāns generals, was shot in the battle of the 17th March.

560.—MONEY ADVANCED TO THE QUILTERS.

April 14th. "The People who are working the Honble Comp^as. Quiltings living in Town under our Protection wanting money to go on with their Work, Agreed we advance to Collychurn Harree [Kali Charan Hari] 5,000 Rupees."

561.—LETTER TO MADRAS.

April 24th.[1] "Agreed that we write to Madrass, and Acquaint them that the Disturbances in these parts Occasioned by the Death of the King hinders us from giving them an Account as usuall of what Tonnage we shall be able to Provide for the Expected Shipping.....And that we also advise them to take out what Dollars may be Ordered for us from England, And Coin them into Madras Rupees Since that Dollars are here at no more than 200 Siccaes, and not likely to rise, during these troubles the Mint will not be made use of."

562.—FARRUKH SIYAR[2] ACKNOWLEDGED KING AT PATNA.

April 24th. "The 22nd Inst. we received a Generall from Patna of the 13th Advising of the receipt of Our Letters of the 27th and 28th of March, And that they are in fear Furrookseer[2] who is Acknowledged as King at Patna will force them to Visit him with a Pisquash [*peshkash*], And that they are Informed that Some of his Officers have Acquainted him that by Said Pretence he might get four or five Lack of rupees out of them and the Dutch. They Inform us that they have had Peons and Chubdars [*chobdārs*] on them for Sometime, by order of the Kings Duan, but that they Shall be forced to give Something, but will Endeavour to make it up as Cheap as they Can; They are fearfull that when the new Kings Son[3] with his Omrahs, and Army comes against the Patna King, that there will be Plundering on both Sides, So that they must be Obliged to leave that Place, there being no Safety in Patna for them."

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[1] "The commentator on the 21st April has '1,000 siccaes and 47 rupees ordrd to be pd Ramun Saw's factors at Ft. Wm., because he was employed to see their letter deliv'd to Mahmud Azeem, and to procure an answer and an husbulomer.'
– no notice that he did see it did or that any answer was given, or any Letter of advice in the Copys of Letters recd or country Letter-book."

[2] Shamsud-Dīn Farrukhsiyar, second son of 'Azīmu-sh-Shān, heard of his father's death on the 6th Safar, i.e., the 6th April, 1712 N.S., or the 26th March, O.S., shortly after he proclaimed himself King, and was enthroned at Patna in Afzal Khān's *bāgh* or garden.

[3] That is, Jahāndār Shah's son, Prince A'zzu-d-Dīn, who was sent to Agra in July with a force to watch the course of events. The nobles in charge of him were Khwājah Hasan Khān Daurān, and Lutfullah Khān, Sādiq, the Prince's *Diwān*.

IND. 563.—CRUELTIES OF MU'IZZU-D-DIN.

April 24th.

"They write that Notwithstanding what they made mention of to us in theirs of the 3rd Instant relating to the Various Reports which have been Spread abroad, Concerning Such and Such a Kings being Set on the Throne, That now they had Certain News that Moezdeen Colharra[1] the Eldest Son is Certainly King, which news is Confirmed to all the Merchants in Patna, And that the other three Brothers with their Children, both great and Small are Killed, And that Since his Accession to the Crown he has Shown himself very Barbarous having killed his Second Brothers Youngest Son with his own hand, and had Ordered all the Women that were with Child by the Princes to be rip't up, and not to Spare any of the Omrahs that were for the other partys, of whom four were Killed the first day he set on the Throne, One of which he Flead Alive."

564.—HUSAIN 'ALÍ ABOUT TO LEAVE PATNA.

April 24th.

"Nabob Hossein Cawn is going from Patna by Order of Furruckseer to fetch Mussudcooley Cawn and his Treasure or his head, And that there is two Partys in that City, One made up of the Nabob, and Severall others, The other is a rascally Crew, who have Contrived to get the Nabob out of the way, that they may Plunder the Town without any hindrance. The Nabob freely Accepts of his new Employ that he may get free of the King, and 'tis Supposed he will never return, but Join with Cawn Jawn Behawder."

565.—A BELL FOR THE CHURCH.

April 28th.

"The Honble Company having Sent out a Bell for the use of the Church, Agreed that the Buxie do build a Convenient handsome Place to hang it in over the Church Porch."

566.—THE "BANKSALL."

May 2nd.

"The middle of the Banksall[2] Yard having thatcht houses Godowns for Navall stores etc. which is Inconvenient and dangerous on Account of Agreed we pull them down and build a Godown with Brick and for the Same."

[1] *Kalhárra*, the Great Axe or Red Axe. This was apparently the popular title of Mu'izzu-d-Din on account of his cruelty. Mr. Irvine tells me that the title *Kalhora* is borne by certain rulers in Sindh. As Mu'izzu-d-Din distinguished himself in war against the Sikhs he may have assumed the title in honour of his victories, but the former explanation is preferable.

[2] That is Port Office.

567.—THE HUGLI GOVERNOR DESIRES PROTECTION IN CALCUTTA.

May 2nd. "The Governour of Hughly being Apprehensive of Troubles has Sent down his head Eunuch to desire our Protection for his family in our Town, which we seriously Considering of, think it not at all adviseable for fear of bringing our Honble Masters Affairs in future trouble Should Contrary Intrest get the better."

568.—THE SALTPETRE CONTRACT. TROOPS SENT AGAINST MURSHID QULI.

May 2nd. Letters were received from Mr. Hedges, with the news that "Augaruffa,"[1] the merchant, with whom he was to have contracted for the Saltpetre, was imprisoned by order of the Dīwān who pretended that the goods Auga Ruffa had brought from Patna belonged to' Zoodycawn and Kinker."

"In his [Mr. Hedges'] Letter of the 26th he advises us that Timerbeegs forces who are Sent from Furruckseer to the Duan to demand the Treasure are Encreased to about 1,000 horse, and that Mirza Jaffer [Mirzā Ja'far] being Sent on the Same Errand is Expected at Muxodavad the next day with 250 horse more to his Assistance, Mirza Riza [Mirzā Razā] is also Set out from Patna with 700 horse, And Gunderaffsing [Gundhara Sinha] is to follow him with 1,000 more to displace as many of the Chowkedars as he Suspects not to be in Furruckseers Interest, and to fill up those places with his own People, which is Certainly designed to prevent any Opposition in the Passage of the Treasure (expected from Mussudcooleycawn) towards Patna, This news Startled Mussudcooley Cawne and made him on Easy terms release Auga Ruffa, who this day went and Visited Mr. Hedges and told him that he heard his [Augaruffa's] boats were Arrived at Hughly, and dispatched thence towards Calcutta, and that he requested Mr. Hedges to write to us to Secure his Goods in Safe Warehouse at Callcutta for him, of which Mr. Hedges Advised us, and defferred making the Contract with him there but left it to be done here by us, when Auga Ruffa Arrives."

569.—MARRIAGE OF JOHN DEANE.

May 3rd. "This day Mr. John Deane was married to Mrs. Jaconima Maira Bonkett by the Honble John Russell Esqr."

[1] Perhaps Āghā Rafī.

•570.—AN OLD BUDGEROW SOLD AT OUTCRY.

May 13th. "The Cassimbuzar Old Budgrow being very much out of repair and rotten, and having been in Service a great many Years, And if repaired again will Cost a great deal of money, Agreed we Sell her at Outcry."

571.—EVIL PLIGHT OF THE ENGLISH IN PATNA.

May 13th. "The 10th Inst. we received a Generall from Patna dated the 26th past month advising us that the Nabob of that place, his designed Journey to Bengall was Prevented by King Furrackseer [Farrukhsīyar] Sending Mirza Mahmud Rezza [Mīrẓa Muḥammad Raẓā], and Mirzā Jaffer [Mirzā Ja'far]; They write the 19th of Aprill Ray Kirpernaut [Rai Kripānāth] Sent them word that the King had laid a design of Extorting large Sums of money from all the rich men in the Citty, whose Names were written down in a List, the English Standing at the Head, and then the Dutch, as Esteemed the richest Factorys in town, after which the Shroffs and Merchants, So they were advised to Act the best for their Safetys, besides which Ramjee, Pishcar to Carpurdass Cawne [Rāmji, Peshkār to Kārpardāz Khān], the Kings Duan [Dīwān], had an Account given him by Colsing [Kālisinha], a Kinsman of Durgamulls [Durgamal,] of about four Lack of Rupees, which might be demanded of them, Account Customs in Behawder Shaws [Bahādur Shāh] reign, on which Account they had Continually Chubdars [*chobdārs*] Set on their House, and to avoid those troubles which were likely to Overwhelm them, they Seriously Consulted what was the most Apparent remedy, and Accordingly Concluded with the Advice of their Vaqueel [*vakīl*], and all that they believed were well Effected to them, to make known their grievances to the Nabob, and to desire redress or else that they should be forced to leave the Citty; On which on the 20th in the Morning they Sent their Vaqueel with an Eltamass[1] to the Nabob to Notifye their Grievances to him he had the favour Imediately to be Admitted to Speak to him, And the Nabob answered they might depend on his favour, and that the first time he went to Camp, he would Speak to the King so Effectually, that they Should meet with no farther trouble; After which the Vaqueel went to Matta Hirderam [Mahta Hirdcrāma] and delivered the Phird[2] of the Present,

* On the 8th May commentator has "Customary yearly present to Hugli officers. *N.B.* don't say what, nor to whom, nor how much each."

1 *iltamās*, a request, or petition.

2 *fard*, list.

for the Nabob and his Officers which Amounted to about 2,500 rupees, he Complained it was too little for So great a service, but Promised to do his Endeavours on their Behalf, The Nabob went not to the Camp till the 23rd when he was as good as his word and Spoke to the King very Pressingly in their favour, which met with the desired Effect on which the King gave the Nabob Orders to Protect them from all Abuses, and also forbid his own muttsudies [*mutaṣaddīs*] to Molest them on any Account but that they might go on quiett in their Business as Customary, which they hope will be Sufficient to protect them for the future; They Acquaint us that being Surprized with the ill face of Affairs, the 19th Aprill they thought it Necessary to take John Surman into their Councill, who not Quite out of his Writership, yet very Sufficiently qualified to give his Advice, and every way fitt to Assist them these troublesome times."

572.—ZAMĪNDĀRĪ ACCOUNTS FOR MARCH 1712.

May 15th. The Account Revenues for the Month of March was brought in by Mr. James Williamson, the Zemindar, the balance being 2,002-3-2.

573.—A LONG DISPUTE REFERRED TO ARBITRATION.

May 19th. "There having been a Long dispute between Messrs. Isaac Berkley and Manuel Vierra, Concerning Some plate, Jewells, etc. taken from the said Isaac Berkley by his Wife, who is now deceased, and Some part of these things being found in the hands of her daughter, Avemia Stanley *alias* Vierras hands, The Said Isaac Berkley makes a demand on her for the Amount of what is wanting and taken away by her Mother, as likewise for her Maintenance eight Years and Eight Months, which dispute we have thought fitt to Order to be decided by Arbitration, and a Penalty on the Non Complyer as Usuall. The Arbitrators Appointed are Capt. Thomas Woodvill, Captain Henry Harnett, and Mr. John Watt."

574.—THE DISPUTE SATISFACTORILY SETTLED.

May 22nd. "The Dispute mentioned in the last Consultation between Messrs. Isaack Berkley and Manuel Vierra, having both Amicably made an End of their Business between themselves have Appeared before us, The Said Manuel Vierra desireing the President to deliver the Said Isaac Berkley what plate and Jewells he has in Custody belonging to the said Isaac Berkley, which has been in dispute for sometime, And the Said Manuel Vierra doth promise to give

the Said Isaack Berkley Seven Covids of Ground belonging to his house and Compound, And each of them have given the other a discharge in full of all Accounts from the beginning of the world to this day."

575.—HENRY MOORE RECOVERS HIS HOUSE.

May 22nd. "Henry Moore, who now Assists under the Jamidar in Gathering in the revenues, Complaining to this board, that his house and Compound was Seized on in 1705 by Order of Councill at the request of Mr. Ralph Sheldon deceased, which he Alledged had been formerly Seized on by the Old Companys Councill, which being now Enquired into is found not to be so by the Old Companys diary 1702, And the house having now lain nigh Seven Years, and no just demand Appearing against the Said Henry Moore, and the house ready to fall for want of repair or anyones taking Care thereof, he desires a decision may be made of the same, And its Accordingly Agreed that the Said Henry Moore may take Possession of his House and Compound again."

576.—AN ENCLOSURE FOR PROVISIONS.

May 22nd. "The Steward wanting a Place to keep the Provisions for the Generall Table in, having no Conveniency, And the Factory not being a Proper Place, Agreed we look out for a Peice of ground a small distance from the Fort and that it be Enclosed with a Brick Wall."

577.—THE LATE MR. JOACHIM ADDIS.

Mr. Joachim May 30th. Addis lately deceased having left an Instrument directed to the Honble John Russell Esq. President wherein he desires he will take Care of his Effects, and pay all demands on him that Shall be found due, According to what Specified in a Letter annext to this Consultation, Agreed the President receive all his Effects into his Possession, and Act therein as desired, by the Said Deceased Joachim Addis."

"To the Honble John Russell, Esqr. President and Governour of Fort William.

HON^BLE SIR,

Being not insensible of the uncertainty of Life, and at Present under a lingring Distemper, I make bold to trouble Your Hon^r with a Short Memorandum, That if it should please God to take me out of this world you would be pleased, after all debts discharged (which will

Appear by Account Curr^t., I herewith deliver you) and funerall Charges defrayed with Legacys herein Specified, to remitt what Small matters may be left to my beloved Wife Claudia Addis.

"Honble Sir Sense of Gratitude Obliges me to take Notice of, and to Return You my hearty thanks, for all Your Paternall favours, having been so many and often repeated, And as Unexpected, being a Perfect Stranger to Your Hon^r. I do assure Your Hon^r. Should it please God to Spare my Life, the Utmost of my Endeavours Shall never be wanting to demonstrate how Sensible I am of my Obligations due to You, otherwise I must beg Your Hon^r. will Accept the will for the deed, I have nothing worthy Your Hon^rs. Acceptance, but in Case of my decease beg Your Hon^r. will Accept my two Slave Boys, and a Substantiall Ring with a watch, hoping your Hon^r will Esteem the good will of the donor, Abstracted from the Unworthiness of the Offering, wishing Your Honour all health and happiness, and Safe Arrival in England,

I remain,
HON^BLE SIR,
Your most Obedient humble Servant,
JOACHIM ADDIS."

"FORT WILLIAM, *March 11th*, $17\frac{11}{12}$.

Witness—JOHN PRATT."

"HON^BLE SIR,

Please to direct for Mrs. Claudia Addis at D. Richardsons an Upholsterer at the Rising Sun in Pater Noster Row London."

578.—DEATH OF THE DOCTOR'S MATE.

May 30th. "This day Benja. Green the Doctors Mate departed this Life."

579.—NEWS FROM DÂUD KHÂN.

Tuesday, June 3rd. They received letters from Madras dated the 15th May.

"They write us that the 19th of May ships *Prosperous* and *Essex*, Arrived from Surratt and Goa, and bring Advices that Moezedeem [Mu'izzu-d-Dīn], after the death of Shaw Allum [Shāh 'Ālam], prevailed with the two Youngest Brothers to Join with him against Azeemodeen ['Azīmu-sh-Shān], in which they Succeeded So well as to Seize upon and destroy him without a Battle, The three Brothers soon after disunited, and fell out about dividing the Treasure, which Occasioned a terrible Battle, in which they are advised at Surrat that all the

three Princes fell, but they have Since rec'd Letters from Doudcawn [Dāūd Khān] at Oringabad [Aurangābād], Advising that the Youngest Son, Hodjista Acktar,[1] has Killed Moezdeem, and Imprisoned the third Brother in Govaleor [Gualior], and is now fully Possessed of the Empire, That Zulphaker Cawn [Zū-l fiqar Khān] is made prime Vizier, Doud Cawn Generall of the Army, and that Zoodycawn [Zeāu-d-Dīn Khān] will be reinstated in Bengall."

580.—MURSHID QULI TO BE SEIZED IF HE FLEES TO CALCUTTA.

June 13th. "Last Night we received a Generall from Patna from Messrs. Pattle, Frankland, and Surman, who are now at Singia [Singhiya], dated the 30th of May and Acknowledging the Receipt of ours to them the 18th d°· which they advise they will Answer in few days, and Send Coppy of their Books as we Ordered them. The Patna King having Sent Forces on Musudcooley Cawn for Y° Bengall Treasure, which he refused to deliver, came to a Battle where the Kings Forces were defeated Since which the King has Sent other Forces against him Some of which are gone and the rest to follow in a few days, which will Amount to 5,000 horse, which he is in hopes the Duan [Dīwān] will not be able to withstand. The King hearing we are very Strong in Callcutta, And being fearfull the Duan will Fly to us for Protection, has Sent us down a Phirmaund, and Husbullkookum [*farmān* and *ḥasbu-l-ḥukum*], The Contents of which Phirmaund Orders us to Seize the Duan and his Treasure The Patna King Expects an Answer to this Phirmaund with all expedition, But this being an Affair of very great Consequence Agreed we take Sometime to Consider of it before we write, for Should we Return an Answer in Persia writing its very Probable it may fall into the hands of the Duans Guards who Stop all Cossids, and Enquire into them which may be of Prejudice to Our Honble Masters Affairs."

581.—HEDGES LEAVES CASSIMBAZAR.

June 13th. "This Evening received a Letter from Mr. Hedges who was just clear of Biregautchea Sands, dated the 10th Instant Advising us that he had left Cassimbuzar, and was on his Way to us to Callcutta, And that the Dutch was likewise in a readiness to leave that Place."

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[1] *i.e.*, Khujistā Akhtār, Jahān Shāh. Mr. Irvine says: "It is even said that so complete was the belief in Jahān Shāh's victory that the news of his accession was spread far and wide by the messengers of the Rājputana money-lenders, and in many places the *Khutbah* was read in his name."—*J. A. S. B.*, Vol. LXV, Part I, 1896, page 158.

582.—DEATH OF SERGEANT CRAGG.

June 17th. "Sarjeant Cragg departed this Life."

583.—ARRIVAL OF HEDGES.

"Mr. Robt. Hedges Arrived here the 16th in the Afternoone, And at this days Consultation, delivered us Severall papers he had with him at Cassimbuzar, Viz^t. The great Mogulls Phirmaund[1] dated Anno 1690, Sultan Mahmud Azeems Nashan,[2] dated 1698, Nabob Ibrahim Cawn, and Duan Kiffait Cawns Perwanna[3] given at Dacca in 1691, with Seerbullundcawn Subahs Perwanna[4] dated July 1709, And has likewise delivered us Hurry-kissens[5] receipt for what left in Cassimbuzar Factory."

June 19th.

584.—ZAMĪNDĀRĪ ACCOUNTS FOR APRIL 1712.

June 19th. "The Account Revenues for April was brought in by the Zemindar, Mr. Williamson, the balance being 2,851-7-4.

585.—VĀRĀNASĪ SETT SUMMONED TO HUGLI, BUT NOT ALLOWED TO GO.

"This morning Barnarseseat our Broker came and Acquainted us that last night he received a Letter from *Zoody*-cawn [Zeyāu-d-Dīn Khān], wherein he desires that on receipt of that Letter he will Privately come to Hughly having business of Consequence to Impart to him. Now our Broker being our Head Servant and a man in Trust We ought to be Cautious how we Send him on Such Calls, On which we have Seriously Considered, And Agreed we Send Our Ockoon [*ākhūnd*] in his Stead, for Perhaps in these ticklish times it may be only a Trick to get our Broker from us thereby to get a Sum of money. The Generall Letter to Madrass being Concluded, Agreed we let it lye a few days, till we are fully Informed of the News Zoodycawn pretends to Impart, for it may be of Consequence to our Honourable Masters Affairs."

June 20th.

586.—DIFFICULTIES ABOUT SALTPETRE AND ABOUT POLITICAL MATTERS.

They heard from Mr. Pattle and his party at Patna. The letter, dated the 18th May, contained a repetition of former news, and a list of the goods in the Factory at Patna.

June 23rd.

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[1] *i. e.*, Aurangzēb's *farmān*.
[2] *i. e.*, Sulṭan Muḥammad 'Āẓīmu-sh-Shān's *nishān*.
[3] Nāwāb Ibrāhīm Khān and Dān Kefait Khān's *pārwāna*.
[4] Sarbaland Khān's Subadār's *pārwāna*.
[5] Hari Kṛishṇa.

"For the Security of said Goods, they Endeavoured to keep in with the Kings Chief Officers and favourites, which they Shall Continue to do with as little Expence as Possible, which they think is the only way for Securing Our Honble Masters Effects, The waters begining to Rise, they are takeing the Proper Methods to get in the Petre, which they have Contracted for, that if there is any Possibility of Sending down the Boats, that they may be in readiness, In Order to which they desire our Positive Orders Concerning the Durbar [*darbār*] Affair, which Charge they believe, cant be less then former Years, to defray which they will want a Considerable Sum of money, In their former[1] they Advised that the Kings Son was Arrived with his Army at Agra, which News is now grown Cold, so that 'tis not to be depended on. By this Conveyance we received their Books."

587.—MAKE NO NEW INVESTMENTS AND AVOID POLITICAL COMPLICATIONS.

"In Answer to this Letter and to that which Accompanyed the Patna Princes Phirmaund [*farmān*],[2] which we have Seriously Considered of, Agreed we write that if Possible what ever Goods they have in their hands of the Companys, they load them on Boats, and Send them down to us, And for what money they have Occasion for to take up there and draw Bills on us for the Same and that during these troublesome times, that they do not procure any other Goods then what they have Contracted for allready. In relation to the Phirmaund Should we write an Answer in Persians which Should fall into the Duans hands, it might prove a thing of ill Consequence to our Honble Masters Affairs, Therefore Agreed we Order the Gentlemen in Patna to draw up an Answer there to the Said Phirmaund, Acknowledgeing the honour of having received his Phirmaund, And to Assure him we Shall do our Endeavours to Obey his Commands relating to the Stopping of any of his Enemys that Shall Fly, as far as 'tis in our Power. June 23rd.

"Tho' 'tis not our business to meddle or make in any Contending Partys in Government, Yet Considering So much of Our Honble Masters Estate being at Patna, Towards the Preservation of which we think it Necessary to give the Civill Answer, as Specified above, Tho' at the Same time, we are Resolved to be so Cautious as not to Act as Shall be an after Prejudice to us."

[1] Refers to a letter received in Calcutta on the 22nd of April and dated 13th April.

[2] See *ante* § 580.

588.—ALLOWANCE TO THE MEMBERS OF THE INTENDED EMBASSY.

June 23rd. "The Five Gentlemen and the Doctor who were Appointed to go to Court in Company with the Present, having provided Severall Necessarys for that Purpose, which now prove a Loss to them, Agreed we Allow them 100 Rupees each, And that the Doctor be allowed 150 Rupees.

589.—EDWARD PAGE SUCCEEDS JOHN CALVERT, DECEASED.

June 24th. "There being a Vacancy in this Councill by the death of Mr. John Calvert,[1] and Mr. Edward Page being next in Succession, Agreed we Send for him And Order him to take his Station Accordingly."

590.—SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

June 24th. "Received a Generall this day from Fort St. George per Ship *William* dated the 10th of June, Acknowledging the receipt of ours of the 20th of March They Inform us that the *Oxford* Imported with them the 29th of May from Battavia, And gives them the Following Account that the *Howland* our Honble Masters Ship left Mocho the latter end of Feb^ry^ but as yet they have no further news of her The *Rochester* and *Thistleworth* left Battavia bound for Europe in Febry and the *Hester* in Jan^ry^, and is Believed to be time Enough to reach the Dutch Fleet."[2]

591.—DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE *JANE*.[3]

June 24th. "On the 24th May the *Jane* from Europe Arrived in Madras, who they give the Account of as follows; The Captain and Officers for their Private Ends (Contrary to the Opinion of the Deputy Governour of Bencoolen, then on board) touched at Rio Janerio in Brazil, on pretence of Sickness and want of water, when they might have reached the Cape as Soon as that Place;

[1] John Calvert went in command of the second expedition to the Maldivas to reinstate the former King on or about the 27th of December 1711, as shown by his Will, and by the absence of his name from the Council list given at the head of each consultation after the 27th December 1711. In June 1712 his Will was proved; see § 595. See also Bengal General Letter from the Court of Directors, dated 2nd February 1712, para. 100, and the Log of the *Derby* on the 7th September 1711, given in the addenda.

[2] The *Howland*, 450 tons, commanded by George Cooke, sailed on her fourth voyage to China and Mocha in the season 1710-1711. The *Rochester*, 330 tons, commanded by Francis Stames, sailed on her third voyage to China in the season 1709-10. The *Thistleworth*, 250 tons, commanded by Daniel Small, sailed on her first voyage to St. Helena and Bencolen in the season 1710-11. In the same season the *Hester*, also 250 tons, commanded by Charles Kesar, sailed on her first voyage to China.

[3] For further particulars see the letters written by Mr. Collett, to the Court of Directors, which will be found in the illustrative addenda.

The *Derby* whom the *Jane* left on Purpose near the Line getting into the Cape the 6th of August, And the other not Arriving in Brazil till the 18th of Same Month, a few days after which Came News from England, that a Squadron of French Ships might be dayly Expected there, but the Captain etc. not having Compleated the Business they went on did not think fitt to put to Sea, at the Pressing Instances of the English Consull, and Mr. Collet the Deputy Governour, loitering away the time till the 1st of September, when the Said Squadron Arrived, Attacked and Plundered the Place, which was Shamefully deserted by the Portuguese, Notwithstanding they had 7,000 Men in Arms for its defence the Lisbon Fleet being newly Arrived, and their Loading Ready in Town for their Return Monsr De Guay who Commanded the Squadron, found Plunder Enough to lade all his Ships very richly, and after having dispatch't two of them with Cargoes Proper for Peru, returned with the remainder for France the beginning of November The Capt. of the *Jane* after having refused to Land the Companys Treasure to Endeavour to Secure it in the Country as he did his own though he lay so far up the River, that the French never Offered to Attack him, Shamfully Sent and Surrendred up his Ship, without So much as a Summons, And after having taken bills upon England for his own Money returned to France, on the French Squadron; Mr. Collett bought the Ship and the Companys Cargo, drawing bills on the Court of Directors, and made the best of his way with his Ship to Madrass, she being Obliged to touch at the Cape for water and Provisions brought the good news of the *Bonveries*, *Hallifax*, and *Tankervills* being Arrived there, as also the Transactions of Last Campaign and that there is hopes of a Suddain Peace."

592.—TREATY OF PEACE WITH THE KILADAR OF JINJI.

June 24th. "They have at last Concluded a Treaty of Peace at Fort St. Davids with Rajah Serope Sing [Swarūp Siñha], Killedar of Chingee [kiladār of Jinji] it has cost them a Sum of money to make it up, but would have Cost much more had the Warr Continued, besides the Prejudice to their Investment and the Ruin of their Place."

593.—WILL OF ANDREW CRAGG.

June 24th. Mr. James Williamson produced the last Will and Testament of Andrew Cragg deceased, on the 23rd Inst.

Will.

In the name of God Amen I Andrew Cragg of Calcutta Soldier, in the Right Honble United Companys Service in Fort William, being Sick and Weak of body but of Sound Mind and Memory, thanks be given to Almighty God for the Same, do take this Opportunity to make my last Will and Testament in manner and form following. First I Recommend my Soul into the Protection of God who gave it. And for my Body, I desire it may be decently Interred at the Discretion of my Trustee hereafter Named.

Imprimus.—I give to my daughter Mary Cragg all that Shall Appear to be due to me after my Death, *Item*, I give to Mingo my Slave Wench her Freedom and one hundred Rupees also I leave her two Slaves, And I Appoint this and no other to be my last Will and Testament, And I Appoint Mr. John Calvert Merchant in Fort William to See this my last Will fullfilled by him for the good of my Child Mary Cragg in St. Catherines London, Dated at Fort William this 22nd October 1711.

The Mark of Andrew .. Cragg Seal.

Signed Sealed, and Delivered in the Presence of us, where no Stampt Paper is to be Procured.

JOHN COLE.

EDW^D.^ ANGE."

594.—CAPTAIN GEORGE BORLACE.

June 26th. "Mr. George Borlace who our Honble Masters Sent out a Lieutenant for Bencoolen, On the desire of Mr. Collett the Deputy Governour of that Place, having an Inclination for Mr. Orrell, who was bound here in the Same Post to go with him; So that these two Lieutenants (with the Approbation of the Govr. and Councill of Madrass) Unanimously Agreed to Exchange the Places they were bound to from England; And Captain Borlace tendring us his Commission from our Honble Masters (Arriving on the *William* the 24th Inst.) and it not being for this Place, Agreed we take it from him and give him one here."

595.—JOHN CALVERT'S WILL.

June 26th. The Will of John Calvert was produced by Mr. James Williamson.

Will.

"In the name of God Amen I John Calvert Merchant at Fort William in the Kingdome of Bengall, being bound on a Voyage to the Maldivas, And now in good health of Body, thanks be given to Almighty God for it; I do take this Present Opportunity to make my last Will and Testament in Manner and form following; First I Resign up my Soul to God that gave it in hopes of a Free Pardon, and Remission of all my Sins, through the Merits and Mediation of Jesus Christ, my Precious Redeemer, my Body I Committ to the Earth in hopes of a Joyfull Resurrection at the last day, and to be buried in a frugall manner at the Discretion of my Trustees hereafternamed. And to what Small Estate it hath pleased God to bless me with I give and bequeath in manner following, all my Just Debts being first paid.

Imprimus.—I give unto my Loving Sister in Law Martha Calvert One fourth part of my Estate. *Item.*—I give to my Uncle Matthew Calvert Deceased his four Children one half of my Estate, but in Case of the Death of any of them, to be Equally divided amongst the Survivors. *Item.*—I give to my most worthy Grandmother The one fourth of my Estate now Remaining after the following Legacys are Paid. *Item.*—I give to my Cousin Mr. William Taggart of London ten pounds for mourning, being the Same Sum I received of him when Young. *Item.*—I give to my Old Master Mr. John Moffatt Five pounds for Mourning. *Item.*—I give to his Brother Mr. Edward Moffatt five pounds for Mourning. *Item.*—I give to Mr. Henry Kolsey and Mr. Richard Cocke each a Gold ring. *Item.*—I give to Mr. James Williamson in Fort William forty Rupees (and a Gold ring) for mourning, besides my Saddles and Bridles which I also give him. *Item.*—I give to each Gentleman of the Councill in Fort William a Gold ring Value each at eight Rup[s]. *Item.*—I give to my Slave Christiana her freedom and one hundred Rupees, as also for her use I give Rosa, a little Slave wench; And I do Order that the Rest of my Slaves be sold with everything else belonging unto me for the use and benefitt of the foregoing will; And I do Appoint my very good friends Messrs. Ja[s]. Williamson, and Stephen Shaw Trustees here in India for me, After they have Collected, and paid my debts and Legacys in this Place I do Appoint and Order that what Effects may be in their Possession may be remitted home to my very good friends Messrs. Henry Kolsey, Richard Cocke and William Taggart in London, whom I Appoint Executors for the Good of the Children etc. within Mentioned; One

to be let out at Respondentia, and the other to be paid into the Companys Cash And bills taken Payable in England; And its further my Will that after my decease that Coppy of this Will go to my Executors in England, with the other Accounts, And I do by these presents Allow this and no other Will, to be my last Will and Testament.

In Wittness whereof I have hereunto Set my hand and Seal at Fort William in Bengall East Indies, this 30th Day of November Anno Dom. 1711.

JOHN CALVERT (seal).

Signed Sealed and Delivered in the Presence of us (where no Stampt paper is to be procured)—

HILLEBRAND ALLINGTON.

JOHN PRATT.

JOACHIM ADDIS.

Memorandum that I leave as Legacy one hundred Madras Rupees In the Church Wardens Care for the Yearly Repairing Mrs. Mary Smiths Tomb in the Church Yard the Interest of which I judge Sufficient, this I desire and Appoint to be Complyed with dated the 30th November 1711 as above.

JOHN CALVERT.

Witness—

Edwd. ANGE."

596.—THE YEARLY PRESENT OF 3,000 RUPEES.

July 4th. "The Yearly Piscash of 3,000 Siccaes, being due in Aprill last, And we then being Uncertain, who was King, deferred the Paying of it, But the King now Setting on his Throne at Dolly, Agreed we pay it.

597.—A LETTER TO BE WRITTEN TO JAHĀNDĀR SHĀH.

July 4th. "Agreed we write a Congratulatory Letter in Persians to Moezedeem [Mu'izzu-d-Dīn] the Present Emperour, writing the Usuall Complements and as full as the Persian tongue Affords, Also that we write another Letter to his Chief Minister Zulphaker Cawn [Zū-l fiqar Khān], desireing him to Present our Letter to the King, and move in our behalf for his Royall favour, And to Acquaint him that We have a Present lyes ready for to be Sent to his

Majesty, and that he would use his Interest with the King for his Husbullhookum [*ḥasbu-l-ḥukum*], and Orders for the Safe Conveyance of it, And that we Shall depend upon him for procuring us his Majesties Protection, Agreed the Coppy of the two Letters to be wrote be Annexed to this Consultation."

598.—FARRUKHSĪYAR SEIZES THE DUTCH GOODS AT PATNA.

Monday, July 7th.

The Council received letters from Mr. Pattle, etc., at Patna, to the effect that, on the death of Mr. Vanhorne,[1] the Dutch Chief at Patna, the King had sent and seized all the goods, etc., of the Dutch Factory declaring that, as Mr. Vanhorne died without heirs, his goods, by the law of the land, belonged to the King.

"This piece of Injustice to the Dutch puts them under no little Apprehension of Shareing the Same fate, The Nabob of Patna being in good favour with the King, And he having Assisted them formerly hope that he will Still Stand their friend he promising them to use his Interest on their Account. They likewise Endeavour to keep in with the Muttsuddies [*mutaṣaddīs*] and Favourites, with little Presents and fair words which they Esteem the only way to Preserve our Honble Masters Effects; They Advise that being much Straitned for money, and that being Necessitated to bribe the Government and for Expences they have taken up at Interest 20,000 Rup^s. out of which Sum they have Sent 3,000 to Futtua [Fatūhā] for Cloth, but Advise as Yet they Shall Send no more."

599.—THE COUNCIL DISCLAIM ALL INTERFERENCE WITH POLITICS.

July 7th.

"Agreed we write a Letter to Patna, forbidding them to give a Mochulka [*Muchalkā*] and to let them know, that we Cant but wonder that they Should believe we have been any ways Assisting to Mussudcooley Cawn Since that it is not the business of Merchants or Adviseable for us to Concern our Selves in the Government, we well knowing it must bring our Honble Masters Affairs into Trouble."

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[1] In the old Dutch cemetery at Karinga, Chapra, there is a large tomb with the following inscription "I. V. H. Obiit, 26 Junij A. D. 1712." If this is the tomb of Jacob Van Hoorn, as I think it is, then the date of his death was the 26th June N. S. or the 15th June O. S. Mr Irvine says: "Some money, estimated at from half a *lakh* to five *lakhs* of rupees, was obtained by the seizure of the Dutch Company's goods, their factor at Patnah, Jacob van Hoorn, having died there in July 1712."—See J. A. S. B., Vol. LXV, Part 1, No. 2, 1896, p. 183.

600.—LETTER TO THE EMPEROR JAHANDÂR

Letter to the King.

July 7th. Governour John Russell, England.

God.

"The Supplication of John Russell who is as the Minutest Grain of Sand, and whose forehead is the Tip of his footstool, who is Absolute Monarch and Prop of the Universe, whose Throne may be Compared to that of Solomons, and whose Renown is Equall to that of Cyrus, the Conqueror of the world: the Hereditary Support of Justice, Eradicating Oppression.

We Englishmen having Traded hitherto in Bengall, Orixa and Beharr Custom free (Except in Surrat), are Your Majesties most Obedient Slaves, always Intent upon Your Commands. We have Readily observed Your most Sacred Orders, and have found favour, we have as becomes Your Servants a dilligent Regard to Your Part of the Sea; The Present designd your Majestie from the Company is at Callcutta near Hughly, We hope to Send it after the Rains, and likewise to Procure a Phyrmaund for Free Trade, We Crave Your Majestie's Protection to trade in the abovementioned Places as before, and follow our business without Molestation.

CALLCUTTA,
15th Sept. 1712.

601.—LETTER TO THE GRAND VIZIER.

Governour John Russell, England.

God.

The Petition of John Russell President of the English Compa. to the Nabob in his most Celestial Palace whose Renown has Peirced the very Skies and to whom all Nations bow, the Ornament to the Viziers, Spreading as the Prime Jewell in a King Compared to Princes the Stay and Right hand of the whole Kingdom. My Master both now and for ever.

July 7th.

Your highness knowing that we Englishmen trading in Bengall, Orixa, and Beharr, no dutys being laid upon our merchandize (Except in Surrat) are Intirely the Kings Vassalls always intent to serve him, we have most Chearfully Observed whatever he has Commanded, and have found favour, Our Dilligence has not been wanting to take care of those Seas; The Present designed his Majestie from the Comp.ᵃ is in Callcutta near Hughly, we hope to dispatch it after the Rains, that we may procure a Phirmaund for free trade. We beg a Insbulkookum [*hasbu-l-ḥukum*] in the Phowsdars [Faujdār's] Name as Safe Conduct for our Present, by which grant we Shall be Assisted

with their men to the Extremity of their Severall bounds, we being in no wise dilatory in our dispatch of it; We Entreat You would further our Supplication to the King having been always Assisting and besides whom we have no other Advocate. Pray be so kind in the Interim to Procure us a husbulkookum for Free trade before the present goes that our Ships may not be Detained. I Entreat the favour of an Answer to my Supplication. Let Riches as the Sun Arise and Shine upon You."

CALLCUTTA,
15th Febry. 1712.

602.—WE CANNOT FIGHT AGAINST ẒEYĀU-D-DIN KHĀN.

July 14th. "The Governour of Hughly having Sent down to us to desire our Assistance against Zoody cawn, who is Ready with an Army at Hughly Ready to Come to a Battle; Agreed we Return him this Answer, 'That as we are Merchants, we Cant Concern ourSelves in their differences, but that we Shall be willing to be Mediators between them, In Order to which Agreed we write a Letter to Zoody Cawn and another to Mirza Wooli beig [Mirzā Walī Beg]."

603.—ZAMĪNDĀRĪ ACCOUNTS FOR MAY 1712.

July 17th. "Account Revenues for May last brought in by Mr. Williamson, Jamidar, the Ballance being Rups. 2,436-5-9."

ACCUONT REVENUES OF FORT WILLIAM FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1712.

BUZAR CALCUTTA.

Dr.				*Cr.*			
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
To—				By—			
Servants Wages, Vizt.—				Ground Rent ...	161	10	1
Sheakdar	4	0	0	Gained on Cowries...	0	13	10
2 Writers	8	0	0	Custom on Rice, Gue, etc.	27	15	7
4 Rent Gatherers ...	7	4	0	Do. on Fish and Greens.	71	11	0
Catwall	5	0	0	Do. on Wood ...	6	15	0
Toldar	2	0	0	Do. on Pots... ...	1	2	6
20 Peons	43	0	0	Mangon	236	4	3
8 Poicks	12	0	0	Malalarry	6	6	4
2 Trumpeters ...	3	0	0	Do. on Fish ...	1	7	10
Drummers	0	12	0	Duty on Toldars ...	88	5	6
Hollolcore	0	12	0	Do. on Corkers ...	36	2	2
	85	12	0	Do. on Banians ...	0	10	7
			85 12 0	Do. on Braminyes	2	7	9
				Do. on Ferry boats	1	13	2
				Do. on Lascars ...	17	4	6
				Sale of Houses ...	12	5	10
				Do. of Slaves ...	9	11	6
				Sallammee	8	9	6
				Recovering debts ...	2	14	4
				Peons fees	14	2	4
				Marriage duties ...	16	5	11
				Thiefs house sold ...	2	3	6
				Fines	80	14	9
				Do. on Gunja Sellers	57	7	11
					865	13	8
							865 13 6

ACCOUNT REVENUES OF FORT WILLIAM FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1712—*contd.*

SANTOSE BUZAR.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
To 1 Potwarry ...	2 0 0		By Ground rents ...	3 9 10	
1 Drummer ...	0 12 0		Custom on Fish ...	36 4 8	
			Do. on Rice ...	8 2 11	
			Maldarry on Fish ...	2 2 6	
		2 12 0	Duty on Toldars ...	3 3 10	
	2 12 0		Sallammee	0 13 11	
			Fines	7 15 2	
			Peons fees	0 2 2	
		88 8 0	House Sold Tenant running away.	1 4 6	
				63 11 6	
					63 11 6
					929 9 2

MUNDY BUZAR.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
To Sheakdar	5 0 0		By Custom on Paddy, etc.	212 2 1	
2 Potwarrys	5 8 0		Batta	87 6 3	
2 Toldars	5 0 0		Duty on Toldars ...	88 13 0	
1 Peon	2 0 0		Do. on Banians ...	0 9 3	
	17 8 0			388 14 7	388 14 7
		17 8 0			
		106 0 0			1,318 7 9
Ballance Carry'd to Generall Account.	...	1,212 7 0			
		1,318 7 9			

TOWN GOVINPORE.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
To Sheakdar	4 0 0		By—		
Potwarry	3 0 0		Ground Rent ...	118 11 5	
4 Poicks	6 0 0		Gained on Cowries	9 4 0	
			Custom on Fruit ...	6 4 5	
			9 Hauts[1]	3 5 3	
	13 0 0		Mangon	8 12 4	
			Sale of houses ...	0 4 2	
		13 0 0	Sallammee	4 0 5	
			Recovering debts ...	0 10 5	
Ballance Carry'd to Generall Account.	...	197 6 7	Peons fees	0 15 10	
			Marriage duties ...	18 11 8	
			Fines	12 6 8	
		210 6 7	Houses sold Tenants running away.	27 0 0	
				210 6 7	210 6 7

[1] *hats*, markets.

ACCOUNT REVENUES OF FORT WILLIAM FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1712—*concld.*

TOWN CALCUTTA.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
To Servants Wages—vizt.							Ground rent ...	324	8	0			
Sheakdar	4	0	0				Gain on Cowries ...	23	2	0			
2 Writers	4	0	0				Custom on Rice, etc.	10	5	4			
2 Rent Gatherers ...	4	0	0				Do. on Fish ...	23	2	0			
7 Poicks	10	8	0				Duty on Toldars ...	12	11	0			
							Do. on Banians ...	0	6	11			
							Do. on Ferry-boats	0	7	10			
	22	8	0	22	8	0	Maldarry on Fish ...	0	11	7			
							Mangon	6	8	4			
							Sale of houses ...	30	2	7			
							Sallammee	7	5	2			
							Recovering debts ...	6	4	0			
							Peons fees	59	11	1			
							Marriage duties ...	36	13	5			
							Fines	1	14	2			
							Houses of Tenants run away.	1	15	4			
							Do. do. dying.	2	5	0			
								549	6	3	549	6	3

LOLL BUZAR.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
To Sheakdar	3	0	0	3	0	0	By Ground rents ...	4	3	4			
							Custom on Fish ...	1	4	1			
				25	8	0	Do. on Grain ...	4	14	2			
							Duty on Toldar ...	12	15	5			
				25	8	0	Do. on Banians ...	1	1	3			
Ballance Carry'd to Genl. Acct.	...			584	4	2	Sale of houses ...	0	7	5			
							Peons fees	0	1	1			
				609	12	2	Sallammee	34	13	2			
								60	5	11	60	5	11
								609	12	2	609	12	2

TOWN SOOTALOOTA.[1]

Dr.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Cr.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
To—							By—						
Sheakdar	5	0	0				Ground Rents ...	289	1	[illegible]			
2 Potwarrys ...	5	0	0				Toldar on Rice ...	4	11	[illegible]			
2 Rent gatherers ...	4	0	0				Do. on Salt ...	1	7	1			
7 Poicks	10	8	0				Duty on Ferry-boats	1	11	0			
							Maldarry on Fish ...	1	11	0			
	24	8	0				Sale of houses ...	3	9	0			
				24	8	0	Peons fees	2	9	0			
Ballance brought to Gen. Acct.	...			591	1	1	Sallammee	9	12	[illegible]			
							Gained on Cowries...	23	2	[illegible]			
				615	9	1	9 Marketts	156	1	[illegible]			
							Mangon	29	0	[illegible]			
							Custom on Fish ...	24	4	[illegible]			
							Delollee	2	14	[illegible]			
							Recovering debts ...	1	11	[illegible]			
							Marriage duties ...	41	12	[illegible]			
							Fines	21	13	[illegible]			
								615	9	[illegible]	615	9	[illegible]

[1] The figures on the right-hand side of this account cannot all be read.

GENERAL ACCOUNT REVENUES FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1712.

To—	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	By—	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Harry Moore ...	25	0	0				Buzar Calcutta, etc., net produce.	...			1,212	7	9
Ditto Gualas	8	0	0				Town Govinpore, do.	...			197	6	7
Mr. Williamson's do.	8	12	0				Town Calcutta ...	...			584	4	2
Rambudder ...	20	0	0				Town Sootalcota ...	...			591	1	1
5 Writers	15	8	0								2,585	3	7
Book-binding ...	1	0	0										
9 Peons	19	0	0										
1 do. for Mr. Crisp.	2	8	0										
Paper and Ink ...	7	4	7										
Oyl	2	7	4										
Wax Candles for Henry Moore.	3	0	0										
Mending cachorry ...	23	0	9										
Mats for do. ...	3	5	2										
Buxis of a Shall ...	10	0	0										
	148	13	10										
Ballance ...	2,436	5	9										
	2,585	3	7										

Errors excepted.

J. WILLIAMSON,
Jemidar.

604.—DEATH OF WILLIAM LLOYD.

July 24th—28th. "This Evening Mr. William Lloyd departed this Life." Mr. Samuel Brown, the next in succession, was ordered to take his station as ninth and last in Council.

605.—REDISTRIBUTION OF OFFICES.

July 28th. "Mr. Robert Hedges being come from Cassimbuzar, Agreed he take the Charge of the new Running Books, and that the rest of the Councill take their Posts Accordingly, viz$^{t.}$—

Mess$^{rs.}$	Abraham Addams	...	Export Warehousekeeper.
	Samuel Feake	...	Import do.
	Jas. Williamsom	...	Buxie [*Bakhshi*].
	John Deane	...	Jamidar [*Zamīndār*].
	Edward Page	...	Secretary.
	Samuel Brown.		

606.—PRICE ALLOWED POSSESSION OF PUNT'S HOUSE.

July 28th. "Mr. Thomas Punt, Master of ship *Four Brothers* (Supposed to be lost at Sea), having a house and Compound in this Town, One Jacob Price, Inhabitant of this Place, lays Claim to it by Marrying the Said Punts Mother, and there being no other Relation to demand it, Agreed we let him take Possession

of the Said house from the first of August next, and that he have it for a twelveMonth, he paying the Rent of 25 rs. per Month into the Honble Comp^as. Cash, by which [time] he Expects to Receive a Will out of England which the Said Punt made to his Mother, the Said Jacob Prices Wife, when he left England, which if we find true and firm, and that there is no later Will made Agreed we deliver him the house, and Refund what Rent we Shall Receive for it."

607.—THE WILL OF WILLIAM LLOYD.

"In the Name of God, Amen, I William Lloyd, of Callcutta in Bengall, Merchant, being Sick and Weak in body, but of good and Perfect Mind and Memory, do make and Constitute, Ordain and declare this to be my last Will and Testament, in manner and form following, Revoking and Annulling all manner of former Wills or Testaments whatever, by word of mouth or writing; And first I Recommend my Soul to the God of all Mercys, beseeching Him to Accept thereof by Pardoning all those manifest Sins it has been guilty of, wch is only to be Obtained through the Intercession, and by the Meritts of my dear Saviour Jesus Christ, My Body I desire my Trustees to Interr and dispose of it, with Such decency as the time and Place will Admitt; As to the Setling my worldly Estate, and Concerns, and all Such Goods, Debts, and Chattells as it hath pleased God to Bless me wth, I do hereby Order as followeth; I make and Ordain my good Friends, The Honble John Russell Esq., President for the Affairs of the Honble United Company of Merchants of England, Trading to the East Indies, Messrs. James Williamson and John Deane my Trustees in India, to Recover such Debts, dues and Demands as Shall Appear by my Books to be my due, and on the Contrary to pay all Such Debts, due from me, the Ballance of wch Accounts I empower my Trustees to Remitt to England by bill of Exchange on the Honble United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies, All wch Sums, and what may be already in England, I Order to be Employed in Clearing the Estate of my family, being to discharge the debts and Legacys due thereon, after wch that as my Father has made me his heir by discharging these debts and Legacys, That by the Power I am Involved in thereby, I make over my Right to wch of my Brothers my Executors hereafter Named shall think most worthy to be made an Heir, only desireing that if any little prejudice has happened between my Father and my Eldest Brother, that he will Please to lay all Animosities aside, and that right may take place, And I do desire

July 28th.

and Appoint George Lloyd, Esq., Anthony Weltden, Esq., and Mr. John Lloyd be Executors of this my last Will.

I give and bequeath unto my Trustees in India four hundred Rup$^{s.}$ each, over and above what may Arise for the Commission, And I also give and bequeath to Mr. Jno. Sanisbury Lloyd the Sum of three hundred Rup$^{s.}$; And I do by these presents Allow this and no other to be my last Will and Testam$^{t.}$.

In witness whereof I have hereunto Set my hand and Seal in Callcutta in Bengall in the East Indies this 20th day of July, Anno Domini 1712.

WILLIAM LLOYD (seal).

Signed Sealed and Delivered in the Presence of us (where no Stampt paper is to be procured).

WILL$^{M.}$ SPENCER.
JOHN COLE.
WILL$^{M.}$ HAMILTON.

608.—ZAMĪNDĀRĪ ACCOUNTS FOR JUNE 1712.

Thursday, August 7th. Account Revenues, for Month of June, is brought in by Mr. Williamson, late Zemindar, the balance being 2,717-4-2.

609.—INVITED TO MEDIATE.

August 11th. "The Governour of Hughly Sent us a Letter which we received Yesterday, wherein he desires us to Mediate a Peace between him and Zoody cawne, which has been Attempted in Vain by the French and Dutch, Agreed that we Consider of this matter and in a few days Come to a Result."

610.—JOHN DEANE REDUCED TO BE LAST IN THE COUNCIL.

August 15th. The Council received a general letter[1] from England by ship *Marlborough*, and called an extra consultation in order to consider it.

"Agreed according to our Honble Masters Orders in y$^{e.}$ 120 Paragraph of the above mentioned Letter, That Messrs. Edward Page and Samuel Browne precede Mr. John Dean, and take their Stations as follows:—

Edw. Page, Jamidar [*Zamīndār*].
Sam. Browne, Secretary.
John Deane, ninth and last in Councill."

[1] This is the Bengal General letter dated 28th December 1711. The 120th paragraph runs: "We have considered the 9th paragraph of the letter of the 30th December relating to Messrs. Dean, Page and Brown, and do order Mr. Page and Mr. Brown to precede Mr. Dean."

611.—THE COUNCIL AGREE TO MEDIATE AT HUGLI.

"Having received a Letter from Mier Obbootahb [Mīr Abū Tālib], who is Appointed Governour of Hughly, wherein he writes he Shall be willing to take that Government upon him, if a Peace by our Endeavours can be Mediated between Zoody cawne and Woolibeig (Mussud cooly cauns Deputy),[1] between those partys there happens almost daily Skirmishes in Hughly, and is grown to Such a height, that now no Boats with Goods or anything Else can pass between this Place and Hughly, but what one party or the other Seizes, Excepting such Boats as belong to the Europeans, This is a great Inconveniency to all ye Black Merchants, who as well as the Present Governour of Hughly desire our Endeavours to Accommodate Matters; Now Considering that Each Party have used their uttmost Endeavours to get us to Side with them, and each being Jealous that we underhand assist the other, therefore to Shew that we are Equally well wishers to both partys, are of Opinion (tho' have little hopes of bringing them to an Accommodation) that 'tis best to lay hold of this Opportunity to Shew ourSelves Friends to both by useing Endeavours Amicably to decide their Differences. Ordered that Messrs. Robert Hedges and James Williamson go to Hughly to try what Possibly can be done to bring them to a good Agreement, it being much for the Honble Comp^as.^ Interest that a Peace be in Hughly, the Present Contention being a great Obstruction to trade. Ordered that Capt. Thomas Woodvill and Capt. George Borlace do get Ready 50 Soldiers to go with Messrs. Hedges and Williamson to Hughly to prevent any Insults that may happen." August 16th.

612.—REDUCING THE PAY OF MILITARY OFFICERS.

"Upon takeing into Consideration the 17th Paragraph of the Generall Letter per *Marlborough*, Relating to the Officers and Soldiers pay; We Sent for the Chief Officers, and Acquainted them with it, who Complained that it was Impossible to maintain themselves decently According to their Posts with the Allowance the Honble Comp^a.^ have therein Ordered them, we told them we Could not deviate from our Honble Masters Orders, And after they were withdrawn, Agreed That a Lieutenants Pay Should be 35 Rup. per Month, an Ensigns 26, which we Acquainted them with, and that whosoever Refused to Accept it might lay down the August 16th.

[1] i.e.—between Zeyāu-d-Dīn Khān and Walī Beg, Murshid Qulī Khān's Deputy.

Service, After which we took into Consideration the Serjeants Pay and found they could not Subsist in paying for their Mountings and Diett themselves if Should Abate anything of their pay. Therefore Agreed to Continue their pay as formerly, which we hope will meet with our Honourable Masters Approbation."

613.—THE KING OF PEGU'S AMBASSADOR.

August 17th. "Received a Letter from Madras dated the 11th July, sent per the King of Pegues Embassadours, Advising that the Embassadours have determined to go to Court by way of Pattna with Zoody Cawns Recommendation, and desireing us to Show our Favour and Kindness to Aga Ebrahim [Āghā Ibrāhīm] and the Rest of his People, which will be kindly taken of their King, and may be of great benefitt to our Trade in that Country."

614.—PERSIAN LETTERS TO BE REGISTERED.

August 21st. "Agreed That According to our Honble Masters Orders per Ship *Mary*[1] That the Coppys of all Persian Letters Sent and Received be Registred in a Book for that Purpose, therefore we Appoint Mr. Humphrey Cole to Transcribe the Said Letters in English, and that in the Same Book the Ockoon do enter their Coppys in the Persian Writing."[2]

615.—ARRIVAL OF THE KING OF PEGU'S AMBASSADOR.

August 23rd. "This Morning Arrived the King of Pegues Embassadour, who we Invited a Shoar and was Received in the following manner. The Guard was drawn out, and Mr. John Dean was Sent to the Budgrow to Conduct him into the Fort, where he was Received at the Gate by the Govr and the Rest of the Councill, he was led into the State Roome, and entertained after the Countrey Custome. On his Coming a Shoar he was Saluted with 31 Guns and at going with the Same Complement."

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[1] In para. 74 of the General Letter to Bengal, dated 28th Decr 1711, the Court orders: "You should every year send us the copys of your Country Letter-book, that is to say, of all Letters wrote to or received from any of the country Governors or Instructions to your vakils who attend them kept in books by themselves as the Fort always do."

[2] The commentator asks: "Why not for all the year: no need of the Persian copys."

616.—FRESH WRITERS.

August 25th. "The Writers that Came on the *Mary*, were Called to make their Appearance before this board who are as follows, vizt.—

Richard Franks.	Benjamin Thompson.
Baron Jeffs.	Thomas Breese.
Michael Emmerson.	William Cowley.
Phillip Mitchill.	Henry Lloyd."

617.—FAILURE OF THE ATTEMPTED MEDIATION AT HUGLI.

August 26th. Messrs. Hedges and Williamson came back from Hugli, and reported that all efforts to reconcile the hostile parties were ineffectual, chiefly because of the opposition of Wali Beg.

618.—FRENCH SHIPS LYING OFF JAGANNATH.

August 29th. The Council received a letter from Balasor telling them that two French ships were lying off "Jackernate" close in shore and another further off at sea.

"Upon which Advice we wrote to Mr. Acton to Order him forthwith to Send out the *London* Sloop to make out what they are, and Imediately upon her Return to Send us an Account, as also to send Overland to Vizagapatam and Madras."

619.—CAPTAIN UPTON ADDED TO THE COUNCIL WHEN DISCUSSING SHIPPING AFFAIRS.

August 30th, Saturday. "Upon takeing into Consideration the getting of Freight for the Ship *London*, and According to our Honble Masters Orders, that all Europe Commanders Should Sitt in Councill to hear and Vote their Opinion when any affair happens Relating to their Ships, We have therefore Sent for Captain Upton, Commander of Ship *London*,[1] to Sitt in this Councill."

[1] The *London* was a large ship of 500 tons, commanded by William Upton. In the season 1710-11 she had sailed on her fourth voyage for Persia and the Bengal. For further particulars as to the ship, see her muster given in the illustrative addenda. For details about William Upton see the Proceedings of the Committee of Shipping on the 29th Aug. 1710, also given in the addenda.

620.—FRENCH SHIPS OFF POINT PALMIRAS.

"The President on our Receiving Advices from Ballasore of the French Ships being off Jackernaut did write to the Dutch Directore giving him Notice of their Arrivall, and desiring him to do the Like, when he had Notice of it from his People, which the Directore Comply'd with by writing a Letter Just now Come to our Presidents hands, his News being dated the 4th [10th] September from Ballasore, N.S., which is with us the 24th August O.S. and is as follows:—

August 31st.

HONBLE SIR,

I have just now Received this Advice from Ballasore in a Letter of the 4th Instant that the three French Ships Your Honour mentioned in Yours, are Cruising off Point Palmiras, which I could not Omitt Advising You of.

Your Honours most Humble Servant,

HUGHLY, A. HUYSMAN.
10th Sept. 1712 N.S.

This letter caused great consternation at the Fort, as they were expecting the three ships, *Marlborough*,[1] *Kent*, and *Recovery*, which were on their way from Madras with rupees, etc., and which they much feared were coming one after the other and not together. The Council decided that the only chance of saving them was to send "a good Sailing Vessell fitted out Just in her Ballast" . . . . "And the vessell to proceed along the Coast up to Madrass to give Notice there, which at this Season has been performed in 12 days from hence. . . . . The Pilots Say the Best way will be to Send her out over the Braces and to keep a good lookout at Topmast head; whereby She may very easily Escape the Enemy; this method we think is the only way to preserve the Honble Companys Ships, which God grant make take Effect."

621.—THE PERSIAN AMBASSADOR.

"There are Arrived two Dutch Ships in this River from Gombroon, who bring Advice That the *Dartmouth* [is] designed Speedily to follow them. They have brought the King of Persia's ambassadour to the Mogull hither, who is hourly Expected up, and Considering the Respect we Show him may be

September 1st.

[1] See §§ 646, 664, and 668. The vessel sent out was the *Russell* galley as appears from the log of the *Derby* given in the addenda. She was taken by the French. See § 668.

of Advantage to our Honble Masters Affairs in Persia, Agreed that the Ockoon [*Ākhūnd*] wait on him with a Letter from us, Congratulating his Safe Arrivall here, And that M^essrs.^ Hedges and Dean go down the River twelve Miles to meet and Invite him Ashoar."

622.—RECEPTION OF THE PERSIAN AMBASSADOR.

September 2nd. "Having Received a Letter from M^essrs.^ Hedges and Dean, whom we Sent down to meet the Persian Embassadour, wherein they Acquaint us that he was Arrived a little below Govinpore [Govindpur], and had told them he would (if the Governor came to meet him) come ashoar at Callcutta, but could not otherwise, Our Governour Immediately went off and Attended him from thence up to the Fort where he was Entertained with great Respect, during which he Acquainted us That our People both at Spahawn and Gombroon had Acted very Indiscreetly, and that from the latter he had Received Severall Affronts, which he had not Represented to his Master, but hoped for Satisfaction from us, And Assured us the King his Master, had such a Respect for Our Nation, that could he have got an English Ship, he would not have Come on the Dutch, And farther declared that would our Masters Send Some Sedate man to be at the head of their Affairs in his Masters Dominions, his kindness would not be lessened to the English whom he had always preferred before any other Nation, his Character of our Chief there now, was, That he was a Rash, hottheaded Young man; After this he Showing a willingness to Retire, Our Governour with great Respect Conducted him to a house provided for him in this Town and Ordered provisions for him and his Attendants."

623.—DINING WITH THE PERSIAN AMBASSADOR.

September 3rd. "This morning the Persian Embassador Sent for the Governour and Councill to dine with him, and Acquainted them he kindly Accepted of the Provision was made for him Yesterday, but would no longer be at the Comp^as.^ Charge."

624.—INVITATION TO THE DUTCH TO CO-OPERATE AGAINST THE FRENCH.

September 4th. "This morning Mr. Hall an Inhabitant of this place came from below this River, where he Call'd on board a Moors Vessell, that Came from Vizagapatam they Report that off Point Pallmiras the three French Ships took her and Examined her before and Aft, and took what English Letters they found, as Also Rup^s.^ 1,000, of Mr. Hastings, Consigned to this Place

and So lett her go; Considering the Eminent danger the three Europe Ships are in, Expected from Madrass, Agreed that we make an Offer to the Dutch Directore and Councill, that if they will fitt out three Ships to Join with the *London*, *Mary*, and *Derby* We will Consent they shall proceed to Sea and Endeavour to Clear these parts of the French."

625.—LETTER TO THE DUTCH DIRECTOR.

September 4th. To the Honble Ant^o.^ Huisman, Esq., Directore for the Affairs of the Rt. Honble Netherlands East India Comp^a.^ and Councill in Hughly

Fort William, 4 Septr. 1712.

"Being well Assured of three French Ships being off or near point Palmiras, do think both Your and Our Masters Shipping in great danger, therefore for the Mutuall Interest of Your and Our Honble Masters, we are willing to fitt out 3 Ships if You think fitt to Join 3 more, or what more you can Spare to Clear the Coast as far as Shall be thought Convenient, This is what we thought Convenient to Offer to your Hon^r.^, etc., and if Approved three of our Ships will be ready in two or three days We therefore desire Your Speedy Answer and Assistance of two Pilots, ours being at Ballasore.

We remain, etc."

["This Letter was accordingly, now writ out fair Signed and Sent away."] It was signed by all the Council; also by William Upton and Rich. Holden.

626.—THE PERSIAN AMBASSADOR DECIDES TO WAIT IN CALCUTTA.

September 4th. The Persian Ambassador was still in Calcutta. On the 4th he dined with the Governor and Council at the Fort. He asked the Governor's advice about proceeding to Hugli, during the then unquiet state of that place. The Governor advised him to wait in Calcutta, as he was very welcome to do, until the affairs in Hugli were more settled. He gratefully accepted the Governor's offer.

627.—THE DUTCH REFUSE TO CO-OPERATE.

September 6th. The Council received an answer from the Dutch.

"To the Honble Jno. Russell, Esqr., Govr. of Affairs for the Royall English Comp^a.^ in Bengall, and the Rest of the Honble Councill residing in Fort William.

"The Resolution Concluded by Your Hon^rs Letter of the 4th Sep. O. S. for to fitt out three of Your Honble Comp^as. Ships to Cruise upon our Enemys three French Ships, that are off or about the Point Palmiras, we would gladly Join with Your Hon^r. for the Interest of both our Masters, but we Consider the time is much too Short to make our Merchants Ships Ready, So are necessitated to decline it, the two or three desired Pilots to bring up Your 3 Ships out of the New deeps, when You have Occasion for them they are Ready at your Service, but desire that they may as Speedily be Sent back again, as Possible, for our three Ships will go away the next month, we pray to heaven to prosper Your Undertakings and wish You Success.

We remain etc."

"Upon reading the above Recited Letter for fear there may be Some Misunderstanding betwen us, Agreed that Messrs. Feake and Dean do go to them for their finall Answer."

628.—THE CHARGES GENERAL FOR JULY 1712.

September 8th. "The Charges General Delivered in by Mr. Saml Feake, Buxey [*bakhshī*] for the month of July last, having lain from last Monday for perusual, Agreed That it do pass, Errors Excepted, It Consists of the following heads, Amounting to Rup^s. 9,680-3, which are Recited here According to the Comp^as. Orders, vizt.:—

Charges General, July 1712.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Charges Generall	2,929	7	6
Charges Repairations	375	15	3
Charges, Doggs	21	5	6
Charges, Merchandize	161	11	9
Charges Wharf	276	5	6
Charges New Building	213	12	9
London Sloop	1,090	9	6
Mary Buoyer	200	0	0
Cassimbuzar Sloop	194	10	6
Boats and Budgrows	126	12	9
Charges Millitary	778	13	0
Charges, Cattle	135	13	0
Servants Wages	963	7	3
Charges making Salt Petre	257	12	6
House Necessarys	25	8	9
Charges Dyett	1,697	14	9
Pilots Wages	230	0	0
Total	9,680	0	3"

629.—THE DUTCH AGAIN REFUSE TO CO-OPERATE.

"This morning Mr. Feake Returned from Hughly and brought us a Verball Answer from the Dutch Directore and Councill to our Letter to them dated the 4th Inst., which was to this Purport That it was Impossible to gett any of their Ships Ready in less than 20 days, which will be too late to prevent the danger that threatens our Expected Shipping and before that time they will be Obliged to depart from this Coast by the breaking up of the Monsoon." September 8th.

The Council decided that as the French ships were "Two very large Ships full of men, and a Little English Europe Ship taken by them going to Bussora, we Cannot think it Safe to Send out our Honble Masters three Ships now here to meet them."

630.—ZAMĪNDĀRI ACCOUNTS FOR JULY 1712.

The Account Revenues for July last was brought in by Mr. Williamson, the then Zamīndār, the balance being 2,747-14-4. September 11th.

631.—DEATH OF RICHARD ACTON AT BALASOR.

The Council received notice of the death of Mr. Acton at Balasor. As it was necessary, in the then state of affairs, to have a responsible person at Balasor to give news of the French, Mr. William Spencer was sent to replace Mr. Acton. September 11th.

632.—THE PERSIAN LETTERS ENTRUSTED TO THE PERSIAN AMBASSADOR.

"The Persian Letters to the King and Zulphaker Cawne having lain a long time for a Conveyance, And the Persian Embassadour now writing to Court and Offering us Liberty to Send them in Company with his Packetts which we take to be a very safe and good Opportunity therefore Agreed that we Send them Accordingly." September 15th.

633.—AGAIN INVITED TO MEDIATE AT HUGLI.

Zeyāu-d-Dīn Khān again wrote to the English, begging them to induce Walī Beg to make peace with him, and suggesting that if the English Governor would go himself to Hugli, Walī Beg might listen to reason. The Council agreed to that Hedges and Williamson should go to Hugli with the Governor and an escort of a hundred and fifty soldiers. September 15th.

634.—PATNA IN JULY 1712.

September 16th. "Received a letter from Messrs. Pattle, Frankland, and Surman dated at Singia, the 23rd July last, wherein they write 'That the Chowkeys [*chaukis*] are taken off the Dutch who have Vizited the King and had a Seerpaw [*sar-o-pā*], know not what it has Cost them, but believe they have lost Rups. 1,50,000'."

635.—FARRUKHSĪYAR AND MURSHID QULI.

September 16th. "'That upon Mirzacooly Cawne desire to be Reconciled to the King, and that Ibrahim Hossein [Ibrāhīm Ḥusain] might be Sent to Assure him of his favour, the King Sent him to bring him the Treasure or his head but he heard on his way that Mussudcooley cawn had fought and Kill'd Recede Cawn [Rāshīd Khān], and that Cawn Jawn behawder [Khān Jahān Bahādur] had Secured the Pass at Seeregully,[1] and Imprisoned one of the Kings Officers, So went no further, but desired him to Send his Son and Nephew with his own Forces, and he would Endeavour to Force that Pass But upon Advice That Prince Ezerdeen [A'zzu-d-Dīn] was on this Side Agra, the King Sent him Order to Return Again with all his Forces, Saying he Intended to March against the Prince and Sent out to mark a Place for his Encampment, but the Ground was So over flowed he could not proceed, It is Reported he Intends to Send his Son with Severall Omrahs, because the Nabobs Brother[2] has writt from Elaabdass (Allahabad) that he dares not fight a Prince of the Blood'."

636.—FARRUKHSĪYAR WANTS MONEY.

September 16th. "The King wants money Owing his Tappys about 28 Lack Rups. upon whose being troublesome he gave out four Lack of Rupees in Plate to be Coined and 100,000 Gold Mohurs out of his Private Treasure, and Acquainted the Nabob he Intended to Plunder all the Rich men in the Citty, Offering him a Quarter part not to Interpose which displeased the Nabob, who has Since desired his Leave to go with his forces to Elaabdass, but has yet received no answer. Most of the Rich men are gone from Patna."

637.—ANXIETIES OF THE ENGLISH AT SINGHIYA.

September 16th. "They also Advise us that they had received a Letter from our Patna Vacqueel with Coppy of a Husbulhookum [*ḥasbu-l-ḥukum*] to Shukeralla Cawne, Amelle of

[1] Sakrigali, the narrow pass.

[2] The Nabob's brother is 'Abdu-llah Khān and the Nabob is Ḥusain 'Alī. See also §§ 636—38, 649 and 657.

Haggepore, Seressa Bissarra,[1] etc., Purgannaes on this Side the water, who had Considerable Forces, but was displaced and gone to Patna when Received it, So it was not Executed, The Nabob Sent an Answer to their Arushdasht [*'arz-dāsht*], telling them they might Set Secure, however, they keep their Spies everywhere to forwarn them of Danger that they may Avoid it, They write that they have Certain Advice that King Moezdeen [Mu'izzu-d-Dīn] is at Dilly, and his Son on this Side Agra, who tis Said will proceed without delay, but believe tis Impossible till the Rains are over. The Husbulhookum was dated the 13th July 1712, the Purport was to Endeavour to Satisfie the English and by any means to bring them again to Patna or if they Should Refuse, to get them thither as well as they Could which was to be Executed without delay."

638.—THE ENGLISH AT SINGHIYA IN AUGUST 1712.

"Received another from Singia, Same day, dated 22nd August last, Advising us That Scarcity of money was Occasioned by the Rich men leaving Patna, That they have left off Providing Goods and believe the Sending down of the Compas- Goods cannot be Effected for that one main Reason of their Escape is the little Show they have made of Goods, having made the Government believe they had no money and but few Goods, So that to do business now must be their ruin, That the ways between Singia and Rajamaul [Rājmahāl] are but Indifferent, The Jemidars [zamīndārs] having Plundered the Kings own Boats and the King cannot move till after the Rains. . . Their Circumstances at present are better, That the Nabob has Exerted himself to Preserve the Town and has put his own Forces on the Gates with Orders to Oppose any that Shall Molest or offer to Plunder, That they have thought it necessary and by Advice of their Friends to make a present to the Nabob and his Officers Amounting to Rupees 6,500, who has promised to protect them and their Factorys and has given them two of his Servants for Patna, and two for Futtua [Fatūhā], to protect them, and has Sent them Severall Perwannoes."

September 16th.

639.—MEDIATION AGAIN FAILS AT HUGLI.

"The Honble the President and the Rest who Accompanied him Returned last Saturday night from Hughly; They Arrived there last Wednesday Evening, and the Same day Sent to Woolibeig Inviting him to visitt them, which he

September 22nd.

[1] Shukrulla Khān, Āmil of Hājīpur, Saraisā, Bisārā, &c., pargannas.

could not do that night nor the morning following, therefore Thursday afternoone the Governour, etc., visited him, And after Some discourse with him he Said he would go with us to Callcutta, and there discourse us about the Terms he would Agree to of Peace, between him and Zoody cawn [Ẓeyāu-d-Dīn Khān], but he must first Acquaint his Brother who commanded his Forces. Friday forenoone Woolibeig [Walī Beg] visited us, and then declared his Brother would not Consent to his going with us to Callcutta, therefore he could not go, but that he was willing to come aboard our Boat between the Chinchurra and Churadnagur [Chinsurah and Chandannagar], and there in our Prescence discourse Zoody cawne, who also was to come alone, and both to be under our Protection, till Each was Returned to his Place, if they could come to no Agreement, but in this and Everything else he was Insincere, for as Soon as he Agreed to it he pretended his Brothers Consent must first be had, and next day he Acquainted us it was not to be Obtained, So our Endeavours to bring them to an Agreement are again frustrated."

640.—SALARIES TO BE PAID, MICHAELMAS, 1712.

September 29th. "The Account Sallary due this day to the Honble Company^s^ Covenant Servants from the 25th March last was now brought in by the Accomptant, Amounting to Rupees 4,095-6, and is as follows:—

List of Salaries paid to the Covenant Servants, Sept. 1712.

	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
To				
The Honble John Russell, Esqr., Governour, ½ a year Sallary at £200 per ann. ... ... =	800			
Do. ½ year Gratuity at £100 ... ... =	400	1,200	0	0
The Worp^l^. Robt. Hedges, Esqr., ½ Year at £40 per ann ... ... =	160	160	0	0
Mr. Abra^m^. Addams, do. ... =	160	160	0	0
Mr. William Lloyd, from 25 March to 24th July (is), 3 months and 29 days, at £40 = 105-12 ...	105-12	105	12	0
Mr. Samuel Feake, ½ Year at £40 ...	160	160	0	0
Mr. James Williamson, Do. ...	160	160	0	0
Mr. Edward Page { Jun. Mer. fr. 25 March to 24 June at £30 =	59-6	140	4	0
Mr. Edward Page { Councill fr. 24 June to 29th Sep. at £40	80-14			

List of Salaries paid to the Covenant Servants, Sept. 1712—contd.

	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Mr. Samuell Browne { Jun. Mer. fr. 25 March to 28 July at £30	82	135 5 3
Mr. Samuell Browne { Councill fr 28th July to 29 Sep. at £40	53-5-3	
Mr. John Dean, do., ½ year at £40 ...	160	160 0 0
James Ravenhill, Sen. Mer., do. ...	160	160 0 0
William Spencer do. do. ...	160	160 0 0
John Eyre ... { Jun. Mer. fr. 25 March to 24 June at £30 ... ... =	60	140 0 0
John Eyre ... { Sen. Mer. fr. 25 June to 29th Sept. at £40	80	
Joachim Addis, from 25 Mar to 28 May at £15 ...	21	21 0 0
John Thompson, ½ a Year at £15 ... =	60	60 0 0
Waterworth Collett do.	60	60 0 0
John Cole do.	60	60 0 0
John Pratt ... { Writer, fr. 25 March to 4 Aug. at £5	14	32 0 0
John Pratt ... { Factor, 4 Aug to 29 Sep. at £15 =	18	
William James, Surgeon, ½ a year at £36 ...	144	144 0 0
William Hamilton do. „ „ £36 ...	144	144 0 0
William Tooley, from 25 March to 14 Sep. at £5 ...	18-10	18 10 0
Mich[l]. Cotesworth, ½ a Year at £5 ...	20	20 0 0
Edw[d]. Crisp do.	20	20 0 0
John Catterall from 25 March to 9 Aug. at £5 ...	15	15 0 0
Edward Stephenson ... { ½ Year at £5 =	20	180 0 0
Edward Stephenson ... { as Sub Accompt. at £40 =	160	
Thomas Falconer, ½ Year at £5 ...	20	20 0 0
John Sainsbury Lloyd, do. do. =	20	20 0 0
John Farmer do. do. ...		20 0 0
James Rotier do. do. ...	„	20 0 0
George Westlyd do. do. ...	„	20 0 0
John Stackhouse do. do. ...	„	20 0 0
Harry Clare do. do. ...	„	20 0 0
Edward Ange do. do. ...	„	20 0 0
Charles Hampton do. do. ...	„	20 0 0
William Spinks do. do. ...	„	20 0 0
James Tokefield do. do. ...	„	20 0 0
Edmund Mason do. do. ...	„	20 0 0
Tho[s]. Braddyll do. do. ...	„	20 0 0
John Osbaldiston do. do. ...	„	20 0 0
Hugh Barker do. do. ...	„	20 0 0
John Dix do. do. ...	„	20 0 0
Humfreyes Cole do. do. ...	„	20 0 0

List of Salaries paid to the Covenant Servants, Sept. 1712—concld.

			Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Edward Rennolds, ½ a year at £5		...	20	20 0 0
Charles Coldcall	do. do.	...	20	20 0 0
Samuel Kindon	do. do.	...	20	20 0 0
Richard Franks,	from 13 Aug to 29 Sep. at £5	...	5	5 0 0
Baron Jeffs	do. do.	...	5	5 0 0
Michael Emmerson	do. do.	...	5	5 0 0
Phillip Mitchell	do. do.	...	5	5 0 0
Benja. Thompson, 13 Aug. to 30 Aug. at £5		...	1-12	1 12 0
Thos. Breese, 13 Aug. to 29 Sep at £5 ...		...	5	5 0 0
William Cowley	Do. ...	...	5	5 0 0
Henry Lloyd	Do. ...	...	5	5 0 0
		Rup^{s}.		4,052 11 3

"Ordered That the Governour do pay it Accordingly."

641.—NEWS FROM BALASOR.

September 29th.

"Received last Night a Letter from Mr. Phillips, dated 21st Inst., Advising that there is no News of the French at Ballasore, he now Sent us the Charges Genl. of that Place, Commencing the 1st March, and ending the last August, wherein do find Mr. Acton has Charged the Company for house keeping and Servants Wages Rup^{s}. 148-4 per Month, although he was Acquainted the Stated Allowance was 108 Rup^{s}. which is 40 rs. 4 an. pre Month too much, Ordered that the Accomptant do Charge his Estate with the Said 40 rs. 4 a. per Month for 6 Months."

642.—NEWS THAT THE FRENCH ARE GONE.

Friday, October 3rd.

"We Received the 1st Instant a Letter from the Master of the *Oxford* Sloop, who was Sent out to endeavour to get without the French Ships, and lye in the Track of the Shipping from Madrass, dated at Ballasore the 25th Ult^{o}. advising us that off the Black Pagoda, he met a Paddy boat who told him the French had been gone off the Coast two days, after which he went to Jaggrenaut, and not being able by Reason of Contrary winds to Sail to Ballasore he proceeded on to Ganjam and Acquainted Mr. Simmonds with the News he had heard of the Enemy, who dispatcht Imediately a Pattamar[1] with it to Vizagapatam and Fort

[1] *i.e.*, courier.

St. George, the 18th Ultimo. This we hope will be of good Service to our Honble Masters because the News will more Speedily Arrive at Madrass than if it had been Sent overland from Ballasore."

643.—PRECAUTIONS AGAINST THE FRENCH.

October 3rd. "Notwithstanding the News of the French being gone off the Coast, It may be Suspected that after they have Victualled and Refitted they may Return and lye off the New deeps to Intercept our outward bound Shipping therefore for the Security of our Honble Masters Shipping bound out of Bengall Agreed the *Cassimbuzar* and *London* Sloops now at Ballasore be well fitted out and Victualled and after the next new moon That they Cruise to and from Point Pallmiras, and the New Deeps, and once a week come into Ballasore Road and give Advices by which means all our Shipping bound out will be certain whether the Enemy are gone off the Coast before they part with the Pilot."

644.—A HOUSE BOUGHT FOR PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT.

October 3rd. "There being in this Town a very large new Pucker brick built house, with Warehouse, etc., Necessarys Offices, and a large Garden, Cost Rup^s. 12,000, And Mr. James Williamson and Capt. Hornett, the Attorneys of Mr. March, the Owner of Said House, Offering it to Sale for 6,000 Madrass Siccaes Agreed that we Purchase it, being in great want of a Place to Entertain any of the Government when here."

645.—ARRIVAL OF THE *KENT* AND *RECOVERY* AT BALASOR.

October 6th. The Council heard of the safe arrival at Balasor of ships *Kent* and *Recovery*, about which they had been anxious, fearing they would meet the French. By private letters, they also heard, that three ships belonging to Calcutta had been captured.

646.—ARRIVAL OF THE *STRETHAM* AND *HERN* AT BATAVIA.

October 14th. The Council heard from Madras that the ships *Stretham* and *Herne* had arrived at Battavia safely, and that the two French ships and their prizes were at Mocha. "They design to Sell the *Dutchess* and proceed with the others home."

647.—TONNAGE AND PASS MONEY FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDING AUGUST 1712.

October 20th. "The Account Pass Money and Tonnage from March to August 1712, Amounting to Rupees 468-12, was brought in by Mr. John Dean the then Secretary," and passed.

648.—ZAMĪNDĀRĪ ACCOUNTS FOR AUGUST 1712.

October 20th. The Account Revenues for August was brought in by Mr. John Dean (late Zamīndār), the balance being Rs. 2,315-10-11.

649.—PATNA LAID UNDER CONTRIBUTION.

October 20th. "This day Received from our Chief and Councill at Singia Letters dated the 4th and 24th Sept., and 4th Inst. advising us that they hoped they Should not meet with the like misfortunes the Dutch have, being under the Protection of the Nabob, who is Resolved to defend the Citty from being plundered, which the King has Attempted, severall times in vain. They Say the troubles in these parts will Occasion bad Debts with the Petre Merchants, &c. They write the Nabob has been Perswaded to lay the Citty under Contribution, wherein no body has Escaped, and that upon Complaint of the English being Excused they have put twenty Peons on them, whereupon they have been Obliged to Send a Muttsuddy (*mutaṣaddi*), and fear it will be very Chargeable in the End, although the Nabob has been writt to on this head by Meer Najumdy Ally [Mīr Najmu-d-Dīn 'Alī], a Friend of ours."

650.—SPENCER TO BE PRESIDENT AT BALASOR.

October 23rd. "Mr. Spencer, lately Chosen to be our President at Ballasore, took his Passage on the *Cassimbuzar* Sloop."

651.—RICHARD ADDAMS'S EFFECTS SOLD AT OUTCRY.

October 27th. "Richard Addams, who kept a Punch House in this Place, being lately Dead, and Severall Persons making Demands on his Effects to above their Value, Ordered That the Buxie (*bakhshi*) in Concert with Messrs. Watts, Panuse, and Cook, do Sell the deceased's Effects (after delivering the Widdow her Cott and Necessary wearing Cloths) at Publick outcry, and divide the Amount in an Average among the Creditors."

652.—SHIPS TO BE SENT OUT IN PAIRS.

October 27th. The Council decided to send their ships out in pairs, for fear of the French.

53.—STATIONING THE COMPANY'S SERVANTS.

October 27th. "This Board taking into Consideration the Stationing the Companys Servants, Agreed that they Succeed According to the following List:—

Henry Frankland.	James Tokefield.
William Spencer.	Edmond Mason.
Waterworth Collett.	Thomas Braddyll.
John Cole.	John Osbaldiston.
John Surman.	Hugh Barker.
John Pratt.	John Dix.
Michael Cotesworth.	Humpreyes Cole.
Edward Crisp.	Thomas Phillips.
Edward Stephenson.	Edward Rennolds.
Thomas Falconer.	Charles Coldcall.
John Sainsbury Lloyd.	Samuel Kindon.
John Farmer.	Richard Franks.
James Rotier.	John Powell.
George Weslyd.	Baron Jeffs.
John Stackhouse.	Michael Emmerson.
Harry Clare.	Phillip Mitchell.
Edward Ange.	Thomas Breese.
Charles Hampton.	William Cowley.
William Spinks.	Henry Lloyd.

654.—PROMOTIONS STOPPED.

October 27th. "Messrs. Ravenhill, Eyers, and Thompson, are Excluded from Rising According to their Stations, by Reason they Still Continue Incapacitated."

655.—SPENCER ALLOWED TO GET PROMOTION.

October 27th. "Mr. William Spencer, who was formerly put by Succeeding into Councill by Reason of Incapacity, having Since Apply'd himself to business, and become more Capable Agreed therefore for the Encouragement of all Compas. Servants to apply themselves dilligently to business, Particularly those already put by, that he Succeed next to Mr. Henry Frankland."

656.—DEATH OF CHARLES COLDCALL.

October 28th. "This day Charles Coldcall, one of the Hon. Compas. Writers, dyed."

657.—MONEY EXACTED FROM THE ENGLISH AT PATNA.

"Received a Letter from Singia, dated the 16th Inst, wherein they write that the Dutch have been forced to pay two October 30th. Lack Rupas. and the King demanded the same sum of them, at least a Lack but by the Nabob being their Friend got off for Rupas. 22,000, That great Sums have been Extorted from all the other Merchants, They say if they had not Complyed with it they must have been Plundered."

658.—CAPTAIN WOODVILLE MADE ADJUTANT.

"Capt. Woodvill having been an Old Officer and being a very deserving man, we have thought fitt (According November 3rd. to the Liberty given us by our Honble Masters in the 119 Para. of their Generall Letter, dated the 28th Dec. 1711[1]) for his Encouragement to make him Adjutant and to Allow him his former pay of 65 Rupas. per Month."

659.—ARRIVAL OF MĪR ABŪTĀLIB AT HUGLI.

"Mier Obbootalib being Arrived near Hughly with his Forces and Seeming Inclined to Come to an Accommodation November 10th. with Zoody Cawne [Ẓeyāu-d-Dīn Khān], who declares himself desireous to be at Peace with every body—Ordered That Mr. Robert Hedges and Mr. John Deane proceed to Hughly with all Convenient Speed to Congratulate Mier Obbootalib on his Arrivall and Endeavour to perswade him to Agree on Reasonable Terms with Zoody Cawne, which if it can be Effected will take off the Difficultys we are under to have goods brought out of the Country round about us."

660.—ẒEYĀU-D-DĪN KHĀN REFUSES THE TERMS OFFERED HIM.

"Mr. Hedges and Mr. Dean Returned from Hughly they discoursed Mier Obbootalib [Mīr Abū Tālib] and November 19th. Zoody Cawne [Ẓeyāu-d-Dīn Khān] in their Severall Camps, and find no likelyhood of Peace, Mier Obbootalib declaring he will Agree to no terms Except Zoody Cawne will wait on

[1] "If you have any one man of uncommon merit and ability that you find is fully capable you may make him an Adjutant, and give him some reasonable allowance for his service in that station to make up the loss of this retrenchment."

Mussud Cooley cawne [Murshid Quli Khān] the Duan [*Dīwān*] at Muxodavad [Maqṣūdābād], which Zoody Cawne will not do because he knows him to be his Inveterate Enemy, and Treacherously Base to the greatest Degree."

661.—ZAMĪNDĀRĪ ACCOUNTS FOR SEPTEMBER 1712.

November 25th. The Account Revenues for September last was brought in by Mr. Page, the zamīndār, the balance being 1,803-3-6.[1]

ACCOUNT REVENUES OF FORT WILLIAM FOR SEPTEMBER 1712.

BUZAR CALCUTTA.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
To Servants Wages—vizt.—					
Sheakdar	3 0 0		By Ground Rent ...	145 6 1	
3 Potwarrys ...	8 0 0		Do. Gaind on Couries	0 9 0	
4 Rent Gatherers ...	7 4 0		Custom on Rice ...	29 10 6	
Catwall	5 0 0		Ditto on Fish ...	67 8 0	
20 Peons	43 8 0		Do. on Wood ...	6 12 0	
8 Poicks	12 0 0		Do. on Potts ...	1 2 0	
2 Trumpeters ...	3 0 0		Mangon	184 0 3	
1 Drummer	0 12 0		Moldery	35 15 5	
Hallolcor	0 12 0		Toldarry	73 5 0	
	83 4 0		Do. on Fish ...	2 5 0	
		83 4 0	Duty on Corkers ...	35 3 6	
			Do. on Bannian ...	0 10 2	
			Do. on Braminys ...	2 6 11	
			Do. on Fish boats	2 5 0	
			Do. on Lascars ...	8 10 3	
			Do. on Hoggs ...	0 14 6	
			Sale of Houses ...	14 0 3	
			Sallammee	10 6 6	
			Recovering debts ...	4 9 2	
			Peons Fees	14 2 5	
			Marriage Fees ...	1 11 9	
			Fines	30 3 10	
			Sale of Slaves ...	9 11 6	
			Do. on Gunja Sellers	56 11 2	
			Fines	38 14 1	
				777 2 3	777 2 3

SANTOSE BUZZAR.

To 1 Writer	2 0 0		By Ground Rent ...	3 6 0	
1 Drummer ...	0 12 0		Cust. on Fish ...	34 12 4	
Total ...	2 12 0		Do. on Rice ...	13 7 2	
		2 12 0	Toldars duty ...	3 3 10	
				54 13 4	54 13 4

MUNDOY BUZAR.

To Sheakdar	5 0 0		Custom on Rice and Paddy.	52 0 7	
1 Potwarry	3 0 0		Botte	18 9 3	
2 Toldars	5 0 0		Toldars duty ...	18 0 2	
1 Peone	2 0 0		Bannians	0 9 3	
	15 0 0			89 3 3	
		15 0 0			89 3 3
		101 0 0			
Ballance carried to Gen^{ll}. Act.	...	820 2 10			921 2 10
	Rupees	921 2 10			

[1] Commentator asks :—" Why so little ? "

ACCOUNT REVENUES OF FORT WILLIAM FOR SEPTEMBER 1712—*concld.*

TOWN CALCUTTA.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
To Potwarry	6 8 0		By Ground Rent ...	270 2 0	
2 Rent Gatherers ...	4 0 0		Do. Gaind on Cowries	23 8 0	
7 Poicks	10 8 0		Custom on Rice ...	10 9 9	
	21 0 0		Do. on Fish ...	22 8 0	
		21 0 0	Do. on Toldarry	12 6 0	
Ballance paid into gen. acct.	...	421 9 9	Do. on Fish ...	0 11 3	
		442 9 9	Do. on boats ...	2 4 0	
			Bannian	0 6 9	
			Duty on Ferry boats	1 7 7	
			Sale of Houses ...	9 4 10	
			Sale of Sallamme ...	39 0 3	
			Peons Fees	8 6 3	
			Recovering debts ...	6 0 3	
			Marriage Dutys ...	7 13 5	
			Fines	20 1 5	
				442 9 9	

LOLL BUZAR.

1 Sheakdar	3 0 0		By Ground rent ...	5 1 7	
		3 0 0	Custom on Rice and Paddy.	19 14 9	
To Ballance carryed to Gen[ll]. Acct.	...	40 14 0	Toldars Duty ...	12 15 5	
		43 14 0	Bannians	1 1 0	
			Fines	4 13 3	
				43 14 0	

TOWN GOVENDPORE.

To Sheakdar	4 0 0		By Ground rent ...	112 8 0	
1 Potwarry	2 8 0		Do. Gaind on Cowries	9 0 9	
4 Poicks	6 0 0		8 Hauts	2 13 0	
	12 8 0		Custom on boats ...	8 12 5	
			Ettallak	2 2 0	
Ballance carryed to Gen[ll]. Acct.	132 11 9		Fines	3 10 7	
			Marriages	6 5 0	
	145 3 9			145 3 9	

TOWN SOOTALOOTA.

To Sheakdar	5 0 0		Ground rent	239 10 7	
2 Potwarrys ...	5 0 0		Gained on Cowries...	21 8 9	
2 Rent Gatherers ...	4 0 0		Cummor[1]	1 8 0	
7 Poicks	10 8 0		8 Hauts	148 4 0	
1 Sheakdar	5 0 0		Toldar on Sault ...	4 9 6	
	29 8 0		Do. on do. ...	1 7 0	
			Mangon	28 3 6	
Ballance carryed to Gen[ll]. Acct.	508 11 1		Custom on Fish ...	23 10 3	
			Delolle	2 14 5	
	538 3 1		Moldery on Fish ...	2 2 4	
			Ferry boats duty ...	1 11 9	
			Custom on Rice Water.	0 9 0	
			Sale of Houses ...	5 3 10	
			Sallammee	5 10 5	
			Recovering debts ...	5 2 6	
			Ettallak	20 3 3	
			Marriage	6 5 0	
			Fines	2 2 7	
			Sale of houses ...	17 4 0	
				538 3 1	538 3 1

[1] *Khamar*, waste land, brought into cultivation, paying rent in kind.

FORT WILLIAM.

GENERALL ACCOUNT REVENUES FOR SEPTEMBER 1712.

	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
To Harry Moore	25 0 0	By Buzar Calcutta, etc.—	
Ditto Quallers	8 0 0	Nett produce	820 3 6
Mr. Page do.	8 12 0	Town Calcutta	421 9 9
Rambudder	20 0 0	Loll Buzar	40 14 0
5 Writers	13 8 0	Town Sootaloota	508 11 0
Mr. Crisp's peon	2 8 0	Town Govendpoor	132 11 9
9 Peons	19 0 0		
1 Writer for two Months ...	4 0 0		1,924 2 0
Ink and paper	5 15 2		
Oyle	2 6 3		
Wax Candles for Harry Moore ...	3 0 0		
Jam[1] for the Cacherry	2 13 1		
	120 14 6		
Ballance paid into Cash	1,803 3 6		
	1,924 2 0		

Errors excepted.

EDW. PAGE,

Jemidar.

662.—BUYING A SLOOP.

November 25th. "The Company having Occasion for another Sloop by reason the two they have already are Employed, one Cruising between Jaggrenaut [Jagannāth] and Point Palmiras, and the other waiting the Arrivall of the *Marlbro'* or any other of their Shipping in Ballasore Road, and the *Mary Buoyer* is not Sufficient to load the Ships, Wherefore a Sloop being Offered to sale, Ordered That the Buxie buy her if she Sell at a Reasonable Price."

663.—THE PERSIAN AMBASSADOR LEAVES FOR HUGLI.

November 29th. "The Persian Embassadour being very much Indisposed, went from this place the 18th Inst for Hughly, he Expressed a great deal of Satisfaction for the Treatment he had met with here, he has neither Visited or Received a Visitt yet from either the Moors Government or any European besides the English, nor will not give any, as he Assures us, and at the Same time promised us all the Friendship in his Power, not only at the Mogulls Court, but at his Masters where he has wrote allready in our behalf, and Considering the News we have heard that our Masters Affairs in Persia are very much Embroyled, we have thought it very Adviseable, to

[1] Jhāmp, a mat used as a shutter.

Encrease and Continue his favour, to make him a Present in Cloth and Raritys to the Amount of about Rupees 1,500.[1]"

664.—THE *MARLBOROUGH* ESCAPES THE FRENCH.[2]

November 30th. The Council received news from Vizagapatam, that the ship *Marlborough*, "bound hither, had met the French off Point Palmiras, but that after She had Exchanged Severall broad Sides She Escaped them and was Safe at Madrass."

665—THE COMPANY'S SERVANTS IN THE BAY, NOVEMBER 1712.

A List of all the Rt. Honble Companys Servants in the Bay of Bengall According to their Precedencies and Stations Callcutta 30th November 1712.

	Names.	Dignity.	Arrivall in India.		Sallry per ann.	Prest sall per ann.	Present station.
					£		
Councill	The Honble John Russell, Esq.	Arriv'd Factor ...	Dec. 3rd...	1694 ...	@ 15	300	President.
	Robt Hedges, Esq.	Arriv'd Senr Mercht.	Aug. 17th	1710 ...	@ 40	40	Second.
	Abraham Addams ...	Arrd Writer ...	July 5th ..	1699 ...	,, 20	40	Export Warehouse-keeper.
	Edward Pattle ...	Arrd Writer ...	Oct. 31st..	1692 ...	,, 5	40	At Patna.
	Samuel Feake ...	Arriv'd Writer for 2 years.	May 26th	1700 ...	,, 5	40	Import Warehouse-keeper.
	Jas Williamson ...	Arriv'd Factor ...	Aug. 25th	1702 ...	,, 15	40	Buxie.
	Edward Page ...	Arrd Senr Mercht	Aug. 17th	1710 ...	,, 30	40	Jamidar.
	Samuel Browne ...	Arriv'd do. ...	Aug. 17th	1710 ...	,, 30	40	Secretary.
	John Deane ...	Arriv'd Writer ...	Aug. 25th	1702 ...	,, 5	40	last of Councill.
Senr Merchts.	James Ravenhill ...	Arriv'd Writer ...	July 17 ...	1682 ...	,, 10	40	
	William Spencer ...	Arriv'd do. ...	Augst 2 ...	1699 ...	,, 20	40	att Ballasore.
	John Eyre	Arriv'd do. ...	June 14 ...	1701 ...	,, 20	40	
Factors.	Henry Frankland ...	Arriv'd Factor ...	Jan. 14 ...	1708/9 ...	,, 15	15	at Patna.
	John Thompson ...	Arriv'd do. ...	Aprill ...	1709 ...	,, 15	15	
	Waterworth Collett ...	Arriv'd do. ...	Janry 14...	1709/10...	,, 15	15	in the Export Warehouse.
	John Cole	Arriv'd do. ...	Jan. 14 ...	1709/10...	,, 15	15	in ye Export Warehouse and Steward.
	John Surman	Arriv'd Writer ...	Aug. 19 ...	1707 ...	,, 5	15	at Patna.
	John Pratt	Arriv'd do. ...	Jan. 14 ...	1709/10...	,, 5	15	in ye Export Warehouse.
Chirurgoons.	William James ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	
	William Hamilton ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	

[1] Commentator complains, "Don't say in what."

[2] For a detailed account of this engagement see the Log of the *Marlborough*, from the 4th September 1712 to the 7h of the same, given in the addenda.

A List of all the Rt. Honble Companys Servants in the Bay of Bengall According to their Precedencies and Stations Callcutta 30th November 1712—concluded.

	Names.	Dignity.	Arrivall in India.		Sallry per ann.	Prest sall per ann.	Present station.
					£		
Writers.	Michael Cotesworth ...	Arriv'd Writer ...	Jan. 14 ...	1709/10...	@ 5	5	in the Accomptants office.
	Edward Crisp ...	Arriv'd do. ...	Do. 14 ...	1709/10...	„ 5	5	in the Import Warehouse.
	Edward Stephenson ...	Arriv'd do. ...	Febry 2 ...	1709/10...	„ 5	5	Sub-Accomptant.
	Do.	... ...	...	...	...	40	
	Thomas Falconer ...	Arriv'd do. ...	Jan. 14 ...	1709/10...	„ 5	5	Under ye Buxey.
	Jno. Sainsbury Lloyd.	Arriv'd do. ...	Jan. 14 ...	1709/10...	„ 5	5	Do.
	John Farmer ...	Arriv'd do. ...	Jan. 14 ...	1709/10...	„ 5	5	Under ye Jamidar.
	James Rotier ...	Arriv'd do. ...	Aug. 17 ...	1710 ...	„ 5	5	Under ye Buxey.
	George Westlyd ...	Arriv'd do. ...	July 13 ...	1710 ...	„ 5	5	Do.
	John Stackhouse ...	Arriv'd do. ...	Aug. 17 ...	1710 ...	„ 5	5	in the Secretary's office.
	Harry Clare ...	Arriv'd do. ...	July 13 ...	1710 ...	„ 5	5	Do.
	Edward Ange ...	Arriv'd do. ...	Aug. 17 ...	1710 ...	„ 5	5	in the Export Warehouse.
	Charles Hampton ...	Arriv'd do. ...	July 13 ...	1710 ...	„ 5	5	in the Accomptants off.
	William Spinks ...	Arriv'd do. ...	July 13 ...	1710 ...	„ 5	5	Do.
	James Tokefield ...	Arriv'd do. ...	July 13 ...	1710 ...	„ 5	5	in the Secretarys Off.
	Edmund Mason ...	Arriv'd do. ...	Nov.r 19 ...	1711 ...	„ 5	5	Do.
	Thos. Braddyll ...	Arriv'd do. ...	Nov.r 19 ...	1711 ...	„ 5	5	in the Export Warehouse.
	John Osbaldiston ...	Arriv'd do. ...	Nov.r 19 ...	1711 ...	„ 5	5	Under ye Presidt.
	Hugh Barker ...	Arriv'd do. ...	Aug. 17 ...	1711 ...	„ 5	5	in the Accomptants Off.
	John Dix	Arriv'd do. ...	Nov. 19 ...	1711 ...	„ 5	5	in the Secretarys off.
	Humphrey Cole ...	Arriv'd do. ...	Sept. 8 ...	1711 ..	„ 5	5	in the Accomptants Off.
	Thos Phillips ...	Arriv'd do. ...	Nov.r 19 ...	1711 ...	„ 5	5	at Ballasore.
	Edwd Reynolds ...	Arriv'd do. ...	Sept. 8 ...	1711 ...	„ 5	5	in the Secretarys Off.
	Samll Kindon ...	Arriv'd do. ...	Nov. 19 ...	1711 ...	„ 5	5	in the Accomptants Office.
	Richd Franks ...	Arriv'd do. ...	Aug. 13 ...	1712 ...	„ 5	5	in the Secretarys Office.
	Baron Jeffs	Arriv'd do. ...	Aug. 13 ...	1712 ...	„ 5	5	Do.
	Michll Emmerson ...	Arriv'd do. ...	Aug. 13 ...	1712 ...	„ 5	5	in the Export Warehouse.
	Phill. Mitchell ...	Arriv'd do. ...	Aug. 13 ...	1712 ...	„ 5	5	in the Secretarys Office.
	Thos Breese ...	Arriv'd do. ...	Aug. 13 ...	1712 ...	„ 5	5	Do.
	Wm Cowley ...	Arriv'd do. ...	Aug. 13 ...	1712 ...	„ 5	5	under the Jamidar.
	Henry Lloyd	Arriv'd do. ...	Aug. 13 ...	1712 ...	„ 5	5	in the Secretarys Office.

NOVEMBER 30TH, 1712.

A List of the Rt. Honble Companys Servants that died this last Year.

Councellor ...	John Calvert ...	Deceased ...	May 12th	1712
Factor ...	Joam. Addis ...	Do. ...	May 28th	1712
Councellor ...	William Lloyd ...	Do. ...	July 24th	1712
Writer ...	John Catterall	Do. ...	Aug. 9th	1712
Do. ...	Benja. Thompson ...	Do. ...	Aug. 30th	1712
Factor ...	Richd. Acton ...	Do. ...	Sept. 1st	1712
Writer ...	Willm. Tooley ...	Do. ...	Sept. 14th	1712
Do. ...	Charles Coldcall ...	Do. ...	Oct. 28th	1712

DIARY AND CONSULTATIONS BOOK

OF THE

UNITED TRADE COUNCIL AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

December 1712 to December 1713.

666.—A CONSULTATION.

Monday, December 1st, 1712. At a Consultation, Present.

The Honble John Russell Esq.	...	President.
The Worshipful Robert Hedges Esq.		
Messrs. Abram Addams	...	Export warehouse-keeper.
Sam. Feake	...	Import warehouse-keeper.
James Williamson	...	Buxie.
Edw. Page	...	Zemindar.
Samuell Browne	...	Secretary.
John Deane.		

667.—A PROTEST.

December 1st. "Captain Thomas Wotton[1] delivered us a Protest, before two wittnesses wherein he declares he will depart from any place in India when his limitted time by Charterparty (which is 31st Jan. next) is out. Agreed That we send the Protest to England."

668.—GRATUITIES.

December 4th. "Agreed That we give as a gratuity to the following persons that were taken in the *Russell* Gally, by the French going to Madrass with advice of the Enemy being off Point Pallmeras, vizt. To the fourth mates of y^e. *London*, *Derby*, and *Mary*, each 50 rup.

To 12 foremastmen belonging to Said Ships, each 30 rup."

[1] Thomas Wotton was at this time in command of the *Derby*. For a detailed account of him, see the Proceedings of the Committee of Shipping on the 29th August 1710, printed in the addenda. For further particulars about the *Derby*, see her log and her muster roll printed also in the addenda.

669.—CHARGES GENERALL FOR OCTOBER 1712.

December 6th.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Charges Generall	2,379	3	9
Charges Reparation	708	11	6
Pylots Wages	150	0	0
Charges refineing Salt Petre ...	260	1	9
Charges new building	866	0	3
Charges *Russell* Galley	110	0	0
Do. Boats and Budgrows ...	360	12	3
Charges Military	841	2	6
Timbers	495	4	0
Charges Dyet	2,587	3	6
Charges *Mary Buoyer*	384	9	9
Servants Wages	948	11	6
Charges Merchandize	251	5	3
Charges Deer House	874	0	0
Charges Horses	125	14	9
Charges *Cassimbuzar* Sloop	243	10	0
Charges Wharf	11	5	3
	11,598	0	0

670.—THE WRECK OF THE *WILLIAM*.

December 8th. "The Govnor having paid into the Honourable Compas. Cash the sum of Rs. 2,410-2-3, being the produce of what saved out of the Wreck of Ship *William* lost on the Sands 4 Leagues to the Westward of Ballasore Road, Salvage being allowed to Mr. John Deane, who with great difficulty and charge saved it after it had lain above 40 days under water and was deserted and given over for lost by all the ships Company."

671.—GOODS NO LONGER REQUIRED.

December 16th. "There being a parcell of Goods brought into our Godowns by some of our Merchants, which notwithstanding our Honourable Masters have forbid in their last List by the *Mary*, yet considering the Merchants made them on purpose for us before that List came to hand, and since that they offer them at a lower Price. Agreed That we take them and give orders that none of those goods be made for us for the future till we receive fresh orders from England the goods are, vizt.—

Nainsooks ...	...	...	Rs.	492
Herba Taffetys ...	...	...	„	1,183
Do. Lungees ...	...	...	„	2,072

672.—ZAMÍNDÁRÍ ACCOUNTS FOR OCTOBER 1712.

December 30th. "Mr. Edward Page, Jamidar, now brought in his account Revenues for the Month of October, arising from the undermentioned heads Ballance being Rs. 3,005-2, which he now pays into the Compas. Cash.

Abstract of the Acct. Revennues of Fort William for October 1712.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Ground Rent ...	10,232	2	4
Gained on Coweries ...	185	7	1
Custome on Rice ...	206	10	1
Rs. A. P.			
Mangon 232 3 1	260	6	7
Cotte Mangon 28 3 6			
Molderry a Duty ...	7	9	11
Toldarry Weighers ...	104	12	9
Custom on Fish ...	142	1	10
Do. on Wood ...	6	11	0
Duty on Handles ...	1	2	0
Moldarry on Fish ...	4	5	10
Caulkers Custome ...	35	2	6
Bannian Do. ...	2	11	11
Bramniny Do. ...	2	6	5
Custome on Ferry Boats	5	6	1
Do. on Lascars ...	8	10	3
Do. on Hoggs ...	1	1	3
For Sale of Houses ...	38	11	3
Salamme ...	160	12	7
Recovering debts ...	25	13	6
	11,432	1	6

	Rs.	A.	P.
Brought Forward	11,432	1	6
Ettalack or Peons fees	40	7	11
Gunagarry ...	56	11	2
Custome on Cowes and Oxen ...	24	4	8
Gusarah ...	441	13	7
Congees ...	58	2	11
Custom on Slaves ...	12	15	4
Botte	46	10	7
Gooddy Mangon ...	10	12	6
Gegeah	99	1	8
Marriages	19	8	10
Cattwall	41	14	6
Duorbokee ...	37	7	4
Markett Duty paid in ...	176	2	0
Guree Ponchee ...	7	14	0
Poza	0	9	0
Currapacha ...	48	5	9
Dollole	2	13	0
Rups.	3,348	12	11

673.—THE GOVERNOR GOES FOR A CHANGE OF AIR.

January 3rd, 1713. "The Governor having for Severall Months been very much Indisposed, and being advised by the Physitians to go up to Nuddea for change of Air, as the only means left for the Recovery of his health—Agreed That during his absence the Worshipful Robert Hedges Esq., act as Chief and Transact all affairs with the rest of the Councill, and allso take charge of the Cash—Ordered that the Doctor go with the Governour, and considering the troubles in this Country, that Captain Woodvill with 50 Soldiers go as a Guard."

674.—SAFE ARRIVAL OF SALTPETRE BOATS.

January 4th. Ensign Hunt, who had been sent up the country, with soldiers, to bring down the Salt Petre boats, arrived at the Fort.

January 4th. "Ensigne Hunt arrived here this day with all the boats he was sent up the Country for under his convoy, he tells us that on the 30th Ult. the Chowkey of Terragonny made an attempt to stop him, fireing briskly on the boats upon which he laid to the shore, landed his men, and marched up to the Chowkey, where he was warmly received, but after an Engagement of an hour and half he drove them away, burnt the Chowkey, and then proceeded with the boats hither."

675.—CHARGES GENERAL FOR NOVEMBER 1712.

January 4th. Charges general for November 1712 brought in and passed.

Charges general for November 1712.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Charges General	1,381	9	9
,, Reparation	613	9	9
,, New Building	361	0	0
,, Boats and Budgrows	269	6	3
,, Millitary	12,030	14	9
,, Dyet	2,773	4	9
Servants Wages	945	0	0
Charges Merchandize	523	12	0
,, Refineing Salt Petre	162	4	9
,, *Malbrough* Sloop	327	15	6
,, *Mary Buoyer*	428	15	0
,, *Cassimbazar* Sloop	256	11	3
,, *London* Sloop	117	9	6
,, *Ballasore* Long boat	16	4	0
,, *Oxford* Sloop	100	0	0
,, *Russell* Galley	610	0	0
,, Horses	132	12	6
,, Durbar	205	3	0
,, Factors Provisions	746	14	0
,, Gunnys	54	2	9
,, Wharf	30	5	9
,, Grain	788	0	6
Charges Two large Pad Velvet Saddles embroid.d in Gold for the Present ...	650	0	0
	23,525	11	9

676.—A LIST OF BOOKS.

List of the Old and New and United Companys books in the Secretarys office.

January 15th.

Old Companys vizt.

1 Book of Inland letters received, commencing 30 Sep. 1677, ending 14 Dec. 1684.
2 D^{o}. „ „ „ „ „ 29 Dec. 1685, „ 30 Nov. 1687.
4 D^{o}. „ „ „ „ „ 26 Nov. 1692, „ 3 Sep. 1696.
6 D^{o}. „ „ „ „ „ 29 do. 1697, „ 25 Nov. 1704.
10 D^{o}. of Letters from Forreign parts, 5 Sep. 1683, 21 Dec. 1704.
1 D^{o}. of Letters sent to Subordinate Factorys, 1 Dec. 1692, 28 Nov. 1693.
7 D^{o}. „ „ „ „ „ „ 11 do. 1694, 16 Dec. 1706.
8 D^{o}. of Letters sent to Forreign parts & England, 17 March 1689, 15 Jan. 1703-4.
4 D^{o}. of Consultations, commencing 9 Dec. 1684, 8 Nov. 1688.
15 D^{o}. „ „ 1 do. 1690, 29 do. 1704.
1 „ „ 1 do. 1705, 16 do. 1706.

New Company.

7 Books Letters sent and received from Forreign parts & Inland, com^{s}. 25th Feb. 1698, ending 8th Oct. 1705.
1 Book consultations, com^{s}. 24 July 1699, ending 31 Dec. 1700.
2 D^{o}. „ 11 April 1702, „ 5 May 1709.

United Company.

7 Books of Consultations, com^{s}. 29 Jan. 1703-4, ending 26 Nov. 1711.
5 D^{o}. Inland Letters received, „ 31 Oct. 1704, ending 23 Oct. 1712.
4 D^{o}. Letters from Forreign Parts, „ 26 Feb. 1702, ending 16 Dec. 1711.
3 D^{o}. Letters Sent, 15 Dec. 1703, end. 26 do. 1712.

677.—BORROWING MONEY.

January 17th.

"Having demands on us to a great amount for ready money goods, and almost no Cash in the house. Agreed That we endeavour to borrow at Intrest 100,000 Rupees to satisfy those Merchants who are most pressing for their money."

678.—BATTLE IMMINENT.*

January 19th.

"This day received a Letter from Singia [Singhiya], dated the 1st Instant, wherein they write that Ferruckseers Army was come very near Moezedeens, and that they hope they will come to a Battle in a few days."

* Mu'izzu-d-Dīn, Jahāndār, arrived at Samūgarh, on the right bank of the Jamnah on the 2nd Zū-l-hijjah, *i.e.*, on the 30th or 31st December 1712, N.S., and on the 19th or 20th December, O. S.. Farrukhsiyar reached *I'timādpur*, on the left bank of the Jamnah, 6 miles N. E. of Samūgarh, on the 5th Zū-l-hijjah, *i.e.*, on the 2nd or 3rd January 1713, N.S., and the 22nd or 23rd December 1712, O.S. See Irvine in J.A.S.B., Vol. LXV, Part I, No. 2, 1896, pp. 193 and 195.

679.—RICHARD ACTON'S WILL.

January 20th. "Messrs. Page and Collett now brought in the will of Mr. Richard Acton, deceased, and produced one of the Witnesses, Titus Oates, who was sworn."

Will.

"In the Name of God Amen the five and twentieth day of August Anno Dom. 1712 I Richard Acton of Bengall in the East Indies Gent.ⁿ being in perfect memory and remembrance considering the uncertainty of this transitory Life do make and ordain this my last Will and Testament in name and form following, vizᵗ.

Imprimis.—I bequeath my Soul into the hands of Almighty God, my maker hoping thro the meritorious death and passion of Jesus Christ my only saviour and Redeemer to receive free pardon and forgiveness of all my Sinns, and as for my body to be burried in Christian Buriall at the discretion of my Trustees hereafter Nominated.

Item.—I give devise and bequeath unto My Honoured mother, Hester Parsons of Ratcliffe in the County of Middlesex Widdow all such Wages, sum and sums of money, goods, chattles, and Effects, whatsoever, wherewith at the time of my decease I shall be possessed or Invested or which shall then of right belong to me but in case of her decease then I give and bequeath, what is herein before given and bequeathed unto my said Mother Hester Parsons, unto my Neices Hester and Catharine Carter, Daughters of my Loving Sister, Kath: Carter, to be devided equally between them.

Item.—I give and bequeath unto Maria Rosario the Sum of 50 Rupˢ. Currᵗ. money of Bengall and I do hereby make nominate and appoint Mr. Edwᵈ. Page Mr. Waterworth Collett and Mr. Thomas Phillips to be my Trustees to whom I give one hundred and fifty Rupees to say 50 Rup. to the said Mr. Edwᵈ. Page and 50 to the said Waterworth Collett and 50 to the said Mr. Thoˢ. Phillips, This I do declare to be my last Will and Testament revokeing all other Wills and deeds of Giffts by me at any time heretofore given. In Wittness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and Seal the day and year first above written."

Rich.ᴰ Acton. Seal.

Signed and Seal'd at Ballasore in Bengall, where no stamp'd Paper is to be had, in the Presence of us—

Jno. Browne.
Danˡˡ. Wilkinson.
Titus Oates.

"*Memorandum.*—This last Will and Testament of Rich[d] Acton was produced in Councill held for the United Comp[as]. affairs in Bengall the 20th Jan[ry], 17$\frac{12}{3}$, where Mr. Titus Oates one of Wittnesses thereof being sworn, did declare he saw the Testator, Rich[d]. Acton, publish this his last Will and Testament in Wittness whereof we, the establisht President and Council for the East India Comp[as]. affairs in Callcutta in the bay of Bengall, have hereunto set our hands the day and year abovementioned he also swore he saw the other two Wittnesses, namely John Browne and Daniel Wilkinson sign the same time he did."

680.—DEFEAT OF JAHĀNDĀR.*

January 27th. "Just now received a letter from Singia [Singhiya], dated the 13th Inst., advising that Ferruckseer [Farrukhsīyar] had fought with Moezedeene the late King, Killed him, and took his son Prisoner."

681.—SARHAD ARRANGES TO PAY HIS DEBT TO THE COMPANY.

January 28th. The celebrated Armenian Merchant, Khojah Sarhad, had owed the Company money for some time. He had no effects in Calcutta wherewith to pay; but he told the Company that he had goods enough, and more than enough, to pay the debt with in Goa. He had also a vessel of his own at Calcutta laden with merchandise bought of the Company, but not paid for. The Council agreed to let the money for their own goods stand over and to send Khojah Sarhad's vessel under Captain Delaforce to Goa to fetch the merchandise he had there. Khojah Sarhad therefore made over his property in Goa, to the amount that he was indebted to the Company, to the United Council in form as follows:—

"Wheras, I Cojah Surhaud, Armenian of Callcutta in Bengall Merchant, am this day Indebted to the Honourable United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, the full sum of thirty Eight Thousand Eight hundred and thirty one Rupees, two annas, and whereas in the year 1710 I sent Effects for my own account to Goa, to the amount of about Seaventy Five Thousand Rup[s]. consigned to my Factor Avenoose, who being Dead the effects are now in the hands of Aga Peeree who succeeded him as my Factor in Goa, and

* Mu'izzu-d-Dīn Jahāndār was defeated at Agra on the 13th Zū-l-Hijjah, 1124H., *i.e.*, the 10th or 11th January 1713, N.S., and the 30th or 31st December 1712 O.S. See Irvine in *op. cit.*, p. 197.

for which I have as yet received no returns Be it known unto all men by these presents that I, Cojah Surhaud, do hereby make over and assign all my right, title, and Intrest in the said Effects and their produce at Goa unto the Honble the President and Councill in Bengall fo^r security of the Debt, principall and Intrest due from me to the said Honble United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies In Wittness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and Seal in Fort William in Bengall the 27th Jan $17\frac{12}{13}$."

682.—LETTER TO CAPTAIN DELAFORCE.

January 28th. On receiving this document, the Council wrote the following letter to Captain Delaforce:—

"Captain Delafforce—

"Your Vessell the *Blenheim*, having on board her all the Goods designed to be laden on her by Cojah Surhaud, which he has consigned to yourself, you are hereby ordered immediately to Weigh Anchor and proceed with all possible expedition to Goa and there dispose of your Cargoe the best you can.

"Senr Agustine Robero and Cojah Nayur are Cojah Surhaud's Attornys in Goa and you are to receive from them, or the person that shall be present of them, the produce of such goods and Effects as they receive from Aga Peree belonging to Cojah Surhaud, and if all you shall receive from them do's not amount to considerably a greater sum then the Thirty Thousand Rupees, you are to receive it aboard your Sloop and return with it to us with all possible expedition, out of the produce whereof we will take care that your Wages and the Wages of your Sloops Company shall be paid. But if what shall be deliver'd you amounts to a much Greater Sum then Thirty Thousand Rupees, as Cojah Surhaud assures us it will, you are in that case if a good Ship may be bought reasonably cheap at Goa to assist Cojah Surhauds Attorneys or the Person that Shall be present of them with your advice in Buying her, and we order when she is bought that you quit the Sloop, and take the command of the Ship on you, and that Walter Welsh be your mate aboard her, and that you receive aboard her all Cojah Surhauds Effects that shall be delivered you, leaving nothing to be put aboard the Sloop till you have the amount of at least fifty Thousand Rupees aboard the Ship, and when you have that full amount aboard her, we consent, if Cojah Surhauds Attorny or Attornys desire it that what shall remain be laden aboard the Sloop, and we enjoyn you to take what care you can to see that the Person appointed to be master

of her be a Seaman fitly qualified to take Charge of her, he must receive his orders from you, and you are to order him to make the best of his way directly for Callcutta in Bengall.

If no ship proper for that service can for a reasonable price be bought at Goa, and if there be a Ship there belonging to Englishmen and bound for Bengall, we consent that so much of Cojah Surhauds Effects as shall exceed the amount of thirty Thousand Rupees to be laden on Freight on board her, but we would have the full amount of Thirty thousand Rupees be with you aboard the Sloop.

If it should happen (which God forbid) that you shall get nothing from Cojah Surhauds Factor or Attorneys in Goa of the effects he says he has there, bring the returns in Arrack, or anything else you can get that is proper for this Markett for the produce of the small Cargoe now aboard you, and stay no longer at Goa than the last day of Aug$^{st.}$ if no misfortune or unforseen accident do not detain you. .....

In case you have the misfortune not to Save your passage to Goa (which God forbid) follow such directions as Cojah Surhaud shall give you about disposing of your Cargoe at any Port where you shall be Obliged to stay and proceed thence by such conveyance as you shall judge best either by sea or Land to Goa, with the Letters and other papers mentioned in those Instructions, We wish you a prosperous Voyage and are

Your loving Freinds."[1]

FORT WILLIAM,
28th Jan. $17\frac{12}{3}$.

683.—LETTER TO THE VICEROY OF GOA.

The Council also wrote the following letter to the Viceroy of Goa.

"To his Excellency the Viceroy of Goa and Generall of all His Majestie the King of Portugall his Forces in the East Indies.

May it please Your Excellency—

The fame of your great Wisdom and justice is heard everywhere, and 'tis with delight we are entertained by persons of the best note coming from Goa with discourses in your praise, from them we find encouragement to address Your Excellency in favour of Cojah Surhaud, an Armenian merchant, inhabbiting this place under our Protection and Government, his affairs will be made known to Your Excellency in few words by his

January 28th.

[1] Signed by all the Council as in § 683.

Attorneys in Goa, and he will submit intirely to the sentence Your Excellency shall judge to be the merit of his cause, We are with profound respect—

Your Excellencys most Humble Servants,

ROBERT HEDGES.
ABR^AM. ADDAMS.
SAM^LL FEAKE.
JAMES WILLIAMSON.
EDW. PAGE.
SAM^LL. BROWNE.
JOHN DEANE."

FORT WILLIAM IN BENGALL,
29th January 1712/3.

684.—OTHER LETTERS ABOUT SARHAD.

The Council also sent letters on the same subject, and of the same substance as the letter to the Viceroy, to "Robert Addams, Esq., Cheif for affairs of the Honoble United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies in Callicutt," and To the "Cheif and Councill for affairs of the Honble United Compa. of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies at Carwar."

685.—CHARGES GENERAL FOR DECEMBER 1712.

"Towsday," February 3rd.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Charges General	... ...	1,535	0	0
,, *Marlborough* Sloop	... ...	182	0	0
,, Shirts for St. Hellena	... ...	154	12	6
,, Reparation	... ...	898	5	3
,, New Building	... ...	420	5	6
,, Boats and Budgrows	... ...	118	9	0
,, Timbers	... ...	230	12	6
,, Merchandize	... ...	3,132	0	9
,, Servants wages	... ...	910	0	0
,, Military	... ...	650	6	0
,, Dyet	... ...	2,556	14	6
,, *Mary Buoyer*	... ...	303	6	3
,, Horses	... ...	126	0	9
,, Factors Provisions	... ...	959	0	0
,, Tar	... ...	500	0	0
,, Refineing Salt Petre	... ...	104	13	3
,, Ship *Westmoreland*	... ...	10	13	0
		12,792	11	10

686.—FARRUKHSĪYAR SETTLED ON THE THRONE.

"This day received a Letter from Singia, dated the 28th Ult. advising that Furruckseer is firmly settled on the throne, that Mozedeen, the late King, is secured in Dilly,[1] and Zulphacar Cawne[2] Imprisoned also that Ally Teber[3] has never stirr'd out of Dilly or made any attempt."

February 7th.

687.—SETTLEMENT OF MR. CHITTY'S AFFAIRS.

"Mr. Chitty being now present and Severall Jewellers being here, Agreed That we open the Escrutore wherein his Jewells, etc., are to put a Value on them."

February 6th.

"Mr. Chitty having Signed his bill of Exchange for £4,377-10*s.* payable to the Court of Directors, and his Bond for security of their being Paid, the following persons of his Creditors deliver'd him up his notes for mony due to them, and he having deliver'd up to us the receipt given him by the President and Councill for his Jewells, Ordered that the Bond he gave when he left his Jewells, etc., with the President and Councill be deliver'd up to him.

February 9th.

688.—RETURN OF THE GOVERNOR.

"This day the Governour returned from Nuddea, where he has been some time for the Recovery of his Health."

February 17th.

689.—APPOINTMENT OF DR. HARVEY.

"Doctor Harvey[4] having attended the Governour during his Illness, and one Doctor not being Sufficient for this place, in the Sickly season, and he being a good Physician and offering his service to us, Ordered that he be entertained in the room of Doctor James,[5] who is gon to England, and his time to commence the 1st January last, from which time he has given his attendance."

February 19th.

[1] Mu'izzu-d-Dīn Jahāndār, escaping from the battle-field, arrived at Delhi on the night of the 18th Zū-l-hijjah, *i.e.*, the 15th or 16th January, 1713, N. S. and the 4th or 5th January, O. S. He at once went alone to the house of the Vizier, Asad Khān. Asad persuaded his son Zū-l-fiqār to make the fallen Emperor a prisoner, and use this act as a means of reconciliation with Farukhsīyar. They treacherously inveigled Jahāndār into a small detached building, round which they drew some tent screens. The next day to satisfy the partisans of Farrukhsīyar Jahāndār was sent to the Fort. On the 22nd Zū-l-hijjah the *khutbah* was read at the great mosque in the name of the new Emperor Farukhsīyar. See Irvine in *op. cit.*, pp. 204 to 207.

[2] Zū-l fiqār met with a fitting reward for his treachery. He was himself betrayed, seized, and stabbed to death.

[3] 'Alī Tebar, son of A'zam Shāh.

[4] Richard Harvey came to Calcutta as Surgeon on the ship *Recovery* in 1712.

[5] William James came to Calcutta as Surgeon on the ship *Bouverie* in 1710; and was apparently appointed Surgeon to the settlement in succession to James Richardson in January 1711. See § 433.

690.—MR. CHITTY PAYING HIS CREDITORS.

February 19th. "Mr. Chitty now made over to us a Bond for Pag^ds. 13,804-19-40 (due to him from Mr. Raworth at Madras) for payment of his Creditors here."

691.—THE GOVERNOR HAS A RELAPSE.

February 23rd. "The Governor not being perfectly recovered of his Illness, and beginning to relapse which the Doctors impute to the difference between the air of this place and Nuddea, where he has lately been for the Recovery of his health, and therefore advise him to go up thither again, Agreed that Mr. Hedges act as Chief during his absence.

Ordered that Thirty Soldiers do go up with the Govr as a Guard, also that Severall of the Companys Servants who are now Indisposed go up with the Govr for the Recovery of their Health."

692.—ZAMĪNDĀRĪ ACCOUNTS FOR NOVEMBER 1712.

February 23rd. The Account Revenues was brought in by Mr. Page, the Zamīndār, for the month of November 1712; the balance was 2,318-0-8.

"*Account Revenues for November 1712.*

	Rs.	A.	P.
Ground Rent	812	9	7
Gain on Cowries	84	6	0
Custom on Rice	294	1	4
Petty Customs	374	10	10
Weighers	4	13	9
Measurers	131	12	1
Custom on Fish	163	13	11
Duty on Wood	6	12	0
Custom on Potts	1	2	0
Duty on Fish	2	15	3
Duty on Caulkers	35	2	6
Bannians	2	12	2
Bramins	2	6	11
Duty on Ferry Boats	5	6	2
Duty on Hoggs	1	1	3
Certificates for Sale of Houses	10	11	10
Pottaes or Certificates for Selling ground ...	21	15	9
Recovering Debts	22	13	11
Peons Fees	33	10	3
Certificates for Marriages	85	11	4
Fines	185	11	10
Carried over Rupees ...	2,284	8	8

Account Revenues for November 1712—concluded.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Brought over ...	2,284	8	8
Custom on Bang Sellers	53	4	2
Buyers of Grain, etc.	67	4	11
Cattwall	11	13	0
Selling Grain	3	6	0
Markett	183	4	5
Weighing Salt	1	7	2
Custome on Salt	2	13	0
Hawkers or Pedlers that Sell Grain	0	9	0
	2,608	6	4
Deduct for Severall charges	290	5	8
	2,318	0	8

693.—THE REHABILITATION OF LIEUTENANT BORLASE.

February 23rd. "Taking into consideration the misdemeanour of Lieutenant Borlase whose Commission we took from him last December for Extorting money from Poor people and whipping them to make them pay for clearing their Boats with Goods from Chowkeys [*chaukis*], and he appearing very Penitent and promising to be no more guilty of such like Crimes, Agreed That we give him an Ensignes Commission and that he refund the mony he extorted to the people he took it from."

694.—LETTERS FOR KING FARRUKHSĪYAR.

February 23rd. "Zeaudy Cawne offering to convey Letters for us under his Cover to King Furruckseer and to his Vizier, Ordered that Acckoon Fazil Mahmud [Ākhūnd Faẓl Maḥammad] do prepare these Letters, and that Mr. Hedges Mr. Williamson and the Acckoon to go with them to Hugly to Consult Zeaudy Cawne about the form and Wording them."

695.—SILVER SENT TO BE MINTED.

February 23rd. "A Chest of Silver (mixt coynes) remaining which we Cannot sell for more than Siccaes 193 for 240 sic^a. Weight, which we suppose to be much less than the Value, Ordered That it be delivered to Mr. Hedges that he may send that and the 4 Lumps of Silver which was Plate melted down in the year 1710, as for himself to be coyned at Muxoodavad [Maqṣūdābād] Mint, for the Honble Comp^as. account under colour of a Merchants Treasure."

696.—DEPARTURE OF THE GOVERNOR.

February 23rd. "This day the Governour went up Country for the Recovery of his health."

697.—THE PAY OF THE GARRISON.

February 28th. "Mr. James Williamson, Buxey, wanting mony to pay the Officers and Soldiers of the two Companys belonging to this Garrison to whom there is due three Months Pay (vizt.)—

Thomas Woodville, Commodant		at 65 rup.	per mensem.
3 Lieutenants	... ...	at 35 „	„
4 Ensignes	... ...	at 24 „	„
1 Master of Armes	... ...	at 20 „	„
16 Sarjeants	... ...	at 20 „	„
15 Corporalls	... ...	at 13 „	„
6 Drummers	... ...	at 13 „	„
22 Europe Centinells	... ...	at 10 „	„
13 Musteez Do.	... ...	at 7 „	„
2 Rounders	... ...	at 6 „	„
116 Portugueez	... ...	at 5 „	„

Ordered That Rups. 12,000 be advanced to pay them."

698. CIVILITIES TO THE NEW COURT.

February 28th. "Mr. Hedges and Mr. Williamson returned this Morning from Hugly where they have been to wait on Zeaude Cawne [Zeyāu-d-Dīn Khān] to consult with him about writing to Court, and after an hours consideration both he and they concluded it necessary to write to the King and the four following Persons, whose Interest if we make them our freinds will faciliate our getting the Kings Phirmaund [*farmān*], vizt., Obdullacha[1] Vizier, Hossein Allicha Buxey, Rajahchevilram,[2] and Offiasiobecawn.[3]

"Zeaudy Cawne also advised to send the King a Nazaranner of 19 Gould Mohurs, and two Mohurs to each of the other four Persons that is, 27 Mohurs in all."

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[1] 'Abdu-llah Khān, Vizier, Ḥusain 'Alī Khān, *Bakhshi*, Rājā Chhabēlah Rām, and Afrasyāb Khān.

[2] Mahtā Chhabēlah Rām, faujdār of Karrah Mānikpur, a protégé of Farrukhsīyar's, escaping from Prince A'zzu-d-Dīn, had joined Farrukhsīyar in November 1712. (See Irvine in *op. cit.*, p. 186.)

[3] Suhrāb, known as Mīrzā Ajmērī, entitled Afrasyāb Khān, Rustam Jang, son of Girshāsp, younger brother of Rashīd Khān (See *ante*, § 635) had been Farrukhsīyar's instructor in wrestling and archery. He died at Delhi on 21st August 1718. (See Irvine in *op. cit.*, p. 199.)

699.—ZAMÍNDÁRÍ ACCOUNTS FOR DECEMBER 1712.

February 28th. "Mr. Page Jemidar brought in the account Revennues for the Month of December last Ballance being Rup^{s}. 2,313-6."

"*Account Revenues for December 1712.*

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Ground Rent	802	2	7	Peons fees	47	14	0
Gain on Cowries	85	0	0	Certificates for marriages ...	18	12	6
Duty on Rice	503	2	6	Fines	173	8	3
Petty Customs	250	5	1	Certificates for selling Slaves ...	16	3	1
Weigher	4	15	10	Duty on Bang-sellers ...	50	10	6
Weighing	154	3	5	Do. on Buyers of Grain, etc. ...	54	7	0
Duty on Wood	6	12	0	Markett Duty	165	9	9
Do. on Potts	1	2	0	Cattwall	11	4	0
Do. on Fish	106	3	2	Weighing Salt	1	7	3
Do. on Caulkers	35	2	6	Custom on Cloth	2	13	0
Bannians Duty	2	12	4	Hawkers Duty on Grain ...	0	9	0
Bramine Do.	2	7	1				
Duty on Ferry boats ...	5	6	3		2,601	13	6
Do. on Hoggs	1	1	3	Sundry Charges Deducted ...	288	7	6
Certificates for sale of houses ...	69	5	6				
Receiving debts	28	9	8		2,313	6	0

700.—SAMUEL BROWNE MARRIED.

March 1st. "This day Mr. Samuell Browne was Marryed to Mrs. Deborah Taylor."

701.—PAYMENT TO A FRENCH DOCTOR.

March 3rd. "Mr. Edmund Mason one of the Honble Companys Servants having been Sick for some time when both Doctors were up the Country with the Governour which obliged him to make use of a French Doctor whose bill he now delivered in amounting to Rup^{s}. Madrass 34. Ordered that it be paid by Mr. Williamson, Buxey."

702.—CASH ACCOUNT FOR FEBRUARY.

March 3rd. "Mr. Hedges now brought in the account of Cash for the month of February last, Ballance being Rup^{s}. 10,037-8-9."

703.—A NEW BARGE.

March 3rd. "Several of the Company's Budgrows being old and Rotten and not worth repairing, and a Budgrow being wanted for the Companys Service, Agreed That we buy a new Teak Budgrow which cost building Rupees 1,700 and is now offer'd to be sold for Rup^{s}. 810, and that the Buxey pay for the same."

704.—SHALL WE SEND OUR LETTERS TO DELHI?

March 3rd. "The Letter designed to be wrote to the King and his officers, Abdulacha Vizier, Hosseinallicha Buxey, Rajahchevibram, Obffasiobcawn,[1] being brought before us by Fazill Mahmud Ackoon [Faẓl Muḥammad, Ākhūnd], he is ordered to write them fair, but reports being come of Partys rising up in favour of Ally Tebar ['Alī Tebar], which makes it doubtfull whether Furruckseer [Farrukhsīyar] be secure on the Throne, Ordered That a Messenger be sent to Zeaudy Cawne [Ẓeyāu-d-Dīn Khān] to learn what news he hears and to advise with him before we dispatch those Letters."

705.—DEATH OF ẒU-L FIQAR AND OF ASAD KHĀN.

March 6th. "Received a letter from Pattna the 3rd Inst. dated the 22nd Ult. advising that Furruckseer [Farrukhsīyar] had cut off Zulphacar Cawn and confiscated his Estate, as also the Estates of Severall others who were slain in Battle and that Assit Cawne being troubled had Pisoned himself,[2] he has made Abdulla Cawne ['Abdū-llah Khān] Vizier, and Hossein Ally Cawne [Ḥussain 'Alī Khān] meer Buxey [Mīr Bakhshī]."

706.—DVARKADĀS OFFERS HIS SERVICES.

March 6th. "Received a letter from Dowarkadass [Dwarkadās] at the Kings Camp, wherein he proffers his service to assist us in procuring a Phirmaund, Ordered that a Letter of thanks in the Persian Language be wrote him desiring he will write us the Court News by every conveyance during his stay there."

707.—THE LETTERS TO DELHI SENT OFF.

March 16th. "The letters prepared to be sent to the King, and also to Abdulla Cawne Vizier, Hoseein Ally Cawne, and Rajachevibram, and Offrasiob Cawne[3] being wrote fair in the Persian Language, Agreed That the Ockoon [Ākhūnd] do carry the said Letters to Zeaudy Cawne [Ẓeyāu-d-Dīn Khān] who will forward them to Court."

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[1] 'Abdu-llah Khān, Vizier; Ḥusain 'Alī Khān, *Bakhshi*, Rājā Chhabēlah Rām and Afrasyāb Khān.

[2] This is mistake.

[3] 'Abdu-llah Khān, Vizier; Ḥusain 'Alī Khān; Rājā Chhabēlah Rām; and Afrasyāb Khān.

708.—JOHN POWELL'S STANDING.

March 25th. "Mr. John Powell who came out this Year a Writer for this Place and could not get hither from Madrass by reason of the misfortune of the *Marlbrough* meeting the French, arrived here on that Ship, and Governour Harrison and the Councill acquainting us he has been Employed in the Compas. business during his being at Madrass Agreed Therefore that he have his standing equal with those that came out on that Shipping."

709.—CUTTING DOWN THE GARRISON.

March 26th. "Taking into our Consideration the retrenching the Charges of this Garrison do agree that the private Soldiers be reduced to the Number of 200, there being no danger of any troubles, the King being Settled on the Throne without a competitor."

710.—SALARY BILL, MARCH 1713.

March 26th. "There being six Months Sallery due to the Honble Compas. Servants the 25th this Inst, amounting to Rups. 3,860-5, Ordered that Mr. Hedges pay it."

711.—CHARGES GENERAL FOR JANUARY 1713.

March 26th. The Charges General for January last were brought in and passed:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Charges Generall	2,018	13	3
Do. Reparation	799	3	9
Do. New building	411	10	6
Do. Boats and Budgrows	74	4	0
Servants wages	957	4	6
Charges *Mary Buoyer*	438	12	9
Do. Horses	115	0	9
Do. Refineing Salt Petre	98	4	3
Do. *Marlbro'* Sloop	186	1	6
Do. Merchandize	383	6	0
Sugar sent to St. Hellena	326	10	0
Madrass Factory	291	4	0
Garrison Stores	176	4	0
Durbar Charges	74	8	0
Charges Dyet	2,706	2	6
House Necessaries	17	8	0
Timbers	93	2	0
Charges Military	589	0	3
Total ...	9,757	4	0

712.—LETTER TO FARRUKHSĪYAR.

Copy of a letter to the Emperor Shaw Furruckseer, dated the 27th March 1713 and 12th of the month Rubbeul'ovall.

"The request of the smallest particle of sand, John Russell, President for the English East India Company (with his forehead at command rub'd on the Ground), and reverence due from a Slave amongst those that make their request to your Throne which is the Seat of Miracles your Lord of the world, and the present age, a Support and shade to all that inhabite the world you equallize the great Darius your Throne Resembles that of Solomon's, your a second Cyrus, a Conquerour of Countrys, a Strengthner of the root of justice, and an eradicator of violence and oppression. The abovementioned makes his Request that from the Raigns of Shaw Jeham, AurongZeeb, etc· [Shāh Jahān, Aurangzēb] we have been continually dutifull servants, perticularly at the reduction of Hugly, and Conquest of *Gurnatluck* [Carnatic]. we then supply'd the Imperiall Troops largely with ammunition and provision, and by our innocent dependance on your Majesty have obtained the favour to be exempted in all places (Surratt excepted) from Custom, etc., duties Besides in the warrs between Shaw Allum and Cawn Buxch (Shāh 'Ālam and Kām Bakhsh] for our taking care of Metchlepatam [Masulipatam], Chinnapatam, and all the Sea Coast, We have received Sirpaws [*Sar-o-pās*] as a reward for our Service. Wee are in hopes upon sending our present towards Court that we should have been exempted from Custom, but the Present being detained a great while in Metchlepatam, upon a Husbullhookum [*ḥasbu-l-ḥukum*] being granted under Zoudy Cawns [Ẓeyāu-d-Dīn Khān's] Seal it was freed and brought to Calcutta for the readyer conveyance of it to Court by the way of Bengall to be presented to a clean aspect, that thereby we might obtain favour to be exempted from Custom its a favourable oppertunity for us that it will be presented in the beginning of this Raigne, and that we obtain the utmost of our desires.

March 27th.

We hope that an Husbullhookum will be granted directed to the respective Governours through whose Governments our present shall pass to Convoy it to the extent of them.

What injuries we have received and what violences have been offered to us by Moorasheed Cooly Cawn [Murshid Qulī Khān] they are not concealed from Your Majesty's Tribunal, whereby our commerce was wholy obstructed, much to our prejudice.

The Phirmaund [*farmān*] which was lately sent from Pattana, we have behaved ourselves conformably to the orders specifyed therein, which we hope Zoude Cawn hath made his request about to Court.

Wee'r in hopes on our presents arrivall at your Imperiall Majestys tribunall a hoosbullhookum by way of favour will be granted directed to the Subaships of Bengall, Behaar and Orisa, to permitt our business to go on as formerly."

713.—ZAMĪNDĀRĪ ACCOUNTS FOR JANUARY 1713.

March 31st. 'Mr. Page brought in the Account Revenues for the month of January last, the ballance being 2,601-12-9, which was paid into cash':—

Account Revenues for Jan. 1713.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Ground Rent	1,113	10	2
Gain'd on Cowries	88	14	0
Custom on Rice	269	8	3
Dº. on Cloth, etc.	245	9	2
Duty on Fish	238	13	2
Weighing	114	3	7
Duty on Wood	6	12	0
Dº. on Potts	1	2	0
Dº. on Caulkers	36	4	6
Dº. on Bannians	3	5	7
Dº. on Bramins	2	7	7
Dº. on Ferry boats	5	6	5
Dº. on Hoggs	1	1	3
Sale of Houses	52	1	1
Certificates for selling Houses	65	7	5
Recovering debts	10	9	11
Peons Fees	53	4	4
Duty on Marriages	100	5	7
Fines	247	4	4
Duty on Bung-sellers	46	0	4
Custom on Slaves	9	11	6
Battee	44	12	5
Petty Custom	29	4	10
Cattwall	11	4	0
Markett	178	5	1
Weighing of Salt	1	7	5
	2,977	0	0
Charges Deducted Rupees ...	375	3	3
Rupees ...	2,60112		9

714.—SOLDIERS TO BE DISCHARGED GRADUALLY.

March 31st. "Pursuant to the order of last Consultation, Captain Woodville has discharged thirty Soldiers out of each Company the rest are to be discharged by degrees as the Shipping arrive, that they may find Employment, and not be under the necessity of turning Robbers and liveing by plunder and theeverys in our Town."

715.—CHARGES GENERAL, FEBRUARY 1713.

April 2nd. The Charges Generall for February 1713 were brought in and past.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Charges Generall	1,170	15	0
Boats and Budgrows	83	10	9
Mary Buoyer	532	4	3
Marlbrough Sloop	397	0	0
Naval Stores	300	0	0
Reparations	717	4	3
New building	714	8	0
Charges Military for Decr. Janry Feby.	12,191	13	3
Servants Wages	981	9	3
Horses	116	10	0
London Sloop	142	5	3
Merchandize	1,746	3	0
Durbar	52	0	0
Refineing Salt Petre	164	1	3
Dyett	2,314	4	3
Ship *Westmoreland*	9	12	0
Arrack sent to St. Hellena	300	0	0
Timbers	937	15	6
Grain Sent to Persia	1,018	12	0
Gunnys Sent to Do.	301	12	9
Dungarry[1] sent to Madrass	575	0	0
Factory Provisions	1,152	10	0
Coast Do.	1,207	0	6
Twine	607	12	6
Marlbro' sloop with all her Stores	770	0	0
Paper	25	0	0
Match	100	0	0
	28,430	4	9

[1] A kind of coarse cotton cloth.

716.—BOATS SENT UP TO PATNA.[1]

April 2nd. "Ordered that the Import Warehousekeeper, Mr. Samll. Feake, do get boats ready to send to Pattna with goods according to the List received from that Settlement, as also mony to provide Petre.

"That we send up an Ensigne and 20 Soldiers with the Boats to Pattna and that they return back with the Petre boats."

717.—CASH ACCOUNTS FOR MARCH 1713.

April 8th. "Cash account for March last brought in by Mr. Hedges, ballance being Rups. 9,797-14."

718.—THE COMPANY'S HOUSE AT HUGLI.

April 14th. "The Companys House at Hugly being very much out of repair, Order'd that Mr. Eyre and Gunner Cooke go up thither and take a Survey of what is wanting to repair it and also how it may be secured from being washt away by the River."

719.—DEATH OF MADAM RUSSELL.[1]

April 15th. "Madam Russell, our Governours Lady, dyed at Chandanagur last night and was brought down hither and bury'd this day."

720.—THE HUGLI HOUSE ABANDONED.

April 20th. "Mr. Eyre and Gunner Cooke having been at Hugly and took a Survey of the House there according to the order of Consultation, give it as their opinions that it will cost as much as the House is worth to repair it and afterwards it will be impossible to secure it from being washt away by the River Therefore agreed that the Company be at no farther Charge about it."

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[1] This Madam Russell was Rebecca, sister of Sir Charles Eyre. She was married to John Russell on the 17th Decr, 1697; and was 42 years old when she died. The children of this marriage were Frances, born 6 Jan. 1700, and Charles, born 8 Jan. 1701.

721.—ZAMINDARI ACCOUNTS FOR FEBRUARY 1713.

April 20th. "Mr. Edward Page Jemidar, brought in the account Revennues for February last, the ballance being Rup^{s}. 2,347-14-3— vizt.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Ground Rent	747	6	3
Gained on Cowries	78	3	0
Duty on Rice	435	11	0
Petty Customs	121	6	4
Dutys	7	9	6
Weighing	44	14	4
Duty on Wood	6	12	0
Do. on Potts	1	2	0
D^{o}. on Fish	27	9	6
D^{o}. on Caulkers	36	4	6
D^{o}. on Bramins	2	7	8
D^{o}. on Bannians	3	5	7
D^{o}. on Ferry boats	5	6	5
D^{o}. on Hoggs	1	1	3
Sale of Houses	81	7	7
Potta's Certificates	36	15	6
Recovering of Debts	27	10	6
Peons Fees	40	7	1
Marriages	246	9	11
Fines	131	12	1
D^{o}. on Bang	48	2	1
Custom on Slaves	6	7	8
Battee	105	11	9
Cattwall	3	13	11
Mustard Seed	4	7	11
Markett	170	6	1
Suba Bazar	102	6	6
Weighing Salt	1	7	5
Rice Weighing	0	9	0
Cummor on Goods belong to the Comp^{a}.	3	11	5
Selling cloth	2	13	0
	2,634	2	9
Charges Deducted	286	4	6
	2,347	14	3

722.—NEWS FROM COURT.

April 22nd. "Zaude Cawne (Ẓeyāu-d-Dīn Khān) having wrote us a Letter in which he acquaints us that he has received some news from Court, which he is willing to communicate to us, for which reason he desires we will send up our Broaker, Bernasseseat [Vārānasī Sett] with some other Person for that purpose. Agreed that they go for Hugly this Evening."

723.—THE PERSIAN AMBASSADOR'S REQUIREMENTS.

April 24th. "The Persian Embassador being on his departure from Hugly towards the Court which he has been pleased to acquaint us with all and desires we will send him one Peice of Black Cloth, 15 Covids fine Lace, 3 fine Hatts, one black the other two White, and a Black Perrewigg, Agreed that Messrs. Addams and Feake do go to Hugly this Evening and make him a Visit, carrying with them the forementioned Particulars, and that they intreat his favour to do us all freindly offices in his power at Court."

724.—APPOINTMENT OF ẒEYĀU-D-DĪN KHĀN.

April 24th. "This morning Bernasseeseat [Vārānasī Sett] returned from Hughy, where he had been to wait on Zeaude Cawne (by order of last Consultation), who accquainted him that the King had been pleased to make him Duan [Dīwān] of the Western Country near the coast of Cormandell."

725.—THE PERSIAN AMBASSADOR WILL DO ALL HE CAN FOR THE ENGLISH.

April 27th. "Messrs. Addams and Feake returned yesterday from Hugly and acquainted us that they had Visited the Persian Embassador to desire his Interest at Court, according to the order of last Consultation, which he was pleas'd readily to promise, and that he would take all oppertunitys to do us any service in his power, both at this Court and that of his Masters."

726.—RENT FOR THE THREE TOWNS.

April 28th. "Sewpursaut Crowree [Karoṛī) demanding the Revennues due to the King for Colsa [Khālisah] from Chutanutte and Calcutta in the Purgunna of Amerabad, Also Nuckeenerain Crowree demanding Colsa due from Govinpoore in the Purgunna of Pycaan, both officers under Meir Nasir Governour of Hughly, Ordered that the account be made up to the 30th of this present Aprill and what due paid."

727.—CHARGES GENERAL FOR MARCH 1713.

The Charges General for March 1713 were brought in and passed

April 29th. viz$^{t.}$—

		Rs.	A.	P.
Charges	Generall	1,046	7	3
Do.	Military	638	14	9
Do.	Reparations	691	11	0
Do.	Dyet	2,130	10	9
Do.	New Building	886	11	0
Do.	*Marlborough* Sloop	795	15	9
Do.	*Mary Buoyer*	1,430	0	6
Do.	*Cassimbazar* Sloop	187	8	0
Do.	*London* Sloop	128	6	3
Do.	Refineing Salt Petre	112	12	0
Servants wages	... ...	968	14	0
Charges Merchandize	... ...	920	7	9
Factors Provisions	... ...	89	0	0
Charges Horses	... ...	95	1	3
Ship *Maremaid*	... ...	24	4	9
	Total ...	10,146	13	0

728.—SALE OF OLD RICE.

"There being a quantity of old Rice laid in for Stores upon the Death of Shaw Allum which is now beginning to

May 9th. decay, Ordered that the Buxey sell it as soon as he can."

729.—A MONTHLY MUSTER ROLL ORDERED.

"Ordered that the Cap$^{t.}$ of our Soldiers do bring in Monthly a Muster Roll of all our men that it may ly before

May 9th. this board for Perusall."

730.—PAUL GRATON'S WILL.

The Will of Paul Graton was proved before the Council.

Will.

In the Name of God Amen Forasmuch as it is appointed for all men once to Dye, and no one knows how soon his

May 11th. time may come, and more especially that I being bound on a voyage to sea do therefore (tho' at this time in perfect health and of sound mind and memory thanks be to God) make this my last Will and Testament in writing, in manner and form following, viz$^{t.}$ *Imprimis*, I give and bequeath to my wife, Mary Graton, onethird Part of my whole Estate over and above what Dyamond and other rings and Jewells she is or shall be possest of at the time of my

decease, together with all her wearing apparell and all her household furniture, and necessarys, deduction being first made of all debts and demands justly and truly owing by me in India and all charges, accruing from the Execution of this my Last Will and Testament.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my only child, Gabriell Graton, now of the age of three years and upwards, the other twothirds of my Estate, to become due and payable unto him when he shall have fullfill'd and accomplished the age of twentyone years, to be paid by my Executor hereafter named, or by his Attorneys, Heirs, Executors, Administrators, or assignes And in case my said son shall decease at any time before he attain the Age of 21 years, then the said twoThirds of my Estate I do hereby give and bequeath to my said Executor and his Heirs for Ever without further account to be given.

But if my said son shall attain unto the age above specefied that then and in such case out of the Incoms and Proffitt may happen to arrise from the said twoThird parts of my before recited Estate, be it more or Less, my said Son shall be maintain'd and Educated in the best manner that he or his Attorneys, Heirs, Executors, Admin^{rs}, or assignes, in discharge of the trust I hereby repose in him or them, shall judge fitt and expedient till he shall have attained the age of twentyone years as aforesaid of which his cares and endeavours I have especial confidence And it is my further will and Intent that this my Heir after his coming of age shall not by any Law or pretence of right demand receive, or have more of my Executor, his Heirs, Execut^{rs}. admin^{rs}. or assignes then the just principall only lyable notwithstanding to all such just reasonable deductions that may be taken therefrom on account of any at Present Not to be foreseen Payments and Charges As also for the reimbursement of the Extraordinary charges of Transporting of him into England and for a summ of money to be given with him as Apprentice or Clark to learn some art or mistery whereby after the Expiration of a term agreed upon he may be enabled the better to live and thrive in the World And I do hereby Will and direct that an account Stated under the hand of my said Executor, his Heirs, Execut^{rs}. Admin^{rs}. or Assignes, specifying the particular articles of such and other Extraordinary charges that may occur for the account of my Said Son and Heir Gabriell Graton, shall be without further mention, disputings, or gainsayings allow'd and deducted by him out of his Portion or Estate being the Principall only of the produce and income to my Execut^{rs}. of the twoThird Parts of what he shall make and receive all Charges deducted of my Estate by this my last

Will to be possessed by him my said son And whereas it may so happen that my Wife, Mary Graton, may obstruct, hinder and refuse to deliver up my Son, Gabriel Graton, to the keeping and care of my said Executrs. and more especially may impeed, hinder and obstruct and absolutely to suffer him to be sent for England as my Executor may designe and intend for his better Education and maintenance It is therefore my Will and Testament that my said Wife shall not receive or possess any part, parcell, or proportion of the said full one third part of my Estate untill she shall have fully relinquisht and given up into his possession or keeping my said son with full and entire liberty in Writing given under her hand to acquiese and be contented with his going for England and no way directly or Indirectly to prevent or hinder his going thither. Lastly I do make Mr. John Watts of Calcutta in Bengall Merchant my full, whole and sole Executor of this my last Will and Testament hereby annulling and revoking all other Wills and Testaments by me heretofore made.

Wittness my hand and Seal in Calcutta in Bengall this 30th day of October in the year of our Lord one Thousand Seven hundred and twelve.

PAUL GRATON. (Seal.)

Signed, Sealed and acknowledged (where no Stampt paper can be had) in the presence of us.

THOMAS WILLKINSON.
GEO. NEWTON.
W. SPINKS.

NOTE. "This last Will and Testament of Paul Graton was produced in Councill held for affairs of the Honoble United Compa. of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies in Bengall this 11th day of May 1713, where Mr. William Spinks, one of the wittnesses thereof (the other two being absent) being sworn did declare he saw the Testator, Paul Graton, publish this his last Will and Testament and that he did also see Thos. Willkinson, one of the other Wittnesses, Sign his name.

In Wittness whereof we the Establisht President and Councill for affairs of the United English East India Compa. aforesaid in Callcutta in the Bay of Bengall, have hereunto set our hands the day and year above Written—

ROBERT HEDGES.
ABRAM ADDAMS.
SAMUELL FRAKE.
JAMES WILLIAMSON.
EDWARD PAGE.
SAMUELL BROWNE.
JOHN DEANE.

731.—CAPTAIN PUNT'S HOUSE TO BE SOLD.

May 11th. "The Brick House belonging to Capt. Punt deced, laying Empty and being out of repair, Agreed that Mr. Samuell Feake take it in his possession and sell it at Publick outcry for the most it will fetch, and that he also receive what other debts he can make appear to be due to the deceds. Estates to pay a Bond at Respondentia standing out against the said Punt, after which Ordered That he pay the Ballance into the Compas. Cash."

732.—ZAMINDARI ACCOUNTS FOR MARCH 1713.

May 14th. Account Revenues for the month of March last, the ballance being 2,437-0-3 was paid into Cash.

Account Revenues for the Month of March 1713.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Ground Rent	805	7	8
Gained on Cowries	84	15	0
Duty on Rice	411	5	2
Mangon or Customs	245	0	8
Moldery or Dutys	11	3	2
Weighing	150	3	2
Duty on Fish, etc.	95	1	2
Custom on Wood	6	12	0
Duty on Potts	1	2	0
Duty on Caulkers	36	4	6
Do. on Bannians	3	5	5
Do. on Bramins	2	7	5
Do. on Ferry boats	3	11	5
Do. on Hoggs	1	1	3
Sale of Houses	48	14	9
Certificates for the Ground	62	6	4
Recovering debts	14	0	1
Peons fees	33	13	1
Marriages	97	1	2
Fines	207	13	4
Custom on Slaves	6	7	8
Buttee	100	11	10
Markett	175	5	2
Tobacco Sold belonging to the Company	0	4	4
Cattwall	7	14	0
Suba Buzar	104	5	10
Duty on Selling Cloth	2	13	0
Gudarra	1	11	0
	2,720	9	7
Charges Deducted	283	9	4
	2,437	0	3

733.—THE GENERAL TABLE.

May 18th. For some time past the Council had been complaining about the expenses of the 'General table,' and they now decide to put the Gentlemen of the Comp. on board wages. Their reasons for doing so were as follows—

"*Considerations relating to the General Table.*

"Tis reasonable to suppose that many People at one Table might feed well for less mony then the same number can be indifferently provided for singly for where many sit at one table there may be plenty and variety without wast It may therefore seem a wonder how it comes to pass that a Generall Table is found to be at least treble the expence of what board wages to the Comp^as^ Servants will amount to tis therefore a Duty incumbent on us to give some reasons for it and those may be.

"The Stewards have been Ignorant, negligent or careless of their business 'tis equall which, for either gives Black Servants opportunitys which they seldom (if ever) Slip of cheating and of stealing all they can convey away. If a Steward be a perfectly honest man that can signify little, except he understands his business and is carefull in the mannagement of it, for 'tis equall to the Company whether he cheats them or lets others do it.

"It is to no purpose to shift our Stewards, for we have hitherto found no benefitt by changing them.

The Churchburdars* for want of being well Lookt after have by degrees more then doubled the Price of all provisions especially (of what we consume most) Goates and Fowls.

The Cooks and multitude of servants under them in the Kitchen are extravagantly wastfull which (without more care then it is possible for us to take) cannot be remedyed their wasting and thieveing together does more then double the consumption of stores and provisions.

Which two last articles alone do quadruple the expence. The Butlers and Mussalcheest† are not less faulty in the distruction of Table Linnen, Dishes and Plates, etc.

The business of a Steward requires the constant application of a person who should understand all parts of that business, and if such a person could be found he ought to be very carefull and Diligent and not employed in any other affair to divert him from his care of that.

* Khurburdars caterers.

† Mash'alchis, torch-bearers, here dish-washers.

But 'tis next to impossible to find a person capable of being a good Steward who will be content to confine himself to that business which if he gives the necessary application to will deprive him of every opportunity of (honestly) getting anything for himself and of improving his knowledge in other Parts of the Companys affairs.

If once we had the fortune to get a good steward he cannot continue always, and 'tis a million to one if another be found to Succeed him.

These considerations taken together make it seem fitt and necessary to break off the Generall Table and give the Companys Servants board Wages, which by a moderate computation will save at least 3,000 Rup^{s}. per month, and that sum will be a good help towards defraying the Military Charge, and charge of the Garrison, 'tis therefore unanimously agreed and Ordered

That the Generall Table be broke off the last of this Month, and board Wages be allowed to all the Comp^{as}. Servants from that day forward, vizt.—

To each of the Councill Rup^{s}. 40 per Month, to all other Merchants, Factors and Writers and to the Docters each Rup^{s}. 20 per Month.

Ordered that the Presidents Table be limitted to the expence of 300 Rs. per Month for provision^{s}, besides Wine and other Liquors.

734.—CHARGES GENERAL FOR APRIL 1713.

May 22nd. The Charges General for April brought in and passed—

		Rs	A.	P.
To	Charges General	1,255	11	0
	Do. *Cassimbuzar* Sloop ...	576	7	9
	Do. New building	791	0	3
	Marlborough Sloop	589	5	9
	Charges Dyet	2,009	4	9
	Do. Reparations	566	3	9
	Servants wages	948	5	6
	Charges Merchandise	673	2	0
	Durbar Charges	49	14	6
	Boats and Budgrows	91	7	0
	Charges *Mary Buoyer*	256	11	3
	Dacca Factory	112	5	0
	Teake Planck	1,200	0	0
	London Sloop	149	10	6
	Refineing Salt Petre	120	2	9
	Charges Horses	97	2	9
	Factors Provisions	1,382	8	0
	Charges Military	983	4	6
	Total ...	11,852	11	0

735.—SOME OF MR. CHITTY'S JEWELS SOLD.

May 22nd. Mr. Chitty's creditors in Bengal were paid some of the money owed them, Mr. Chitty allowing his jewels and precious stones to be sold for that purpose. The jewels sold at this time realised Rs 22,611-2-9, the whole debt being Rs 68,130-8.

736.—TONNAGE PASS AND LICENCE MONEY.

May 22nd. "Mr. Edward Page now brought in his accompt of Tonnage and Pass money receed. during his being Secretary in August, amounting to Rs. 165, Also Mr Samuell Browne, Secretary now brought in his account Tonnage and Pass money, Permission money and Licence money from September last amounting to Rs. 2,049."

737.—A LETTER TO THE PERSIAN AMBASSADOR'S BROTHER.

May 22nd. "The Persian Embassador having requested us to write to his Brother at Court, who is Duan of the Colsee in the Kings presence, and the Letter being prepared, the same in substance with those words wrote to the Kings officers enter'd in Consultation of the 26th March last, which the Embassador desires to carry himself Agreed That we send it him."

738.—THE ESTATE OF PAUL GRATON, DECEASED.

May 25th. "Mr. John Watts presented to this board a Petition wherein he desires we will demand of the French Directore at Chandanagor what Estate he has in his hands belonging to Paul Graton., deced, a French Refugee, but subject of England, to whom he, the said Watts, is Executor, which the aforesaid Directore has Refused to deliver to him, alledging the said Graton is a Subject of France. Agreed that we make a demand of what Estate the said Directore has in his hands belonging to Paul Graton, deceased, and that the Petition be entred after this Consultation."

739.—A PRESENT FOR ZEAU-D-DIN KHAN.

May 26th. "Considering how great a Freind Zaude Cawne was to us when in his Government, and the occasion we may have again of his favour if he obtains the Duanship of Bengall as he expects, and 'tis believed he will by the most credible

merchants in Bengall, Agreed That we make him a Present to the Value of Rs. 1,200, in Europe Goods and that Mr. Feake, Import Warehousekeeper do deliver the same."

740.—RETURN OF THE GOVERNOR.

May 29th. "The Govr. being recover'd of his Illness returned this day from Chandanagur."

741.—THE FRENCH CHALLENGE GRATON'S WILL.

May 29th. "Having received a Letter from the French Directore and Councill wherein they make a demand of what effects Mr. Watts has in his hands belonging to Paul Graton deceased, whom the said Graton by his Will left his Executor, which will the said Directore and Councill declare to be Null and Void, being contrary to the Laws of France, of which Nation they say he was a Subject, And an answer being prepared thereto which was now read approv'd, Ordered that the answer be wrote out fair and Signed, and that the French Letter with the answer be entred in our Books."

742.—COST OF THE GOVERNOR'S TABLE.

Tuesday, June 2nd. "In Consultation dated 18th May last the Governours Table was limited to Rs. 300 per month, exclusive of wine, etc., Liquors which we believe is more then will be expended therefore do agree that the Governour be allowed Monthly what his Table costs."

743.—MUSTER ROLLS FOR MAY 1713.

June 2nd. "Captain Thomas Woodville now brought in the Muster Role of his Company for May consisting of vizt.—

4 Commission Officers.
8 Sarjeants.
7 Corporalls.
4 Drummers.
2 Rounders [1]
101 European Soldiers.
2 Musteez [2]
25 Portugeez.

[1] *Rounders*, that is men who patrol or go the round.
[2] *Musteez*, a half-caste, a corruption of the Portuguese word *mestiço*.

Captain Dellibar also brought in the Muster Roll for May consisting of vizt.—

4	Comission Officers.
7	Serjeants.
6	Corporalls.
4	Drummers.
2	Rounders.
133	Europeans.
23	Portugeez.
179	Officers and Soldiers.

There being three months pay due to the Officers and Soldiers belonging to this Garrison the last of May, Ordered that 8,000 Rs. be advanced Mr. James Williamson Buxey to pay them "

744.—ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE ONLY.

June 4th, 1713. "In order that the goods now going to Pattna may pass up thither with as little molestation as possible, Ordered that Mr. Samuell Feake, Import Warehouse-keeper lade on two Boats Seaventy Bales Ordinary Broadcloth belonging to the Present that so the rumor may be spread over the Country that the Present to the King is now on its way to Pattna, which we have good reason to believe may facilitate the Passage of the Boats now going thither."

June 8th. "That Mr. Samuell Feake send the After and Chellumchee[1] belonging to the Kings Present up to Pattna to be mended there."

745.—PROMOTION OF HUNT AND WELTDEN.

June 8th. "Ensign Hunt and Ensign Weltden being very deserving men, and there being now a vacancy by Capt. Borlase's being broke for a misdemeanor he lately committed, Ordered that Mr. Hunt have a Lieutenants Commission in

[1] Aftāba and chilamchi.

Capt. Woodvills Compª. and That Mr. Weltden succeed in the first vacancy next to Mr. Hunt notwithstanding any that may come from England over his head."

746.—A VAKĪL SENT TO DACCA.

June 18th. "The Duan having sent to his Deputy at Dacca to demand of the Merchants there four Years customs or else that they show him the Duans Sunnud, Agreed That we send up a Vackell there with the Subahs Perwanna to whom we are to allow 50 Madˢ. Rupˢ. per Month, the Merchants agreeing to be at the rest of the charge."

747.—ZAMĪNDĀRI ACCOUNTS FOR APRIL 1713.

June 22nd. "Mr. Edward Page, Jemidar, now brought in his account revennues for Aprill last, Ballance being Rˢ. 3,045-4-6."

748.—TWO BARGES LENT TO ẒEYĀU-D-DĪN KHĀN.

June 25th. "Zaude Cawne being on his departure to the Court has sent to desire we will assist him with a Budgrow to go as far as Pattna, promiseing to return it to our Chief and Councill there, Agreed That (considering how much it may be in his Power to serve the Compª. at Court) we lend him the two small Budgrows."

749.—THE RENT OF THE THREE TOWNS.

July 6th. "Nuckeenarain Crowree [Lakshmīnarāyan, Karoṛī] demanding Sicca Rupˢ. 70 for Ground rent of Govinpoore in the Purgunna of Pican due 30ᵗʰ last Decʳ. Ordered that it be paid."

750.—CHARGES GENERAL FOR JUNE 1713.

The Governor brought in the Company's cash account for June,
July 6th. the balance being Rs. 2,407-1-9.

The Charges General for May 1713 were also brought in and passed, vizt. —

	Rs.	A.	P.
To Charges Generall	1,744	15	6
Do. Military	9,388	2	9
Pylotts wages	350	0	0
Charges Dyett	2,116	3	9
Do. Reparations	701	6	9
Do. New building	975	6	6
Do. *Cassimbazar* Sloop	688	11	6
Do. servants wages	960	2	6
Do. *London* Sloop	440	1	6
Do. Merchandize	236	6	3
Do. Drains	239	7	0
Do. Factors Provisions	2,362	12	0
Do. Horses	105	7	6
Do. Refineing Salt Petre	107	2	6
Do. Durbar	603	4	0
House Necessarys	40	10	0
Charges Boats and Budgrows	249	2	3
Do. *Marlborough* Sloop	291	11	3
Tar	400	0	0
Charges Deer House	178	10	6
Ship *Mermaid*	16	4	0
	22,196	0	0

751.—THE COMPLAINT OF MARY GRATON.

"Mary Graton, the Widdow of Paul Graton, late deceased, complain-
July 6th. ing that Mr. John Watts, the Executor of her deced. husbands Will, refused to pay her the proportion due to her or any part of Rup^s. 1,500 which was left in his the said John Watts his hands by the dece^d. Paul Graton before he proceeded on his last Voyage to be a provision for his Wife and Child, in case of his Death and that the rest of his Estate became lost by any misfortune. The said Watts was sent for and required to give his reasons for detaining her Proportion of the said money in his hands, which (because of her great necessity for she has nothing Else in her power which she and her Child may subsist on), She often demanded and earnestly intreated Mr. Watts to pay her, or some part of it but he allways positively refused to pay her anything.

"Mr. Watts acknowledges all she alledges to be true and pretends his reason for refuseing to pay her any part of the money in his hands is because the French Directore and Councill at Hugly have all the rest of her deced. Husbands Estate in their hands of which he the said John Watts, says he supposes they will pay her her proportion, tho' he acknowledges they possitively refuse to let him have any part of it, which (if Mr. Watts does in earnest suppose it) is an unreasonable and groundless Supposition for we all know the French Govern^r. do's as yet refuse to pay her any Part as possitively as they refuse to pay him. Her proportion of her deced. Husbands Estate is one Third of the whole whether good or bad. debts, and Mr. Watts should not pretend to keep all the ready money in his hands, and put her off with a proportion of a doubtfull debt in the French hands, We therefore told him he ought in justice to pay her the proportion due to keep herself and Child from starving to which he arrogantly replyed if he pays her any thing we must compell him to do it for without force he will not pay her anything, which Insolent reply is unreasonable, and does not argue intention in Mr. Watts to deal fairly and Justly by the Woman or her Child; We therefore told him he must pay her the proportion due to her, but he again reply'd we might force him but not make him consent to pay her any thing, and with Insolent, threatning Language said, he knew how, and would make us answer for any Force we should put upon him. For his Contempt 'tis therefore Agreed That the said John Watts justly deserves we should withdraw the Protection we have hitherto afforded him But in hopes he may become better inclined to do what is right and just by the Woman and her Child we shall give some time before we proceed to extremity with him."

752.—FURTHER COMPLAINT OF MARY GRATON.

July 9th. "Mary Graton, the Widdow of Paul Graton, Deceased, presented her Petition before us wherin She sets forth that she did, as the Will of her Deceased Husband directs, tender her Child Gabriell Graton to the care of his Executor Mr. John Watts, but that he in the presence of two Wittnesses did refuse to take the Child into his care or to pay the proportion due to her of 1,500 rs. left in Mr. Watts his hands by Paul Graton before he proceeded on his last Voyage to be a provision for his Wife and Child in case of his death or other misfortunes, She therefore prays that we will Prevail with Mr. John Watts to do her Justice, Agreed That her said Petition be considered of at another time."

753.—MR. WATTS FINED.

July 13th. "Ordered That Mr. Watts for the Indecent Language he gave the Governour and Councill the 6th Inst. pay as a fine to the Church Rupees 50, and that he be warn'd to get ready to depart from Bengall by this years Shipping for England."

754.—A CODICIL TO GRATON'S WILL REGISTERED.

July 14th. "Ordered That a Copy of a Codicil to Paul Graton, deceased, his Will attested by the French Secretary, be register'd after this Consultation."

755.—MR. WATTS'S ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD MARY GRATON.

July 14th. "Mr. John Watts being sent for, his reasons were demanded for Refusing to take Paul Graton's Child into his care which the Widdow Graton tender'd to him as her deced. Husbands Will directed his answer was he would not do it except that part of Paul Gratons Estate which is in the hands of the French Directore in Hugly be recover'd. And he added that he had yet near a Years time to consider whether he would accept or relinquish the Executorship which can scarce bare a better construction than that if he cannot gain considerably by the Executorship in case of the Infant Gabriell Gratons decease whilst under the age of 21 Years he will relinquish, but upon a prospect of Gain by the Childs death he is willing to accept the Executorship this the Will Sign'd by Paul Graton explains, which Will was fram'd by Mr. John Watts himself, and the Copy from which Mr. William Spinks writ it fair was all of Mr. Watts his own hand-writing these circumstances being considered, we can no longer perswade the Widdow Graton to put her Child into Mr. Watts his care who will not accept of the charge except on such terms as may make the Childs death become his Interest.

There is another circumstance worth notice, and that is

Paul Graton sometime after he had sign'd the Will which he left with Mr. Watts, reflecting on the Injustice he had don his Wife in giving him two thirds and her but one third of his Estate in case of the Childs death, wrote a Paper in form of a Codicill to his Will with his own hand in French, the only Language he could write, for he was a Refugee, and could not write English nor speake it but imperfectly. In that Codicil (an attested Copy of which we have sealed with the Compas. Seal to the Originall Will) Paul Graton declares he leaves his whole Estate to his Wife in case his Child shall dye in Bengall, and that

Mr. Watts is to account with his Wife and Child for a Catty* and half of Gold value about Rup^{s}. 1,500, which he left in John Watts his hands; Mr. Watts acknowledges to have reced. that Gold which he says amounted at 12 Rup. for one Rupee weight to Rup^{s}. 1,489-14, for which sum he sold it.

"We therefore considering the distress of the Widdow Graton and her child for they have nothing they can depend on for subsistance but the money in Mr. Watts his hands which he has not hitherto given them any part off do order that he pay the whole Summ into the Companys Cash tne Interest whereof will be a help towards maintaining the poor Widdow and her Child."

756.—CODICIL TO PAUL GRATON'S WILL.

"Au nom de Dieu

July 14th. Je Confessee a voir [avoir] Laissé Maistre Woittes Englois pour mon Executeur en cas Quill plaise a Dieu me retirer du monde, je Confesse Luy avoir Laissé un Catty et demy dor Dachim vallant quinse Cent Roupier Jespere qu'il en tiendra Compte a ma femme Emerry Gratton et a mon Enfant Gabriel Gratton, ainsy qu'il est ecrit dans le testament Mais seconde reflections en cas que L'enfant Gabriel Gratton vienne á mourir dans Le Pais de Bengalle, tout les biens que je Laisse Reviendrout a ma femme Emery Gratton Elle satisfera L'executeur Maistre Woittes des peines quil aura pris touchant les dittes affaires enqoy je soussigne et confesse que cela soit sil plaist a dieu me Retirer du Monde ainsi Signé Paul Graton. et plus cas [bas] est Ecrit fait a Chandernagor Ce jour quiuzieme Novembre 1712 et au dos est ecrit Connoissence du Testament de Paul Graton.

Filliment Collationné a Loriginall par le soussigne Secretaire pour la Royalle Compagnie de France a Chandernagur et Greffier du Conseil Establie audit Leiu La minute duquel reste au greffe, fait audit Chandernagor ce jeur dexneufiesme du mois de juillet 1713.

Laennee (Secretaire).

757.—A PACKET FROM ENGLAND.

July 15th. They received a packet from their Honourable Masters in England. The general letter was read over, and a Council appointed to meet the next morning, to further consider their Masters' orders.

* A weight used in China and by the Chinese introduced into the Archipelago. The word Kāti or Kati is Malayo-Javanese. It is equal to 16 taels, *i.e.*, 1⅓ lbs. avoird., or 625 grammes.

The letter from the Court in London was again read and discussed.

July 16th. The Secretary was directed to write out in a book under their proper heads all the standing orders given by the Directors since the union of the two Companys.

758.—ZAMINDARI ACCOUNTS FOR MAY 1713.

July 20th. "Mr. Edward Page, Jemidar, brought in his account Revennues for the Month May last ballance being Rup^{s}. 2,206-13-3.

759.—THE HOUSE-KEEPER AT CASSIMBAZAR.

July 20th. "Ordered That Harrikissen, the Housekeeper at Cassimbuzar, may take care to keep the House in repair, Agreed that we send him. Madrass Rup^{s}. 200 for that purpose."

760.—MUSTER ROLLS FOR JUNE 1713.

July 28th. "Captain Woodvill now brought in the Muster Roll of his Company for June consisting of, vizt.—

1 Captain Commodant.
1 Lieutenant.
2 Ensignes.
8 Sarjeants.
7 Corporalls.
4 Drummers.
100 Europeans.
2 Mustees.
25 Portugueez.

150 Officers and Soldiers.

Captain Delibar's Company—

4 Commission Officers.
6 Sarjeants.
6 Corporalls.
4 Drummers.
2 Rounders.
96 Europeans.
7 Musteez.
30 Portugeuz.

155 Officers and Soldiers.

LIBRARY OF THE

761.—WITHDRAWING THE PATNA FACTORY.

July 23rd. "Ordered that the Paragraph in the Honble Comp^as.^ Letter for Withdrawing Pattna Factory to be sent thither and that we give them orders speedily to comply therewith."

762.—SALE OF THE REST OF CHITTY'S JEWELS.

July 25th. The rest of Mr. Chitty's jewels were sold to pay his debts.

763.—JOHN DEANE TO ASSIST THE BAKHSHI.

July 27th. "To ease the Buxey of part of his trouble and give him the more leisure to have a Watchfull Eye over the Several Heads of Expences under his care, Order'd that Mr. John Deane who being youngest in Councill has yet no Employment allotted him be Storekeeper, and that his charge be the following Heads which the present Buxey, Mr. James Williamson is to Committ to his care—

Iron Ordnance.
Anchors and Grapnells.
Iron—Ironmonger's ware.
Canvas—Navall stores.
White Lead—Brass ordnance.
That part now in the Buxey's care, vizt.—
Goods bought of the old Company.
„ brought from Benjar.

And that he keep an Exact account of what shall be any way disposed of and deliver the same Monthly into Councill paying the produce of what shall be sold into the Comp^as.^ Cash. Also that the Storekeeper adjusts the accounts of the following stores with the persons whose care they should be in as often as shall be needfull and deliver his adjusted accounts in Councill to be examined and adjusted in the Generall books, vizt.—

Gunners stores
Gunpowder } In Gunner Harnetts care.

Garrison stores—In Gunner Cooks care.

Armory stores—In Ensigne Weltden's care."

"The Charge remaining in the Buxey's care is every account and particular which he has hitherto had the care of excepting only the abovementioned Particulars which he is to commit to the Storekeepers care and mannagement."

764.—SETTLEMENT OF PAUL GRATON'S ACCOUNT.

July 30th. "The Secretary now paid into the Honble Companys Cash Rup^s. 1,419-13-0½, being the Ballance of an account stated and Signed by Mr. John Watts belonging to the Estate of Paul Graton, deceased."

765.—A FATAL QUARREL.

July 30th. "William Hall and Jean Suin quarreling a Saturday last, Hall received a Wound and Dyed last night. Ordered that the matter be enquired into and that the Doctors give in their opinion in Writing whether he Dyed of the Wound then received."

766.—CHARGES GENERAL FOR JUNE 1713.

July 30th. Charges General for June 1713 were now brought in and passed vizt.—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Charges Generall	847	6	6
Charges New building	731	7	3
D^o. Reparations	642	1	3
D^o. Boats and Budgrows ...	305	9	0
D^o. Refineing Salt Petre ...	113	5	6
Augmenting a Brass Morter ...	217	9	0
Pattna Factory	162	0	0
Charges *London* Sloop	200	0	3
D^o. *Mary Buoyer*	146	15	9
D^o. *Marlborough* Sloop ...	79	14	0
D^o. *Cassimbazar* Sloop ...	698	15	6
Factors Provisions	520	0	0
House Necessarys	15	0	0
Charges Drains	217	15	9
D^o. Military	526	2	0
Servants Wages	896	4	9
Charges Horses	140	3	3
Pylotts Wages	50	0	0
Charges Merchandize	3,672	9	0
D^o. Durbar	64	4	6
D^o. Dyett	1,376	4	9
	11,625	4	0

767.—CONSULTING MADRAS ABOUT THE EMBASSY.

August 1st, 1713.

"The Honble Comp^a. in the 67th Paragraph of their Generall Letter per King William, Dated the 2nd Feb^ry 1712, having wrote us that they are surprized to hear the mannagement of the Present and suing for the Mogulls Phirmaund are under our Direction, which they intimate they always designed should be under the mannagement of Madrass. Agreed that we write to Madrass, desireing they will act in concert with us in relation to the Present, and suing for the King's Phirmaund."

768.—PAYMENT TO WIDOW GRATON.

August 3rd.

The Council paid Widdow Graton Rup. 219-13-6 as part of the money left to her.

769.—CERTIFICATE OF HALL'S DEATH.

August 6th.

"Docter Hamilton and Docter Harvey deliver'd us the following Certifficate relating to the death of William Hall according to the order of the Consultation of 30th ult.—

We do declare according to the best of our Skill upon the opening of the Body of William Hall who had received a Wound by a Rapier in the lower part of his Belly on the right side Obliquely passing under the Gutts wounding the Coats of the Narves of the Kidneys, Emulgent Arteries, and great Lacteal Veins from which Wounds he received his Death.

WILLIAM HAMILTON.
RICHARD HARVEY.

"Agreed that we meet to-morrow morning to examine into the whole affair."

770.—ENQUIRY INTO HALL'S DEATH.

Friday, August 7th.

"The examination of Jean Suin, a Frenchman, Prisoner, from whose hands William Hall received his Deaths wound. The Prisoner appearing and two Wittnesses, Andreas Hendrickson, and Christian Toonis, being sworn, the Substance of their deposition is as follows—

They both Lodged and boarded in the same House with Jean Suin, the Prisoner, and on Saturday the 25th July last after nine at night William Hall knocked at the outward door and demanded admittance, but the people of the House refused to admitt him, saying he might come in the morning if he had business, but no body should come in

so late at night, whereupon William Hall got over the Wall into the Compound with his Naked Sword hid under his Coate and op'ned the Door which gave admittance to Ensigne John Browne and Thomas Stacey who immedeatly rusht in the prisoner then had no sword about him, but apprehending violence went in and brought his out and held it conceal'd behind his back, which William Hall perceiving attackt him and drove him into a Corner from whence he could not retreat further. William Hall Wounded Jean Suin, Prisoner, by a thrust from near the wrist to the Elbow of the sword arm and in his hand, the Prisoner endeavour'd to defend himself by stricking and Pushing at Hall, and gave Hall a Wound on his right hand, and another In his Belly which for some time was not apprehended to be deep or dangerous, but of which he Dyed on the Wednesday following as appears by the testamony of our two Surgeons, Mr. W^m. Hamilton and Mr. Richard Harvey. Ensigne John Browne and Mr. Thomas Stacey Doctors mate being examined they both deny that they went with William Hall to the House but confess they supt with him at Ensignes Brownes and after Supper Hall parted from them pretending he would go to Richard Accoms House to speake with him and some time after they two walking abroad past by the House where William Hall and Jean Suin, the Prisoner, were fighting, and finding the Door open went in to part them Ensigne Browne also says he went thence immediately to call a Guard, but that Thomas Stacey Staid behind. The Wittnesses Hendrickson and Toonis being again Examined they both depose that Ensigne John Browne and Tho. Stacey came in immediately upon Halls opening the Door and before Jean Suin the Prisoner, brought out his sword and they encourag'd Hall by saying, 'Prick him, Kill him.'"

771.—SINN'S STATEMENT.

August 7th. "Jean Suin, the Prisoner, being asked what he had to say for Himself anwer'd he had been sick for sometime and was not yet well recover'd, That he remain'd quietly at home and expected no quarrell, and being assaulted he retreated to the Wall and defended his life by Cutting and thrusting at his adversary as occasion offer'd."

772.—CAPTAIN WOODVILLE'S EVIDENCE.

August 7th. "Captain Woodville declares he taulk'd to Hall next morning after he received his wound and whilst he retain'd hopes of Living who acknowledged that he first attackt Jean Suin, the Prisoner, and said with an oath that he drove him into a Corner."

773.—THE VERDICT.

August 7th. "All which taken together it appears evidently the Prisoner stood in defence of his own Life when Hall received his Deaths Wound and therefore we do acquit him and order that he be discharged without paying any Fees to the Guard."

774.—CHARGES GENERAL FOR JULY 1713.

August 13th. The charges General for July 1713 were brought in and passed, viz$^{t.}$—

Charges General for July 1713.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Charges General	914	3	6
Do. New building	622	4	6
Do. Reparations	430	2	6
Do. Boats and Budgrows	111	10	6
Do. *London* Sloop	700	2	6
Do. *Cassimbazar* Sloop	222	8	0
Do. *Mary Buoyer*	107	0	0
Timbers	385	0	0
Servants Wages	843	6	9
Charges Military	551	6	9
Do. Drains	132	6	2
Factors Provisions	1,423	5	0
Charges Durbar	300	0	0
Do. Refining Salt Petre	139	10	6
Do. Horses	149	11	6
Do. Merchandize	179	13	9
Do. Dyett	1,294	12	0
Madrass Factory	56	11	0
	8,564	11	3

775.—ARRIVAL OF PARSON BRIERCLIFFE.[1]

August 13th. "The Rev$^{d.}$ Mr. Samuell Briercliff who came on the *Cardigan* as Chaplain for this place, arrived here yesterday and was now called into Councill. Agreed that he have the usuall allowances the former Chaplains have had."

[1] The Revd. Samuel Briercliffe, M.A., matriculated in 1705 at Trinity College, Cambridge, where his antecedents are thus recorded :—"1705 Junii 7°, Admissus Sam. Briercliffe, Pens., ætat. 19, Fil. Sam. Briercliffe de Darrenton in Com. Eboracensi e Scholâ Regia Westmonast., sub Praecep. Dr. Tho. Knipe, Mro. Baker Tut." He graduated B. A. in 1708, was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of London on Tuesday July 19th, 1709, and Priest on Sunday, September 24th, 1710. He was for two years assisting curate to Dr. Tho. Fuller, Rector of Hatfield, to whom he had been recommended by the Dean of Peterborough. He was elected chaplain, 1712, and sailed on the *Cardigan* at the beginning of 1713. On September 2nd, 1714 the S. P. C. K. elected him a corresponding member. He attempted to set up a Charity School in Calcutta, where he seems to have been both respected and popular, though the Court at home mistrusted him.

776.—ZAMÍNDÁRÍ ACCOUNTS FOR JUNE 1713.

The account Revenues for June were brought in by Mr. E. Page,
August 13th. Zemindar, and passed.

Account Rev. for June 1713.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Ground Rent	796	8	0
Cowries	69	12	0
Custom on Rice	203	4	4
Petty Customs	301	8	1
Moldarry	15	4	9
Weighers	108	6	0
Custom on Fish	131	14	5
Duty on Wood	6	12	0
Do. on Potts	1	2	0
Do. on Caulkers	36	4	6
Do. on Bannians	3	4	8
Do. on Brammins	2	5	10
Do. on Ferry boats	7	9	11
Do. on Hoggs	1	1	3
Do. on Cotten beaters	2	2	6
Sale of Houses	36	1	2
Certifficates on Pottas	41	13	11
Recovering debts	15	4	8
Peons Fees	68	12	2
Marryages	200	1	2
Fines	255	4	1
Custom on Slaves	3	3	10
Servants wages	4	0	0
Selling Plantins	9	11	7
Gooddy Mangon	15	7	5
Markett	115	13	5
Subah Buzar	83	15	9
Weighing Salt	2	8	11
Rice Weigher	0	9	5
Selling Cloth	2	13	0
	2,542	12	9
Charges deducted ...	302	11	9
	2,240	1	0

777.—HOSPITAL REGULATIONS.

"The doctors belonging to this place delivered us the following
August 20th. Articles for regulating the Hospitall, vizt.

1st.—The Honble United Company will Supply the Hospitall with 30 cots and bedding, 20 Gowns, and 20 Peices Gurrahs.

2nd.—That all the Soldiers unmarry'd be obliged to repair to the Hospitall when sick.

3rd.—That every Soldier pay 4 Annoes per Day whilst Sick in the Hospitall for his maintenance, every Corporall Six, and a Sarjeant half a Rupee.

4th.—That a Centry be kept to secure the Sick from going abroad till addmitted by the Surgeon, and to hinder all Strong Liquors being brought in.

5th.—That the Steward have all the Cloths under his Charge and to Supply them with all necessarys after the abovementioned Gift his wages 30 rup^{s}. per Month out of which to pay for fire Wood, oyl, etc.

6th.—To provide 6 brass Potts, 6 Saucepans, 12 Porringers, 1 Corge of Pewter Plates with twenty Spoons.

Wm. Hamilton.
Rich^{d}. Harvey.

"All which are unanimously agreed to, Being for the better preservation of the Sick Soldiers healths by reason the Doctors can Visit them oftner then when they ly at their Lodgings which are far distant from one another."

778.—ARRIVAL OF THREE FRENCH SHIPS.

August 20th. "This day received a Letter from Ballasore dated the 15th Inst. adviseing of the Arrivall of three French Ships there the 14th."

August 27th. "This day the Comodore of the French ships din'd with the Govr. and Councill and returned Thanks for the assistance of the English Pylots and the Sloops (that belonged to private people) who brought him up to Rogues river."

779.—VEXATIOUS PROCEEDINGS AT HUGLI.

August 29th. "Luckhowreemull, the receiver of Customs under the Duan at Hughly, having stopt our Business there, refusing to pass our Dusticks and forbidding the Merchants buying or Selling with the English. Agreed that Messrs. Hedges and Williamson proceed to Hugly with 60 Soldiers and Capt^{s}. Woodville and Weltden to Command them and that they go to the Publick Cutcherry and demand the reason why they Stop our Trade urging if they could Show the Kings orders to forbid the English Trading, they

would return to our Factory and peaceably obey such orders, otherwise if they continue impeding us in our Traffick that they give the 'dochie'[1] which is charging them in the Kings name not to molest us, which if they continue to do without orders from the King, we shall be obliged to Stop all their Shipping and hinder their trade as much as we can."

780.—ZAMINDARI ACCOUNTS FOR JULY 1713.

September 7th. The account Revenues for the Month of July 1713 were brought in by Mr. Edward Page, the Zemindar, and were passed, the balance being 2,507-14-3.

Account Revenues for the month of July 1713.

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Ground Rent	1,085	3	9	Marriages	127	9	6
Gained on Cowries	47	4	0	Fines	248	14	3
Custom on Rice	130	7	1	Custom on Slaves	6	7	7
Petty Customs	225	14	9	Fines on Bang	35	3	9
Moldarry	23	3	4	Stone dishes, etc.	38	14	1
Weighers	87	2	2	Cattwally	4	8	0
Custom on Fish	157	8	5	Cummor	2	2	7
Do. on Wood	6	12	0	Markett	142	14	1
Do. on Potts	1	2	0	Subah Buzar	72	4	8
Duty on Caulkers	36	4	6	Weighing of Salt	3	10	11
Do. on Bannians	3	4	7	Duloll	2	13	0
Do. on Bramins	2	5	7	Rice Water	0	9	3
Do. on Ferry boats ...	6	7	11	Hawkers on Grain	103	0	0
Do. on Hoggs	1	1	3	Servants Wages	2	2	7
Do. on Cotton beaters ...	0	8	7				
Sale of houses	40	10	1		2,791	15	10
Certificates or Pottas ...	47	5	9	Charges Deducted	284	1	7
Recovering debts	25	5	6				
Peons Fees	67	14	5		2,507	14	3

781.—NEGOTIATIONS AT HUGLI.

September 10th. "Last night received a Letter from Messrs. Hedges and Williamson at Hugly dated the 9th Inst. advising that they had visited Meir Nazir, the Deputy Governour, who told them we ought to send a Vaqueell to the Duans Durbar to make up our business he being both Duan and Neib Suba, and had thereby power to molest our Trade; to which Messrs. Hedges and Williamson reply'd they believed he had not the Kings authority for it, and if they Should come to an agreement with him, he would find some means to break it again, as had often been experienced therefore to send a Vaqueell would be a certain charge, without the prospect of a Benefitt. Meir Nazir then advised them to apply to the Kings Durbar, which they told him we were preparing to do, and that part of our Present to his Majestie was sent to Pattna. After this Permanund, etc., Custom house Officers were sent for, who told Messrs. Hedges

[1] This should be dochie apparently the phrase stands for *duhai dena*, to cry for justice.

and Williamson their orders were, not to use force to stop our Goods, but to give the King's 'Dohie,'[1] and take account of our Goods, which was all they yet could do against our superiour Force. Messrs. Hedges and Williamson answered they came to give the King's 'Dohie' and let them know that whoever gave orders for molesting our Trade must answer the Ill consequences to the King, and they should find by it they had stopt the Trade up and down the Ganges therefore it was the best way for them to encrease the Kings Revenues, not to molest us. The Publick Writers noted what was said on both sides. Meir Nazir and Permanund desired Messrs. Hedges and Williamson to stay two or three days at Hugly for the Duans answer."

782.—RUNAWAY SAILORS SEIZED.

September 14th. "Messrs. Hedges and Williamson being returned from Hugly report that no written answer coming from the Duan, tho' the time it was promised in was some days past and the Messenger who was sent to Lahoreemull being come back without any Letters but a Verball message to the Custom house officers, the contents of which they Could not learne, they Judged it vain to stay longer at Hugly, therefore they came thence last Saturday and arrived here that night. Whilst they were at Hughly they sent a Party of men into the Bandell to take up some of the *King Williams* men who had run away with that Ships Yaul, 4 of which were Caught and sent down hither and on Thursday last, having intelligence that 6 of the *Cardigans* men were also run away with that Ships Boat and Sheltred in the Bandell, they sent a Party who took them all and sent them hither togather with King the Kiddnapper who inticed them away and harboured them.[2] Their thus taking away the fugitive Sailors by Force will, we hope, have the good Effect of making the Hugly Government believe we in Earnest resolve not to Submit tamely to their designed Interrupting of our affairs."

783.—GOOD EFFECT OF GOING TO HUGLI.

September 17th. Messrs. Hedges and Williamson their going to Hugly has had this good Effect that the Custom house Officers there have had orders to take off the stop they had put on our Affairs which they have accordingly done, and therefore we have cleared Severall Mogulls Boats which were stopt here.

[1] As before *duhāī denā*, to cry for the King's justice.

[2] See the log of the *King William* on the 11th August 1713, and the log of the *Cardigan* on the 9th, 10th, and 17th September given in the addenda.

784.—SALTPETRE BOATS DESPATCHED FROM PATNA.

September 17th. "Having advises from our Chief and Councill at Pattna that they have dispatch't Ensign Benson from thence with 40 soldiers as a Guard to the Compas. Salt Petre Boats, on whom they have Loaden 13,000 maunds Petre they have ordered him to return 20 of the soldiers as soon as he has past the Chouquars, and doubting whether the remaining 20 may be Sufficient to bring them down hither, we have dispatch't a Sarjeant and 25 soldiers to meet him at Rajamaul and strengthen his party."

785.—THE SALTPETRE BOATS AT RAJMAHAL.

September 21st. "Received a Letter from Rajamaul the 17th Inst., dated the 12th, from Sarjeant Gammon, advising his safe arrival there with the Honble Compas. Salt Petre boats after having been attack't both by land and Water at Conna Chowkey, in which his Officer, Ensign Benson, was unfortunately shot Dead and a Soldier, in the same Boat, through the arm. In this dispute according to the best computation they could make they Killed between 20 and 30 of the Chowkey people; And on Friday last received another Letter, dated the 15th, 8 Course below Rajamaul, from the said Sarjeant wherein he writes he has cleared the Boats at Rajamaul much cheaper than he expected, and promises to be frugall in all other expences by the way."

786.—CHARGES GENERAL FOR AUGUST 1713.

	Rs.	A.	P.
September 21st. Charges Generall	1,318	8	0
Charges New building	365	15	9
Do. Reparations	499	15	9
Do. *London* Sloop	1,171	0	3
Do. *Mary Buoyer*	763	2	0
Do. *Marlbro'* Sloop	558	4	0
Do. Drains	90	8	0
Do. Military	580	14	6
Servants Wages	806	2	0
Charges Merchandize	311	6	9
Timber	1,417	10	0
Charges Durbar	74	4	0
Do. Horses	139	12	6
Do. Dyet	1,251	9	9
Factors Provisions	103	10	0
Plate	75	6	6
Ship *Mermaid*	24	6	0
Refineing Salt Petre	129	1	0
Boats and Budgrows	40	9	6
	9,722	2	3

787.—ARRIVAL OF THE SALTPETRE BOATS.

September 24th. "Sarjeant Gammon arrived here safe on Tuesday last with the Salt Petre boats and this day Delivered in the account of the whole expence."

788.—AN ENVOY TO BE SENT IN ADVANCE TO DELHI.

October 5th. "We having wrote to Madrass to desire their assistance and Judgment in suing for the Kings Phirmaund According to our Honble Masters orders to which have yet received no answer, and the disturbance threatned in our affairs by the Duan making it necessary to send a Vacqueel to Court to prepare the way for the Persons to be sent with the Present, and to amuse the Duan, etc., into a supposition that we are agreed to send it away immediately which may have the Good Effect of awing all persons that pretend to Interrupt our affairs into a better temper, Agreed That we write to Pattna Ordering to agree with Roopchund, who they recommended to us formerly to go thither and that the Azzudzdass he desires be wrote and sent him."

789.—ARRACK LICENCES.

October 12th. "Mr. Samuell Browne Sec^ry., now paid into Cash Rs. 1,500 on account of Licences, etc., granted Domingo Ash and Govinsundy for making and Selling Arrack."

790.—CHARGES GENERAL FOR SEPTEMBER 1713.

October 12th.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Charges Generall	749	3	6
D^o. Dyett	1,268	5	0
D^o. Refineing Salt Petre	72	2	6
Cassimbazar Factory, 2 mds. Dammer, 4 mds. Chittagaun oyl	29	2	9
Charges New building	240	3	0
D^o. Horses	144	5	3
Salt Petre Charges meeting and protecting Boats in the way from Pattna Factry	241	7	3
Charges Reparations	383	3	6
D^o. Durbar	743	3	6
D^o. Boats and Budgrows	187	15	3
D^o. *Mary Buoyer*	594	3	0
D^o. *London* Sloop	253	6	0
D^o. Drains	45	10	6
D^o. Military	11,617	0	3
D^o. Merchandize	423	6	9
D^o. Servants Wages	846	2	3
	17,839	0	3

791.—DIPLOMATIC SUCCESS OF KHOJA SARHAD.

October 19th.

"Coja Surhaud wrote last July to Coja Manoor who formerly was Chief Eunuck to Mahmud Azeem [Muḥammad 'Aẓīmu-sh-Shān] the Father of King Furruck-seer and is now Entituled Nazur Cawne his present office is to attend Patshaw Begum [Pādishāh Begam] the Daughter of Aurung-zeeb, This Nazir Cawns intercession prevailed with the King to order a Husbull Hookum to be given, Ordering all Subahs, Governours and Officers whatsoever to guard our Present for the King thro' their Severall Governments till it shall arrive with the English that shall accompany it and Coja Surhaud at Court. This Husbull Hookum being arrived under a Cover to Coja Surhaud he has deliver'd it to us and he further assures us that his Correspondents at Delly, write him the King has order'd another Husbull Hookum for us to pass all the English Trade in his Dominions, with the usuall Freedom till his Royall Phirmaund is obtained, Coja Surhaud flatters us with hopes that the Second Husbull Hookum may be with us in a few days."

792.—THE ROYAL ORDERS ARRIVE.

October 22nd.

"This day Cojah Surhaud laid before us the Husbull Hookums which came yesterday to his hands, viz$^{t.}$, To Mursoudcooly Cawne, now Jaffer Cawne, Neib Subah of Bengall.

Keyrat Cawne, Subah, Paṭtna.

Cawn Jean Behader, now Aezudulva Subah of Illabad.

Raja Chevilram, Subah of Eckbarabad.[1]

All relating to the safe conveyance of our Present and English Embassadors to the Mogulls Court these are Sealed up with the Seal of Tuckurrum Cawne,[2] the Kings Jeweller and great Master of his wardrobe. But Copys are brought open to us, and we find they are Confirmations of the Husbull Hookums which Cojah Surhaud delivered open to us the 19th Current.

[1] Murshid Quli Ja'afar Khān Nāib Ṣūbadār of Bengal, 'Ghairat Khān Ṣūbadār of Patna, Khān Jahān Bahādur, 'Izzu-d-Daulah, Ṣūbadār of Allahabad, and Rājā Chhabēlah Rām Ṣūbadār of Akbarābād.

[2] Mīr Muḥammad Ja'far, Shīrāzī, entitled Taqarrab Khān, the Imperial Khānsāmān or Lord Steward.

793.—ZAMINDARI ACCOUNTS FOR AUGUST 1713.

Mr. Edward Page, Zemindar, now brought in the account Revenues
Teusday, 3rd November. for August 1713—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Ground Rent	1,021	9	9
Gained on Cowries	43	5	0
Custom on Rice	138	12	11
Petty Customs	165	8	7
Moldarry on Rice	12	13	0
Weighers	91	6	3
Fish, etc.	159	4	5
Duty on Wood	6	12	0
Do. on Potts	1	2	0
Do. on Caulkers	36	4	6
Do. on Bannians	3	4	5
Do. on Bramins	2	5	4
Do. on Ferry boats	6	7	10
Do. on Hoggs	1	1	3
Cotton Beaters	0	8	8
Sale of houses	93	7	2
Pottaes or Certifficates	21	7	9
Recovering Debts	23	11	9
Peons Fees	55	6	6
Marriages	27	4	10
Fines	258	9	8
Do. on Bang	66	8	0
Custom on Slaves	3	3	10
Batta on Rupees for 10 months	53	15	0
Gooddy Mangon	9	14	7
Custom on Oxon	21	9	7
Cottwally	4	8	0
Markett	133	3	5
Suba-buzar	221	1	0
Weighing of Salt	3	10	10
Selling of Cloth	2	13	0
Rice Water	0	9	2
	2,691	10	0
Charges Deducted ...	285	15	3
	2,405	10	9

794.—CHARGES GENERAL FOR OCTOBER 1713.

November 12th.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Charges Generall	1,066	11	9
Dº. New Building	259	7	3
Dº. Reparations	676	1	0
Dº. Drains	90	1	6
Dº. *Marlbro'* Sloop	318	14	9
Dº. *Mary Buoyer* Sloop	253	2	3
Dº. Military	746	9	6
Dº. *London* Sloop	409	9	0
Dº. Boats and Budgrows	162	6	9
Dº. *Cassimbazar* Sloop	401	11	0
Dº. Servants wages	846	14	3
Coast Provisions	976	5	0
Charges Merchandize	901	2	0
Madrass Factory	862	6	6
Charges Horses	152	4	0
Refineing Salt Petre	63	3	9
Charges Dyett	1,426	14	9
Charges Durbar	115	10	0
Ship *Mermaid*	16	3	6
Factors Provisions	90	0	0
	9,875	10	6

795.—A BOND ON EVANS'S HOUSE REGISTERED.

November 16th.

"Mr. Berkley having a Claim to the house of Mrs. Evans by an Instrument given to him by her Husband who is now Supposed to be lost at Sea but not being registred according to the Custom of this place it is not accounted Legall, yet nevertheless Mrs. Evans being Willing to resign her Interest in the said House to him upon his paying her 200 rs. we agree thereto and order that the contract be enter'd after this Consultation.

"Be it Known to whom it may concern that I, John Evans, Marriner, Inhabitant of Calcutta, for or toward security of Payment of a certain sum of mony due and owing from me to Mr. Isaac Berkly, Merchant of said place, as per my Bond dated the 27th Dec. 1709, and not being cleared as will appear per endorsment of said Bond, have made over and assigned unto him, the said Isaac Berkly, my dwelling house and Compound Situate on the Bank of this River, and adjacent to the now dwelling house of Mr. Edward Pattle; That is to say in case of non payment or satisfaction of that my fore Specifyed Bond or obligation according to the Tenour of it, that then and in such case my foresaid House and Compound shall be and remain unto the Said Isaac

Berkley and his Heirs for ever for or toward satisfaction of that my foresaid Bond, or obligation according to such valuation of it as shall be judged reasonable and adjusted by three indifferent persons, to be chosen and agreed on by both partys for adjustment of that valuation, Whereunto I have set my hand and seal this Eighteenth day of Febry in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eleven twelve.

JOHN EVANS.

Signed, Seal'd and delivered in the presence of us.

WILLIAM LLOYD.
JNO. SAINSBURY LLOYD.

796.—ALL MOGUL SHIPS TO BE STOPPED.

November 18th. "Upon advice from our Vacquell at Hugly that the Government there have stopt all our Trade by order of the Duan and Lahowrimull and will not permitt our bringing from thence the Sugar we had contracted for, for the *Cardigan* and *Hannovers* Kintledge, or Suffer any Freight, Bales, to come hither, which Mr. Ange who went up thither to Weigh and bring down the Sugar Confirms being obliged to return without it. Agreed that we suffer no Moors Ships or Boats to pass up or down this River till the Government at Hugly permitt our Trade to pass Currently there, and that we Send Soldiers to Stop Two Ships that have already past this Fort Downwards. Agreed that we order a Guard of a Serjeant and 6 Soldiers at Chuttanutte and a Sarjeant and 6 Soldiers at Govinpore, also ten Buckserrys on the other side the water opposite to each place to prevent any Boats passing up or down this River."

797.—PAYING THE RENT OF THE PERSIAN AMBASSADOR'S HOUSES.

November 23rd. "Severall Houses were hired to Entertain the Persia Embassador and his numerous Retenue during the time he was here, the Rent whereof, amounting to Rs. 805-8, was at times as it grew due paid by the Buxey by the Generall consent of us all and is not yet charg'd to Account, 'tis therefore order'd that it be allowed off and that the Buxey charge it in this Months account of Generall expences. The reasons for giving the Embassador and his Retenue House room Rent Free are because 'tis always required by the Mogull that Embassadors from Persia have free quarter everywhere in his Dominions, as his also has in Persia, and we judge it might be an injury to the Compas. affairs now much Embroyled in Persia if we Should be Less Complesant then is Customary to the Persia Embassador."

798.—COMPLAINT AGAINST Dr. KETTLE.

November 23rd.

"Whereas in Consultation 20th August upon a Complaint of some soldiers on the *Cardigan* that Dr. Kettle, Surgeon of that Ship, did not take due care of them in the Voyage, it was ordered that it be referr'd to the Compa. to decide whether he deserves their Gratuity of 10 s. a head for his care of those Soldiers, but upon Second examination of that Matter we find he is a German and speaks broken English, but ordinarily, the Soldiers that accused him were once ripe for a mutiny aboard Ship, but nipt in time, which appears by the Testimony of Capt. Granger, and some of his officers, and none but those mutineers complained, Some other soldiers who had been Sick were called and they attested all necessary care was taken of them, we therefore alter the ill opinion we had of Dr. Kettle and order that the Gratuity of 10 s. a head be paid him for the 52 Soldiers that came on the *Cardigan* which amounts to Rs. 208, agreable to the Compas. order."

DIARY AND CONSULTATIONS BOOK

OF THE

UNITED TRADE COUNCIL AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

From December 1713 to the 10th January 1715.

799.—RUSSELL RESIGNS. HEDGES SUCCEEDS.

December 3rd. "John Russell, Esq., President for affairs of the Honourable United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, having lately had a very long and Severe Sickness, is determined to return on the *Marlborough* to England in hopes the Air of his Native Country may restore him to perfect health, and having allready Committed the Compas. Cash and all under his charge to the care of Robert Hedges, Esq., and not being charged with any debt in the Companys Books, do's now resign his Station, leaving Mr. Hedges, who is next in Course, to Succeed President possest of that Station agreeable with the Compas. orders.

"This Affternoon the Honble John Russell, Esq., left Callcutta and takes his Passage on the *Marlborough* for England."[1]

800.—FRANKLAND SUCCEEDS TO THE VACANT PLACE IN COUNCIL.

December 9th. "There being a Vacancy in Councill by Mr. Russells resigning his Post of Governour of this place, and Mr. Henry Frankland being next in Succession, Agreed that he take his place at this board as 9th in Councill, and being called is now Present."

801.—THE *MARLBOROUGH* DESPATCHED.

December 9th. "Messrs. Williamson and Page returned last night from Coxes, from whence they dispatched the *Marlborough*."

[1] See the log of the *Marlborough* given in the addenda.

802.—ZAMINDARI ACCOUNTS FOR OCTOBER 1713.

"The Account Revenues for October 1713, balance paid into cash
December 14th. being 2,926-2-3.

Accounts Revenues for October 1713.

MR. EDWARD PAGE, ZEMINDAR.

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Ground Rent	941	3	6	Custom on Bang	76	10	10
Gained on Cowries	71	9	3	Men deceased leaving no Heirs to claim what they left	9	11	7
Custom on Rice	101	5	10	Gusarah	308	13	1
Petty Customs	303	0	2	Cattwally	100	8	11
Moldarry	10	14	10	Selling Cloth	28	13	9
Weighing	79	12	11	Buttee	20	12	5
Custom on Fish, etc. ...	160	7	1	Selling of Mango Trees ...	10	14	5
Duty on Wood	6	12	0	Gooddy mangon	12	2	1
Duty on Potts	1	2	0	Duorbokie	70	6	1
Duty on Caulkers	36	4	6	Marriages	12	10	3
Duty on Bannians	3	4	3	Markett	136	15	6
Duty on Bramins	2	5	1	Suba Bazar	103	8	8
D° on Ferry boats ...	6	7	9	Rice Water	0	9	0
D° on Hoggs	1	1	3				
D° on Cotton beaters ...	0	8	8				
Custom on Oxon	5	1	0				
Sale of Houses	62	12	9				
Pottaes or Certificates ...	279	9	4		3,234	9	11*
Recovering debts	15	4	10	Charges Deducted ...	308	7	8
Peons Fees	44	0	9				
Fines	209	1	7		2,926	2	3

803.—MUSTER ROLLS FOR OCTOBER 1713.

"The Muster Rolls of the two Company's of Soldiers belonging
December 14th. to this Garrison were now brought in vizt., Captain Woodvills Company and Captain Dallibars Company.

Captain Woodvills Company.

1 Captain Commodant.
2 Lieutenants.
10 Sarjeants.
8 Corporalls.
5 Drummers.
2 Rounders.
128 European Soldiers.
2 Mustiez D°.
26 Portugueez D°.

184 Officers and Soldiers.

Captain Dallibars Company.

2 Lieutenants.
2 Ensigns.
7 Sarjeants.
7 Corporalls.
4 Drummers.
2 Rounders.
114 European soldiers.
7 Mustiez D°.
25 Portugueez D°.

170 Officers and soldiers.

The two Company's together muster 350 officers and men.

804.—THE OWNERS OF THE *THOMAS*.

December 14th. "There being a dispute between Mr. Russell and Mr. Addams and Mr. Gray, wherein Mr. Gray alledges that he had orders from the formentioned Gentlemen to buy the ship *Thomas* after She had compleated her Voyage to Surratt and was arrived safe at Madrass which he accordingly did (those orders not being contradicted) and advised them of it, against which they never objected till She was unfortunatly cast away, coming down hither from that place, which Mr. Addams acknowledges to be true, and having submitted it to our determination we unanimously agree that [they] were concerned as owners of the Ship *Thomas*, and that they accordingly pay their Part of the Loss."

805.—ENQUIRY INTO THE DEATH OF ANDREW MACKDOWLE.

December 21st. *The examination of Captain John Gordon concerning the death of Andrew Mackdowle.*

" Antonio a Portugueze Christian, being Sworn desposes that on Saturday the 5th Day of this Present December after the Drum beat at night he Saw Captain Gordon and Andrew Mackdowle together and that angry words past between them also that Captain Gordon struck Andrew Mackdowle severall blows with his Cane but Mackdowle did not strike again but said 'What Benefitt is it to Strike a drunken man, strike me no more, If I was sober, I would Fight you, but I am so drunk, I cannot Fight but Captain Gordon pressing home upon Mackdowle, he drew his sword part out and thrust it into the Scabbard again and was going off but Gordon pull'd him by the Coat and tore it then Shoved him from him with his hand and run him with Sword into the

side, on which Mackdowle fell and when down, Gordon gave him another wound in the Thigh.

"Before this we were informed by Rowland Laidmaker that Mackdowle after he received his Wounds got into his House and said Captain Gordon had Killed him. Laidmakers servant going out to call the Doctor found Mackdowle's [sword] not drawn but in the Scabbard.

"Captain Gordon lost the Scabbard but carry'd away his Sword naked home and the very night Mackdowle was killed the sword was brought before us bloody full a foot from the Point upwards."

806.—THE SENTENCE.

December 21st. "All which being considered it is unanimously Agreed and ordered that Captain Gordon be sent Prisoner to England on the *Recovery* to be dealt with there as the Hon'ble Court of Directors shall order."

807.—CHARGES GENERAL FOR NOVEMBER 1713.

December 21st. The charges general for November 1713 were brought in and passed.

Charges general for November 1713.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Charges Generall	1,195	14	9
Do. new building	119	15	6
Do. Drains	65	2	0
Do. *London* Sloop	142	0	0
Do. Refineing Salt Petre	79	12	0
Do. Reparations	544	7	0
Goods sent to St. Helena	561	5	3
Charges *Marlbrô* Sloop	402	15	0
Do. *Cassimbazar* Sloop	382	15	0
Do. Merchandize	637	4	6
Servants Wages	883	14	3
Charges Dyett	1,457	1	0
Do. making a Large Clock for the Church	1,600	0	0
Do. Military	1,406	3	9
Charges Nuddea Kissnagur and Chandernagur	5,397	14	6
Do. making a Map for the Present ...	118	12	3
Factors Provisions	1,534	0	3
Charges on Provisions for Madrass Factory ...	3,156	8	3
Do. *Mary Buoyer*	258	8	9
Do. Boats and Budgrows	13	0	0
Do. Horses	151	4	6
	20,108	14	6

808.—THE *STRETHAM* TO BE DESPATCHED.

December 22nd. "Ordered that Mr. Edward Page go down to Coxes and dispatch the *Stretham* from thence with all imaginable Speed to Madrass."

809.—THEY HIRE A WAREHOUSE.

December 24th. "There being a greater quantity of Salt Petre come down from Pattna then we have Godown room for and a Godown being offered for 20 rupees per Month. Agreed that we hire it."

810.—REDUCTION IN THE PATNA ESTABLISHMENT.

December 24th. "In consideration that the Company have ordered Pattna Factory to be withdrawn and no more Investment to be made there it becomes necessary to retrench the Expences at that Place we therefore order that the charges there be limited as follows—

	Rs.	A.
Perane the Broker	15	0
Mirda	3	0
Chubdar [Chobdār]	3	0
Mr. Pattle's Kismutgars	8	0
Washermen	2	0
Cahars [kahārs] for Mr. Pattle	12	0
Barbar	2	8
Hollolcore [Halāl-khor]	2	0
Gurryally	4	0
Dussauds, 4	8	0
14 Peons at Rs. 2-8	35	0
House rent at Pattna	15	0
Roopchund Vacqueell	60	0
	159	8
Dyett—		
Mr. Pattle	40	0
Mr. Surman	20	0
Mr. Pratt	20	0
Mr. Barker	20	0
	100	0

Durbar Charge nothing considerable, Charges Generall as moderate as possible, Do. Cattle Mr. Pattle's Horses 9 rupees per month. Reparations no more then necessary. Corcona [kārkhāna] to be continued while they stay because there is a Proffitt on it."

811.—PAYMENT FOR PERSIAN WRITING.

January 4th, 1713 14. 'Agreed that we give Mirza Ibrahim the Person who writ the Persian names to the Map designed for the Mogull about which he has been a Month and is the only person capable of doing it here, 100 Madrass Rupees in Mony and 100 rupees in Broad Cloth."

812.—ARRIVAL OF THE ROYAL ORDER.

January 4th. "Last night arrived the Kings Husbull Hookum [Ḥasbu-l-ḥukum] under the Grand Viziers Seal to Jaffer Cawne [Ja'far Khān] Duan and Neib Subah of Bengall [Dīwān and Nāib Sūbah] ordering him to Permitt the English to Trade as formerly in Aurengzeb's time and not molest them. Ordered that the Ockoon [Ākhūnd] carry it to Hugly and get Coppys thereof attested by the Cozee [Qāzi]."

813.—CONSEQUENT REJOICINGS.

January 4th. "The Husbull Hookum arriving last night under the Grand Viziers Seal ordering the Duan Jaffer Cawne not to molest us but to let our Trade pass with the same Freedom and Priviledge we enjoyed in the days of our Predecessors it became necessary to make a Publick show of Rejoycing for that favour from the King which was don in the following manner After three Volleys of Small Shot from all our Soldiers we began the Healths of Our Queen and of King Furruckseer fireing 51 great Guns to each health after which we drank prosperity to the Honble Comp^a. with 31 Guns and Success to their Trade with 21 Guns more and all the Ships in the Road fired at every health, after this at night we order'd a Large Bonfire to be made and gave our Soldiers a tub of Punch to Chear their harts, we also ordered our Merchants to write to their Correspondents everywhere of this Husbull Hookum and how greatly we Honour and Esteem the Kings Gracious favour and what Rejoycings we made at it."

814.—THE CONSTITUTION OF THE EMBASSY TO DELHI.

January 5th. "Upon considerations long under suspence who of the Honble Companys Servants should be sent with our Present to the Mogulls Court to Solicite for his Royall Phirmaund we now enter'd into the debate and Mr. John Surman being proposed to go Chief in that negotiation it was put to the Vote and carry'd by a great Majority for him. After which

Mr. John Pratt was proposed for Second and Mr. Edward Stephenson for Third, and they were unanimously Elected."

815.—KHOJAH SARHAD TO BE A MEMBER.

January 5th. "It was also unanimously agreed that Coja Surhaud whose Interest at Court has already had the good Effect of procureing us the Husbull Hookum and Severall other usefull orders from Court be sent to assist in suing for the Kings Phirmaund and that he sit and Vote in Councill along with the three English Gentlemen."

816.—HAMILTON TO BE DOCTOR TO THE EMBASSY.

January 5th. "It being necessary one of our Surgeons go up with the Gentlemen who go with the Present, Agreed therefore that Dr. Hamilton be sent."

817.—OBJECTIONS TO THESE ARRANGEMENTS.

January 5th. To this arrangement, two of the Council, Mr. Addams and Mr. Feake, made objections, especially opposing the appointment of Mr. Surman as chief in the negotiations. They wished Mr. Frankland, (the last in the Council) to go as chief, and Mr. Surman to be second. Their objections were three in number: first, that to send one of the Council as chief would shew the Emperor more respect, and that a member of the Council would be better received than an ordinary writer. Secondly, that at least two capable Englishmen ought to go, in order that, if one died, the other could take his place; both should have a good knowledge of Persian, so that, should the head of the expedition die, the negotiations would not be left entirely to Khoja Sarhad, who would most likely enrich himself at the Company's expense if not well looked after. Thirdly, that the Court of Directers in England had ordered them to take "advise with" the Madras Council before they sent up people with the present; that the Gentlemen at Madras had proposed that Mr. Frankland should be associated with Mr. Surman; further, Mr. Pratt is "not any ways accomplisht to succeed in case of mortality in the mannagement of an affair of this nature."

818.—THE OBJECTIONS ANSWERED.

January 5th. To these objections the rest of the Council answered: First, that the great Mogull put such a high "Value on his own Grandure that he can regard nothing in other men, but their quallifications and would not esteem any man meerly

for quallity tho' he were Peer of the greatest Monarchy in Europe," and the reception he would give Ambassadors would be such that he would never know nor care to know the rank of the man to be received. "The hint concerning the reception at the Mogull Court seems to require some account of the reception to be expected there which [we] take as follows:— 'Whoever the Great Mogull is pleased to Honour with leave to appear in his presence will after he is disarmed be admited into a Court Yard where he must stand exposed to the weather, (whatever it happens to be) at the appointed distance which will be out of hearing a word the King shall speak, who looking out at a window a Story high in his Pallace every man in sight of him must stand with his Arms a little crossing on his Stomack and his Toes close togather without presuming to look up, when the King goes from his Window a Curtain is lett fall and every man in the Court Yard Shuffles away without observing any order this is a Short account of the reception the King will give, but his Ministers generally admit Forreigners to sett Cross Legged in their Presence and talk to them but scarcely of their business for that must be treated by means of their under officers.'"

To the second objection, the Council answered that two capable Englishmen should certainly be sent to Court, and that was why they had associated Mr. John Pratt and Mr. Edward Stephenson with Mr. Surman. There were thus three Englishmen to look after Cojah Surhaud, all quite capable of seeing that he played no tricks.

To the third objection, they answered that they had several times written to the Governor and Council of Madras, who had told them in reply that there was no person in Madras so suitable to be sent to negotiate at the Court, as the men in Bengal, Mr. Surman and the others. The Council of Madras had only recommended Mr. Frankland of whom they had a good character for ability and knowledge of the "Indostan Language" if there were any doubt of the other men being fit for the post.

819.—A VAKĪL SENT TO MAQṢUDĀBĀD.

January 5th. "Several Coppys of the Kings Husbull Hookum [Ḥasbu-l-ḥukum] being wrote and attested by the Cozee [Qāzi] of Hugly it is necessary that we send one to Jaffer Cawne [Ja'afar Khān] the Duan [Dīwān] at Muxadavad and that we keep a Vacqueel at his Durbar. Agreed that Ramchund be our

Vacqueel and that he be dispatched as soon as may be to Muxadavad his Wages and allowance per month to be as follows :—

	Rs.	A.
Wages	40	0
6 Cohars [Kahārs]	12	0
5 Peons	12	8
1 Mussallchee [Mash'alchī]	2	0
Meniall Servants	3	8
Rupees ...	70	0

820.—ZAMĪNDĀRĪ ACCOUNTS FOR NOVEMBER 1713.

January 25th. Mr. Edward Page brought in his Account Revenues for November, the balance amounting to 2,000 rupees.

Account Revenues of Fort William for November 1713.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Ground Rent	783	1	4
Gained on Cowries	37	11	0
Custom on Rice etc.	137	7	9
Petty Customs	258	5	3
Moldarry	12	1	2
Weighing	84	6	8
Customs on Fish etc.	159	14	9
Duty on Wood	6	12	0
Do. on Potts	1	2	0
Do on Caulkers	36	4	6
Do. on Bannians	3	4	5
Do. on Brammins	2	5	4
Do. on Ferry Boats	6	7	10
Custom on Hoggs	1	1	3
Do. on Cotton Beaters	0	8	8
Sale of Houses	70	3	5
Certificates or Potta's	31	6	8
Recovering Debts	26	2	0
Peons Fees	40	10	4
Marriages	77	13	9
Fines	36	1	11
Custom on Bang	72	11	2
Buttee	29	2	2
Goody Mangon	14	6	5
Cattwally	6	0	2
Geegeath	98	13	2
Markett	156	3	11
Subah Buzar	69	13	0
Selling cloth	2	13	0
Rice Water	0	9	2
	2,263	12	2
Charges deducted	263	12	2
Rupees	2,000	0	0

21.—REASONS FOR SARHAD'S APPOINTMENT.

January 27th. "Reasons for appointing Cojah Surhaud Second in the Negotiation at the Great Mogulls Court—

1st.—He managed our affairs in Mahmud Azeems* Durbar and by his prudend conduct and wining address insinuated himself into favour and procured for us the Grant of this Place and the Dependant Towns which we now enjoy and that for a small expence in comparison of the Benefitt.

"*2nd.*—He was personally known to Prince Feruckseer† the present King then about fourteen years old and made him Presents of Toys at that time very acceptable for which he exprest a great deal of satisfaction often sending for Cojah Surhaud and making him sett by him many hours to show what uses they were for this we believe the King remembers and is probably one cause of his readily ordering a Husbull Hookum [Ḥasbu-l-ḥukum] for us at the request of Cojah Surhauds Friends and Agents at Court and appointing him to be particularly named in that, and all the Perwannaes [pārwānas] we lately received commanding safe conduct for him also for our Present and the English Gentlemen that shall accompany it.

3rd.—It is absolutely Necessary that some Person who is Perfect Master of the Persian Language and understands our affairs very well and what may be usefull for us be sent and we know no man so quallified in both these respects as Cojah Surhaud is he is therefore the fittest man we can send.

4th.—If we should send him as Vacqueel [vakil] only and Inferiour to all the English Gentlemen we may reasonably suppose the King would in that case regard him most which would be an affront to our Nation but that is not now likely to happen because he is joyned in Commission and Second in Negotiation and it will be his Interest to get favour and respect for the whole.

5th.—The English gentlemen are sent because they may be a Check up on him on all occasions and see that he does not misapply the Companys Goods or mony nor be more expensive on any occasion than is absolutely Necessary."

* That is 'Aẓīmu-sh-Shān. This refers to the negotiations in 1697-98; see vol. I, p. 150.

† Muḥammad Farrukhsiyar, the second son of 'Aẓīmu-sh-Shān, was born at Aurangābad on the 19th Ramaẓān 1094H., *i.e.*, 11th September 1683. In his infancy he was sent to Delhi, but in his tenth year, *i.e.*, in 1105H., or 1693-94 A.D., he was brought back to the Deccan. After spending three years with his great-grandfather, the Emperor Aurangzēb, he accompanied his father, 'Aẓīmu-sh-Shān, to Agra and thence to Bengal.

"All which considerations being unnanimously agreed to, We do appoint that Mr. John Surman be First Cojah Surhaud Second and Mr. John Pratt Third in this Negotiation and that they Consult together upon all occasions and act according to the Result of their Consultations. And that they may not want sufficient help nor have any reasonable cause to keep the account of their Transactions or of expences behindhand we do appoint Mr. Edwd. Stephenson Secretary and Accomptant to the Negotiation and we order that he be present and the Minutes when they sit in Consultation.

822.—TERMS AGREED ON WITH KHOJAH SARHAD.

January 27th. "Cojah Surhaud being thus Elected Second in this negotiation the Terms agreed to with him are next to be explained and those are Viz^{t}.

First if all the priviledges the Company have at any time heretofore enjoyed in the Mogulls Dominions be confirmed in the New Phirmaund and if he getts our bounds enlarged as far as we desire that is Northward to near Bernagur Estward to the Lake and Southward to Kidderpoor and that the shore on the side of the River opposite to this place be also granted us, Also if he endeavour earnestly to get the Gran^{t} of Dew Island near Metchlepatam which the President and Councill at Madrass desire may be obtained for that Presidency his reward is then to be fifty Thousand Rupees, but he is to have nothing if he fails in those Points.

Secondly. If he procures the Priviledge for our Nation to Trade Custom Free at Surratt which he will attempt, he is to have fifty Thousand Rupees more for that service but if he fails in that he is not to have the reward, he is nevertheless to endeavour to get the Custom we pay at that Port reduced to 2½ Per Cent."

823.—MORE GOODS FOR DELHI.

January 27th. "Upon consideration that some Goods may be sold to advantage at the Kings Camp and the gains be a help to defray the expence there, Also that severall things will be necessary to be added to what is allready allotted for the Present, It is agreed and ordered that the following particulars be Packt up to be sent with it to Court:—

Brocade silks all the whole Peices.
Embost Broad Cloth all we have.
Broad Cloth—Fine 30 Bales—Ordinary 100 D^{o}.
Callimancoes—Embost 100 Peices—Shaded 100 D^{o}.

Velvetts, all the lively Colours.
Worsted Cambletts.
Hair Do.
Buff Skins.
Gloves.
Fine Fire Arms ... { Pistolls. Pockettoons. Muskettoons. Fuzees.
Swords and Sword Blades.
Glass Sconces.
Pockett Books.
Penknives.
Toys of All Sorts.
Clocks.
Looking Glasses.

824.—CHARGES GENERAL FOR DECEMBER 1713.

February 1st.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Charges Generall	2,286	9	9
Servants Wages	873	10	0
Charges *Mary Buoyer*	289	13	6
Do. *Cassimbuzar* Sloop	152	13	6
Do. *London* Sloop	82	5	0
Do. Reparations	569	10	3
Do. Military	16,028	3	3
Do. Merchandize	840	10	9
Goods sent to St. Helena	909	0	0
Refineing Salt Petre	46	9	9
Charges horses	145	10	9
Charges on Provision for Madrass Factory ...	1,403	3	9
Pattna Factory—Salt Petre for charges of Sending Boats and Soldiers up to Golgong.	3,749	5	0
Charges Dyett	1,424	13	0
Do. Boats and Budgrows	21	4	9
Timbers.	492	11	6
Ship *Mermaid*	16	3	6
Charges *Marlbrô* Sloop	121	2	3
Do. of a Map of the World for a Present for the Mogull.	131	6	0
Rupees ...	29,585	2	3

825.—MR. CHITTY'S CREDITORS LET HIM GO.

February 1st. "Bernarseseat [Vārānasī Sett] informing [us] that Monickchundsaw [Manikchānd Saha] and the other Creditors of Mr. Josiah Chitty are willing to let him go for England upon his paying Rs. 7,000 to Monickchund and he the said Bernarseseat engaging himself to endemnify the Company from the clamour of Monickchund and Mr. Chittys other Creditors in case they or any of them complain to the Government and pretend that the debts he ows them is due from the Company We do agree that an order be given to Captain Winter to receive Mr. Chitty a Passenger on his ship the *King William* to England.

"Mr. Josiah Chitty having sold his dwelling house to Mr. Samuell Browne for the Sum of Rs. 2,250 Agreed That that sum be part of the Rs. 7,000 to be paid to Monickchund by Mr. Chitty."

826.—PRESENTS FOR THE OFFICERS AT HUGLI.

February 1st. "It being a Custom of many years Standing to give Presents once a year to the Persons in the Government of Hugly and those now there (tho' we gave them nothing last year) having been allways friendly and obliging to us and ever worked so as to get the stops on our Trade order'd by the Duan or Lahowreemull taken off without charge or much trouble to us we judge it necessary in order to preserve their Friendship that we delay no Longer to give them the usuall Presents which are Viz^{t}.

To Meir Nazir Governour value of ...	...	500 rupees	In
Meir Mudduffer for { 1712 200 rs. / 1713 200 „ }	... ...	400 rupees	Goods
D^{o}. Naib Aga Sagut ...	... ..	150 rupees	at
The Cazee Mahmutt Muckeem ...	...	150 rupees	Primo
Buxy and Waccanagur ...	..	150 rupees	Cost.
Swannanagur	...	100 rupees	

"The Mustees and Petty officers under him in mony the Sum of Rupees 400."

827.—THE MAKER OF THE MAP OF THE WORLD.

February 1st. "Mr. John Burnell having with great care and ingenuity perfected a Map of the World in two Rounds 6 foot 2 Inches diameter Curiously Embellished with Gold and Silver the Title and names of Places being all wrote in

Persian to make it a proper and acceptable Present for the Great Mogull which having cost many months time a Reward for his Pains being consider'd of we unanimously agree that he well deserves and therefore do order that a reward of Rupees 200 in mony be given to him and that he have leave to go to England in the *King William* without Paying the usuall £12 for his Passage that priviledge being due to him by the Companys order he having served in the Soldiery at Bombay and got an Honourable discharge from that service."

828.—MRS. MARY BLOUNT'S PASSAGE.

February 16th. "Mrs. Mary Blount Widdow of Mr. Samuell Blount deceased having paid into the Companys Cash £12 for Permission to go to England, Agreed that we give Captain Winter an order to carry her as a Passenger on his Ship the *King William*."

829.—WILL OF BERNARD LAIDMAN.

February 26th. "Mr. James Williamson now brought in the Last Will and Testament of Captain Bernard Laidman and produced one of the Wittnesses thereto Mr. Stephen Shaw who was sworn.

Will.

"In the Name of God Amen I Bernard Laidman inhabitant of Callcutta in the Kingdom of Bengall being of perfect health and sound memory thanks be to the Almighty God For't do make and ordain this as my last Will and Testament in manner and form as following.

February 16th, 1713-14. "*Imprimis.*—I give my Soul into the hands of the Almighly God that gave it humbly imploring pardon for all my Sins and my Body to the Earth to be decently Interr'd at the discretion of my Executor hereafter mentioned.

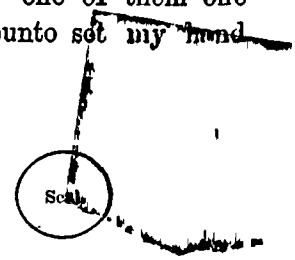
Secondly My Will is that all my Funerall Chargos and Lawful debts are first paid.

Thirdly I Freely give and bequeath unto Mrs. Mary Chamberlain the Sum of 500 Rupees with all her Joys or Jewells.

Fourthly The remaining part of my Estate it hath pleased God to give me I Freely give to my well beloved friend Mr. James Williamson

who is my Sole Executor and to his Heirs for Ever except this last Article.

Fifthly I Freely give unto Mr. Samuel Feake to Mr. John Deane Mr. Stephen Shaw Captain Paunse each and every one of them one hundred Rupees for a ring all which I have hereunto set my hand and Seal this 14th day of 10br. 1712.

BERNARD LAIDMAN 

Signed Seal'd and Delivered in presence of us.

STEPHEN SHAW.
NATH: BRENT.
WILLIAM CHATER."

Mem :—"This last Will and Testament of Capt. Bernard Laidman was produced by Mr. James Williamson before us the President and Councill for affairs of the Honble United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies in Bengall this 21st of Febry. 1713 where Mr. Stephen Shaw one of the Wittnesses thereof being Sworn declares that he saw Captain Bernard Laidenan write this Will with his own hand and Sign Seal and deliver it as his last Will and Testament and that he did not know at that time that he was a Legatee allso that the other Wittnesses, Nath: Brent was the Chief Mate of the ship *Samuell James* who is since Dead and Wm. Chater was Purser of Said Ship who has left her both whom attested this Will in his Presence.

In Witness we the President and Councell aforesaid have hereunto Set our hands in Fort William this 26th Febry."

830.—ALLOWANCES TO STEPHENSON AND HAMILTON.

February 26th. "Ordered that 350 Rups. be allowed Mr. Edward Stephenson and Rups. 300 to Dr. Hamilton to provide themselves with cloths etc. Necessarys for their proceeding to the Mogulls Court with the Present and that the Buxey [Bakhshi] pay the same."

831.—THE CHARGES GENERAL FOR JANUARY 1714.

February 26th.

		Rs.	A.	P.
"Charges Generall ...	... ...	1,127	0	9
Do. Present to the Mogull	... ...	592	5	0
Do. Dyett ...	... ...	1,452	9	0
Do. Boats and Budgrows	... ...	177	14	6
Do. Servants Wages	... ...	850	9	9
Do. Teake Plank	... ...	596	14	0
Madrass Factory	... ...	41	10	0
Factors provisions	... ...	360	0	0
Charges Reparations	... ...	309	15	0
Do. Horses ...	... ...	130	10	9
Do. Refineing Salt Petre	... ...	72	4	3
Durbar Charges ...	... ...	24	0	0
Owners of Ship *Mermaid*	... ...	8	1	6
Charges Military ...	... ...	1,226	10	3
Charges *Cassimbazar* Sloop	... ...	215	13	9
Do. *Marlbrô* Sloop	... ...	198	11	9
Do. *London* Sloop	... ...	153	3	0
Do. *Mary Buoyer*	... ...	214	12	9
Do. Merchandize ...	... ...	246	8	0
	Rupees ...	7,998	13	3"

832.—MUSTER ROLLS FOR JANUARY AND FEBRUARY 1714.

"Muster Rolls of the two Companies of Soldiers belonging to this
March 1st. Garrison for January and Febry. consisting of Vizt.

Captain Woodvill's Company—

1 Captain Commodant.
2 Lieutenants.
2 Ensigns Extra.
7 Sarjeants.
9 Corporalls.
5 Drummers.
2 Rounders.

28

147 European Soldiers and Portuguees.

175

6 Soldiers discharged this Month.

169

Captain Woodvills Company officers and Soldiers 169

Captain Dallibars Company—

1	Lieutenant.
2	Ensignes.
6	Sarjeants.
6	Corporalls.
4	Drummers.
2	Rounders.
93	European Soldiers.
7	Musteez.
25	Portugueez.
151	

Captain Dallibars Compª. officers and Soldiers" 151

320

833.—ZAMINDARI ACCOUNTS FOR DECEMBER 1713.

March 4th. "The Account Revenues for December 1713—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Ground Rent	780	12	11
Cowries	37	8	3
Custom on Rice	142	9	11
Petty Customs	293	13	7
Moldarry	8	10	6
Weighers	82	1	7
Custom on Fish etc.	166	2	1
Duty on Wood	6	12	0
Do. on Potts	1	2	0
Do. on Caukers	36	4	6
Do. on Bramins	2	5	4
Do. on Bannians	3	4	5
Do. on Ferry Boats	6	7	10
Do. on Hoggs	1	1	3
Do. on Cotton Beaters	0	8	8
Do. on Mutteers	20	8	4
Sale of Houses	18	8	11
Pottaes or Certifficates	40	13	8
Recovering Debts	28	10	9
Peons Fees	54	8	6
Marriages	31	7	3
Carried over ...	1,764	2	2

	Rs.	A.	P.
Brought forward ...	1,764	2	2
Fines	167	6	4
Duty on Bang	63	6	2
Paddy sold of the Companys	31	15	6
Goody Mangon	14	0	0
Cattwally	6	0	6
Markett	147	0	7
Suba Buzar	69	15	3
Selling Cloth	2	13	0
Rice Water	0	9	2
Rupees	2,267	4	8
Charges deducted	265	8	5
Balance Rupees	2,001	12	3

834.—THE CLOCKS TO BE PUT IN ORDER.

March 4th. "Severall of the Clocks belonging to the Mogulls Present being out of order, and it being necessary a Clookmaker should go up with them to Court to take care of them and repair what dammage may happen to them in the way, Agreed that we entertain James Gaywood for that purpose at 30 rupees per Month and advance him 5 months pay to provide his necessarys."

835.—A PALANQUIN FOR THE DOCTOR'S ASSISTANT.

March 4th. "The hot weather coming on very vehement, and it being impossible for our Doctors Mate to perform his Duty without a Pallenkeen to Shelter him from the heat and rain, Agreed that he be allowed 8 rupees per Mensem for 4 Guallers [gowalās] during the hot weather."

836.—PRATT EXCUSED FROM THE EMBASSY.

March 4th. "Mr. John Pratt having wrote severall Letters to his Friends here desireing he may be excused from proceeding to the Mogulls Court because he Scorns to go inferiour to Mr. John Surman or Coja Surhaud and having in those Letters manifested his Pride and ambition Joyn'd with such a temper as may occasion Quarrells and hazard the ruin of our affairs at the Kings Durbar. Agreed that he be sent for down hither to answer for his misbecomeing carriage and that Mr. Edward Stephenson succeed into that Station that was allotted him and continue to be accountant and that Mr. Hugh Barker now at Pattna be Secretary in the negotiation at the Mogulls Court."

837.—SITARÂM, A FUGITIVE LANDHOLDER, CONCEALED IN CALCUTTA.

"The following Diary is thought worth this Publick notice because if any further disturbance is given us upon account of Seettarams family and Servants the History of it may be revived at any time and answers given agreable with it."

March 5th.

"Letters and messengers from Meir Nassir Govr. of Hugly acquaint us that the Duan Jaffurcaun has received information and believes that the Family of Seeteram late Jemeendaree of Boosna ly concealed in our Town and pretends to suppose they have Thirty Lacck of Rupees with them which he will demand of us for the Kings use if we conceal and Protect them Meir Nassur therefore perswades us as a friend to make diligent search and deliver them up with all that belongs to them if they are found for Seettaram being executed by the Duans order for Murder and Rebellion all his Effects belong to the King and where any small part be found, the Duan Will be glad of that pretext to make great demands especially from us, who he has had no late opportunity of Fleecing thô he has often sought for means and occasion to do it.

February 11th.

"This was a surprizeing message for we heard nothing of it before and being apprehensive of the danger of giving occasion for such pretences to be made and the necessity of timely preventing any that are contrived against Us we sent for all the Putwarrs Shekdars Catwalls etc. black officers under our Jurisdiction and examined them in presence of Meir Nassirs messengers concerning the matter and every one affirmed for himself that he was not Instrumentall in concealing any of Seetrams Family and did not suppose any of them were concealed in our Towns, they could not be except one or otner of themselves had harbour'd and conceal'd them upon which one of the men sent by Meir Nassir affirm'd that himself was one of those who the Duan had appointed and sent to discover and secure what he could of Seetrams Family or Effects and that he seized of Severall Seetrams Family in our Town and would have carried them away but they were taken out of his hands and carried before Harry More after which he could not discover whither they went but he suspects they lye concealed by some of our People because they are not heard of elsewhere and dilligent search has been made for them everywhere round us by the Duans Spies and Servants to which Harry More replyed that some strangers washing in the River (as is the Gentues custom) suspected to be Seetrams Family were carryed before him, who he did not think it safe to concern himself with,

therefore let them be carryed away by the persons who brought them who possibly for a sum of mony may have let them excape or perhaps disposed otherwise of them and Ramnaut our Puttwarry of Govindpoor affirmed that the Duans Servants took them away and that he never heard of them since, after which we wrote a Letter to Meir Nassir promiseing to use all possible means to discover if any of Seeterams Family were concealed in our Towns and to send them to him if any should be found and so dismist his Messengers."

838.—DISCOVERY OF THE FUGITIVES.

March 3rd. "The encouragement of 100 Rupees reward promised prevailed with two needy Persons to discover that Seeterams Family were concealed by Ramnaut, our Puttwarre at Govindpoor (the very Person who said the Duans servants carry'd them away) the men in his own House and the Weomen at another Place the President therefore sent two Trusty Servants and ten Peons along with the informers who found and brought away two Sons and a Daughter, all small Children, of Seeterams also six Women of his Family and four men Servants they also brought away Ramnaut, our Putwarree who by concealing and harbouring them endangered vast prejudice to our affairs in Bengall for the Duan Jaffurcaun seeks all occasions possible to imbroyle all the European Traders and has lately found means to Squeeze the French and Dutch, tho' we have hitherto baffled his endeavours against us. Haveing thus seized and secured Seetrams Familly and Servants we wrote immediately to Meir Nassir and gave him notice of it, desireing him to send officers to receive them and having promised before that if we could discover them we would assist his Servants with a Guard to see them safe conveyed and deliver'd into his care in Hugly We confirm'd that Promise."

839.—SURRENDER OF THE FUGITIVES ORDERED.

March 4th. "Came to us an Express in four days from our Vackeell at Muxoodavad bringing the Duans Perwanna ordering us to deliver up Seeterams Family and Treasure which he Pretends is two Laack of Gold Mohurs and a Long Letter from our Vackeell by which we find the report of Seeterams Family being concealed at Calcutta was a pleasing pretence to the Duan who on the suspicion affirmed and procured such persons as would Wittness anything to attest possitively that they lay here concealed by our authority he also got a Story prepared to be entered in the Vacca affirming that

we made Slaves of the Kings Mussleman subjects and sent 40 of them at a time to England, which thô impossible for us to do may cause suspicions or pretences of suspicion in some of the Kings High Officers at Court and occasion the more trouble and difficulty in the Negotiation of our affairs at his Durbar."

840.—THE FUGITIVES ARE SENT TO HUGLI.

March 5th. Meir Nassir Governour of Hugly sent Sabray one of his head officers and a Guard to carry away Seeterams Family and what Effects should be found here belonging to them and after the necessary precautions such as getting receipts for them and attestations seal'd by the Cazee that nothing remain'd here belonging to them wee dispatch't them sending a Guard of 10 Soldiers commanded by an Officer to see them safe conveyed and deliver'd up to Meir Nassir.

March 7th. "This morning the Soldiers return'd who went to see Seeterams servants and Family safe conducted and deliver'd up to Meir Nassir in Hugly. The Vacquell writes that Meir Nassir exprest the utmost satisfaction with his having received them."

841.—FIFTY MORE SOLDIERS ENLISTED.

March 8th. "In consideration of the great opposition our Boats who carry up the Mogulls Present to Court are threatned with at Conna Chowkey which there is great reason to beleive will be much Stronger than when our Boats came last from Pattna, where our Soldiers who were about 200 had a Desperate dispute and at last could not have past had they not found a new Channell in the River which the Chowkey had not Secured. Agreed that we send up with the Boats 300 Soldiers with good Officers and that our Garrison be not too much weak'ned so as to expose us to be plunder'd by the Stragglers in this Town that 50 Soldiers more be Listed in the Honble Companys Service."

842.—PAUL GRATON'S ESTATE.

March 12th. "The effects of Paul Graton deceased received from the French Directore at Hugly were examined in Councell and in the Presence of John Castles [Cassell in another place] who married Paul Gratons Widdow. Particulars amounting to 92 Rupees 12 annas were delivered to John Castle to be reckoned to him as part of his Wifes share of her late Husband Paul Gratons Estate."

843.—ADDITIONS TO THE MOGUL'S PRESENT.

March 18th. "There being offer'd to be sold two Jappan'd Copper Fountains with Air Pums which cost £14 Ea. in England for the same price here Also a double Barrell Gun at 76 rs. which are very proper to be added to the Mogulls Present Agreed that we buy them and that the President pay for the same."

844.—CHARGES GENERAL FOR FEBRUARY 1714.

March 18th. The Charges general for Feb. 17$\frac{13}{14}$.

				Rs.	A.	P.
Charges Generall	...	...	...	1,330	14	9
Dº. Repairations	...	...	...	198	0	3
Dº *London* Sloop	...	...	...	149	4	0
Dº. Boats and Budgrows		...	...	140	3	6
Dº. Factors Provisions		...	...	983	8	0
Charges Present to the Mogull		...	...	162	8	3
Dº. *Mary Buoyer*		...	...	283	15	9
Dº. *Cassimbazar* Sloop		...	...	153	4	6
Dº. *Marlbro'* Sloop		...	...	98	2	9
Dº. Horses	...	...	...	116	8	3
Dº. Refineing Salt Petre		...	...	67	6	6
Dº. Dyett	...	...	...	1,309	4	0
Dº. Merchandize	...	...	...	1,185	10	3
Dº. St. Helena Factory		...	...	491	3	0
Dº. Millitary	...	...	...	601	4	0
Dº. Servants Wages	...	...	...	849	13	0
		Rupees	...	8,120	15	6

845.—NECESSARIES FOR THE EMBASSY.

March 20th. "Ordered that 5,000 Rupees be advanced to the Buxey to provide Carpetts Quilts and Kitchen Necessarys etc. for the service of the Gentn. who proceed to the Kings Durbar which Cannot be got at Pattna or else where in the way without paying much more then they may be bought here and at Hugly for."

846.—DIVISION OF GRATON'S ESTATE.

April 9th. "Account of the mount of Paul Graton deceased his Estate and division of it between his Widdow and Infant Son Vizt.

The Gross Amount as will appear in the Generall Books Letters L Anno 1713 is Rs. 5,353-11-3 From which deduct for Small debts due from him for his Wifes dyett and Lodging at Hugly whilst he was at Sea Rs. 103-11-3 is 5,250 Rup.

To the Widdow Graton now the wife of John Castle her dividend being one-third of her deceased Husband Paul Gratons Estate, Rupees 1,750. Ordered that the President Pay it and take a receipt for the same signed by them both."

" Agreed that we give John Castle an acknowledgment in Writing that Rupees 3,500 part of Paul Graton deceased his Estate remains in the Honble Comp^as.^ Cash at Interest for the use and Account of Gabriell Graton the Infant Son of Paul Graton."

847.—WINE ADDED TO THE PRESENT.

April 9th. "Agreed that we add fifty Chests more of Syrash to the Present."

848.—ZAMÍNDÁRI ACCOUNTS FOR JANUARY 1714.

April 19th. Account Revenues for January 1714.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Ground Rent	1,216	15	9
Gained on Cowries	40	8	0
Custom on Rice etc.	153	0	1
Petty Customs	306	4	1
Molldarry	33	4	4
Weighing	65	5	3
Custom on Fish &c^a.^	169	0	0
Duty on Wood	6	12	0
Do. on Potts	1	2	0
Do. on Caulkers	36	4	6
Do. on Bannians	3	4	7
Do. on Bramins	2	5	7
Do. on Ferry Boats	7	5	0
Custom on Hoggs	1	1	3
Do. on Cotton Beaters	0	8	8
Do. on Muttoas or Cooleys	2	13	0

				Rs.	A.	P.
Sale of Houses	...	...	...	88	15	9
Pottaes or Certifficates	...	...	...	22	14	8
Recovering Debts	...	...	...	21	10	1
Peons Fees	...	...	...	60	8	10
Marriages	...	...	...	98	4	2
Custom on Bang	...	...	...	60	1	0
Putting new Seals on the weights		...	...	29	8	5
Gooddy Mangon	...	...	...	14	12	8
Bagom Buzar	...	...	...	5	2	8
Cattwally	...	...	...	31	0	6
Fines	...	...	...	104	2	5
Goods Sold of the Companys		...	...	5	13	0
Markett	...	...	...	147	6	4
Soba Buzar	...	...	...	89	1	1
Selling Cloth	...	...	....	2	13	0
Rice Water	...	...	...	0	9	4
Duorboke	...	...	...	45	0	6
				2,883	10	6
Deductions—						
Building a new Prison	...	280 11 10		627	13	6
Charges	...	... 347 1 8				
				2,255	13	0

EDWD. PAGE,
Zemindar.

849.—THE BOATS START WITH THE PRESENT.

April 19th. "The Boats on which the Mogulls Present is laden having lain till this time at the desire of Coja Surhaud in expectation of the Arrivall of the Gurzburdarrs[1] from Court who he informed us he had advice were on the way; and the time he desired they might be stopt for that purpose being past, Ordered that the Soldiers be immediately Marcht'd on Board the Boats and that they proceed on their way to Pattna."

[1] *i.e.*, Gursburdars, Mace-bearers.

850.—REDISTRIBUTION OF OFFICES.

May 4th. "The 30th day of Aprill being the time for the Ballancing the Books and Mr. Russells going, causes a Generall Exchange of Offices—

The Worpl. Abraham Addams is to take charge of the Generall Books.

Messrs.	Samuell Feake	... the Export Warehouse.
	James Williamson	... the Import Warehouse.
	Edward Page	... Buxie.
	Samuell Browne	... Jemindar.
	John Deane ...	... Secretary.
	Henry Frankland	... Store keeper.

"Ordered that the new ones take charge as soon as the Old ones can deliver it up."

851.—OUTLYING VILLAGES DESIRED AS ADDITIONS TO CALCUTTA.

May 4th. "A list of the Towns which we desire may be added to us with the yearly Rent paid by the Jemidars for the same into the Kings Treasury being brought in, Ordered that that List and the Towns we are allready possessed of, be Transcribed after this Consultation."

The List of Towns ordered to be entered after the Consultation of May 4th 1714, being a list of Towns that the East India Company already possessed round Calcutta, and of those they wished the Mogul to grant them in his Phirmaund—

Towns Named.	Purgunnaes.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Salica[1]	... Borow	...	61	11	0						
	Paican	...	216	3	3	277	11	3			
Harirah[2]	... Borow	...	237	5	4						
	Pican	...	145	13	5	283	2	9			
Cassundeah	... Borow	...	129	14	4						
	Pican	...	0	8	7	138	5	4			
Ramkissnopoor	... Borow	...	89	8	8						
	Paican	...	80	11	0	169	14	8			
Batter[3]	... Borow	...	351	13	0						
	Paican	...	229	1	9	680	14	9			

[1] Salikha.
[2] Haurah.
[3] Betor.

On Calcutta Side Viz^{t}.—

Towns Named.	Purgunnaes.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Dackney pack parra	Ameriavad ...	.....			145	2	2			
Belgashia[1] ...	Culcutta ...	304	6	9	.....					
	Paican ...	0	13	10	318	0	9			
Dackney dand ...	Calcutta ...	37	8	9	.....					
	Paican ...	12	0	3	.....					
	Ameiravad ...	376	0	0	425	9	0			
Hogulchundey[2] ...	Paican ...	.....			137	11	3			
Ultadang[3] ...	Calcutta ...	194	1	6						
	Paican ...	120	12	9	314	14	3			
Similiah[4] ...	Manpoor ...	.....			81	15	5			
Macond[5] ...	Manpoor ...	.....			118	12	8			
Comorparrah[6] ...	Calcutta ...	.....			63	10	9			
Cancergassiah[7] ...	Paican ...	37	7	0						
	Nodiah ...	170	15	8	208	6	8			
Bagmarrey[8] ...	Calcutta ...	.....			49	7	8			
Arcooly[9] ...	Manpoor ...	.....			22	11	9			
Mirsapoor[10] ...	Calcutta ...	57	15	9						
	Paican ...	115	13	9	173	13	6			
Sealda[11] ...	Calcutta ...	.....			118	9	10			
Cooliah ...	Calcutta ...	127	6	8						
	Paican ...	445	3	9	572	10	5			
Tangarah[12] ...	Calcutta ...	62	11	6						
	Paican ...	166	1	9	228	13	3			
Sundah ...	Calcutta ...	62	0	4						
	Paican ...	586	11	8	648	9	3			
Badsundah[13] ...	Calcutta ...	.....			40	8	0			
Shekparra[14] ...	Calcutta ...	.....			41	6	6			
Doland[15] ...	Calcutta ...	111	6	8						
	Paican ...	195	1	0	306	7	8			

[1] Belgāchiyā.
[2] Hogulçundrī.
[3] Ūltādāngā.
[4] Çīmlā.
[5] Mākonda.
[6] Kāmārpāḍā.
[7] Kankurgāchi.
[8] Bāgmāri.
[9] Ārkūli.
[10] Mīrzāpur.
Çīāldaha,
[12] Tangrā.
[13] Bad, Badeh, or Baha, outside.
[14] Çekhpāḍā.
[15] Dalandā.

Towns Named.	Purgunnaes.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bergey[1] ...	Calcutta ...	22 6 2		
	Paican ...	213 10 1		
	Nodiah ...	1 14 0		
	Amierabad ...	45 15 2	283 13 5	
Tiltola[2] ...	Calcutta ...	31 11 0		
	Paican ...	175 3 5	206 14 5	
Topsiah ...	Calcutta ...	73 8 0		
	Paican ...	217 2 9	290 10 9	
Sapgassey ...	Calcutta ...	.....	211 3 0	
Chobogah ...	Calcutta ...	.....	37 4 0	
Cherangy[3] ...	Calcutta ...	14 13 5		
	Paican ...	74 14 0	89 11 5	
Colimba[4] ...	Calcutta ...	270 3 3		
	Piacan ...	113 4 10	283 8 1	
Goborah[5] ...	Piacan ...	.....	100 1 6	
Baddockneydand ...	Paican ...	.....	125 8 4	
Sicampoor[6] ...	Calcutta ...	11 7 3		
	Paican ...	95 3 7		
	Amierabad ...	20 8 0	127 2 10	
Jola Colimba ...	Calcutta ...	.....	114 3 8	
Gendalparah[7] ...	Calcutta ...	31 9 2		
	Paican ...	70 4 4	101 13 6	
Hintaley[8] ...	Calcutta ...	61 9 10		
	Paican ...	167 8 8	229 2 6	
Chittpoor[9] ...	Amierabad ...		252 8 0	
				6,571 8 2

We have Already Viz[t]—

Sootaloota ...	Amierabad ...		501 15 3	
De Calcutta ...	Amierabad ...		468 9 6	
Gobindpoor ...	Paican ...	210 9 0		
	Calcutta ...	100 5 0	310 14 0	
				1,281 6 9
			Rup[s]	9,402 15 8

[1] Birji.
[2] Ṭalṭalā.
[3] Chaurangi.
[4] Kolingā
[5] Gobrā.
[6] Serampore.
[7] Gondalpāḍā.
[8] Iṭāli.
[9] Chitpur.

852.—THE ROYAL MESSENGERS ARRIVE AT HUGLI.

May 24th. "This Morning we received two Letters, one from Pattna of the 15th Curr$^{t.}$ and one from Hugly of the 23rd D$^{o.}$ the former brings us the Good news of the Arrivall of two Gurzsburdars at that Place the 13th Inst. after a Passage of 23 days from Delly one of them being Sick with the fatigue of the Journey the Gentlemen at Pattna provided them with a Nimble Boat which brought them to Hugly in Eight days, where on their arrivall Messrs. Williamson and Page immediately advised us of it and that they have brought two Seerpaws from the Emperour one of Gold for the President the other of Silver for Coja Surhaud. Agreed that the President Messrs. Addams Browne Deane and Frankland go to Hugly to receive the Kings Seerpaw and that Mr. Samuell Feake tarry here to take care of the Fort dureing the Governours absence."

853.—PRESENTS TO THE ROYAL MESSENGERS.

June 1st. "The two Gursburdars the Swanagur, the Buxeys Naib, the Mufty, and the Botard being come from Hugly to be Wittnesses of the publick show and Rejoycing we made for the Honour of the Kings Seerpaw, which that they may notifye it in their Vaccaes to Court Its necessary on that occasion to make them a Small Present in Goods, and after mature consideration and with the advice of Cojah Seerhaud and Severall Merchants It's Agreed that we Present them in Goods to the amount as follows Viz$^{t.}$

	Rs.
The Gursburdars	500
Swanagur	100
Buxies Naib	75
Mufty	25
Botard	25
Inferiors	25
Rupees	750

854.—CHARGES GENERAL FOR MARCH 1714.

June 1st.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Charges Generall	2,036	10	3
Do. Reparations	88	10	0
Do. *Mary Buoyer*	488	8	6
Do. Dyett	1,515	10	9
Do. Factors Provisions	64	12	9
Do. *Cassimbazar* Sloop	854	0	0
Do. *Marlbró* Sloop	950	3	0
Do. Boats and Budgrows	195	12	9
Durbar Charges	152	2	3
Netts	36	6	6
Charges Military	11,738	9	9
Do. *London* Sloop	446	6	9
Do. Horses	121	3	0
Do. Refineing Salt Petre	85	3	6
Pylotts Wages	450	0	0
Present to the Mogull	3,207	5	9
Camp Royall	13,931	3	0
Durbar Royal	4,211	10	0
Charges Merchandize	119	9	3
Servants Wages	794	1	3
Rups. ...	41,483	1	0

855.—ZAMÍNDÁRÍ ACCOUNTS FOR MARCH 1714.

June 1st.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Ground Rent	935	2	7
Cowries	48	15	0
Custom on Rice etc.	143	11	2
Petty Customs	246	15	3
Weighers	79	1	1
Moldarry	5	7	0
Custom on Fish etc.	114	13	1
Duty on Wood	6	12	0
Do. on Potts	1	2	0
Do. on Caulkers	36	4	6
Do. on Bannians	3	4	5
Do. on Bramins	2	5	5
Do. on Ferry Boats	7	5	0
Do. on Hoggs	1	1	3
Carried over ...	1,632	3	9

	Rs.	A.	P.
Brought over Rs. ...	1,632	3	9
Duty on Cotton Beaters	0	8	8
Do. on Mutteas	2	13	0
Sale of Houses	132	7	0
Pottaes or Certifficates	85	4	0
Recovering Debts	41	13	7
Peons Fees	88	11	3
Marriages	91	5	11
Fines	165	3	9
Custom on Bang	201	5	2
Butte	11	10	0
Bagom Buzar	7	6	6
Goody Mangon	10	8	10
Cattwalley	21	9	10
Markett	138	1	5
Subah Buzar	97	3	0
Selling Cloth	2	13	0
Rice Water	0	9	3
	2,731	9	11
Charges Deducted ...	294	13	5
Rupees ...	2,436	12	6

856.—CASH ACCOUNTS FOR APRIL 1714.

June 3rd. "The President now brought in the Cash Account for the Month of Aprill the Ballance whereof is Rupees 23,539-1-6."

857.—TONNAGE AND PASS MONEY FOR 1713.

June 3rd. "Mr. Samuell Browne now brought in the Account of Tonnage and Pass money for the year 1713 amounting to Rupees 1,231-5-3.

858.—PROTECTIVE WORKS AT PERRIN'S GARDEN.

June 10th. "The River having Broke in the Bank near Perrins Garden which endangers the Loss of great part of the Town, to prevent which Ordered that a Drain be made of Brick, at the Breach and at a Bridge over it that the Passage may be open near the River side the Charge whereof the Buxie is to keep a Particular Account of."

859.—CHARGES GENERAL FOR MAY 1714.

July 5th.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Charges Generall	840	10	9
Do. Reparations	262	8	0
Do. *Mary Buoyer*	353	5	0
Do. *London* Sloop	301	6	6
Do. *Cassimbazar* Sloop	222	8	0
Do. Boats and Budgrows	27	14	9
Boats and Budgrows bought	600	0	0
Owners of Ship *Mermaid*	8	2	0
Charges Dyett	1,286	8	0
Durbar Charges	45	8	0
Charges Military	571	3	9
Do. Refineing Salt Petre	72	6	3
Do. Horses	123	4	6
Do. Merchandize	262	6	9
Camp Royall	178	14	0
Servants Wages	779	9	6
Durbar Royall	681	8	6
Rupees ...	6,617	11	3

860.—ZAMĪNDĀRĪ ACCOUNTS FOR MAY 1714.

July 20th. The Account Revenues for May was brought in by Mr. Samuell Browne, Zemindar.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Duty on Cowries	38	13	0
Rice etc.	61	1	0
Weighers	41	11	3
Measurers	31	10	9
Fish Greens etc.	268	11	6
Wood	6	12	0
Potts	1	2	0
Caulkers	36	4	6
Bannians	2	13	9
Ferry Boats	5	10	0
Hoggs	1	1	3
Cotton Beaters	0	8	9
Sale of Houses	15	7	6
Carried over Rs. ...	511	11	3

	Rs.	A.	P.
Brought over Rupees ...	511	11	3
Recovery of Debts	21	0	3
Peons Fees	60	0	6
Marriages	135	10	3
Bang	86	8	0
Sale of Slaves	3	3	9
Laying Boats a Shore	10	8	9
Bramyns	2	6	3
Duty on Vermillion	1	8	0
Laack	2	1	9
What sold in Marketts	194	8	3
Salt weighers	11	0	0
Prisers	2	13	0
Conjee	0	9	6
Ground Rent	757	6	6
Petty Customs	225	9	0
Pottaes	36	3	0
Fines	394	13	3
Cattwalley	22	2	0
Sale of Peice of Ground	16	3	3
	2,495	14	6
Charges Deducted ...	290	5	0
Rup^{s}. ...	2,205	9	6

861.—A PACKET FROM ENGLAND.

August 7th. "At Eight this Evening we received a Packett from Fort St. George dated the 30th ult^{o}. per Ship *Antoine*, in which was a Packett for us from our Honourable Masters. ..... The Gennerall Letter being read over, we adjourned to Monday morning to Give it a Second reading."

August 9th. "This Morning we met and gave the Generall Letter from our Honourable Masters a Second reading."

862.—ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS TO SURMAN.

August 9th. "We dispatched a Cossid for Pattna with additional Instructions to Mr. Surman etc Councill in the Negotiation at the Imporiall Court of King Ferruckseer allso two Gennerall Letters to Mr. Edward Pattle Chief &c^{a}. Councill of Pattna."

863.—ZAMINDARI ACCOUNTS FOR JUNE 1714.

August 12th The Account Revenues for June—

Mr. S. Browne, Zemindar.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Cowries	37	11	0
Rice etc.	250	13	0
Weighers	82	13	3
Measurers	1	6	6
Fish Greens etc.	164	0	0
Wood	6	12	0
Potts	1	2	0
Caulkers	36	4	0
Bannians	4	16	9
Bramyns	2	5	9
Ferry Boats	7	5	0
Hoggs	1	1	3
Cotton Beaters	0	8	9
Sale of Houses	38	6	6
Recovery of Debts	34	13	9
Peons Fees	71	2	6
Marriages	23	0	3
Bang	101	12	6
Sale of Slaves	0	11	6
Cooleys	2	13	0
Fruit Sellers	11	9	9
Laying Boats ashore	7	7	6
Fishermen	23	5	0
Lack Sellers	1	8	0
Prizers of Cloth	2	13	0
Goats Fowls etc.	0	9	3
What sold in Bagom Buzar	7	6	0
Do. in Subah Buzar	97	3	0
What sold in the Marketts	174	12	9
Ground Rent	837	14	0
Fines	292	1	9
Pottahs	112	3	3
Catwallee	17	12	3
Petty Customs	88	15	6
Sale of a Peice of Ground	7	4	6
	2,552	2	9
Charges Deducted ...	288	6	6
Rupees ...	2,263	12	3

864.—THOMAS COOKE ELECTED WRITER.

August 16th. "Thomas Cooke being called in and told that the Company have been pleased to Elect him a Writer in their service very thankfully accepts the service, and representing to us that he was engaged in a Voyage for Persia before the Honble Comp^as.^ orders concerning him arrived which he is under articles to performe and to relinquish which will be a considerable disadvantage to him, Nevertheless of his proceeding on that Voyage may not be disspensed with he will rather relinquish the Voyage than Incurr the Honble Comp^as.^ displeasure or ours, he doe's therefore Humbly request, that we will dispence with his proceeding on the Voyage, If we may do it without Hazard of Inconvenience to us, or himself and that he may be admitted to commence a Writer at the time he shall return from that Voyage. Which request of his being maturely considered of allso that the Voyage may put some mony in his Pockett, which is more Necessary for him because he has no kindred alive able to help him and will keep him from inconvenient Necessitys. We do therefore agree that he be Permitted to proceed on the Voyage and that he be admitted a Writer, his time to commence at the time of his return and Arrivall from that Voyage."

865.—WILL OF RICHARD BRYAN.

August 16th. "In the name of God Amen I Richard Bryan being in good health of Body and of Sound Perfect mind and memory praise be therefore given to Almighty God, do make and ordain this my Last Will and Testament in manner and form following (that is to say)—

First and Principally I do commend my Soul into the hands of Almighty God, hoping thro' the merritts Death and Passion of my Saviour Jesus Christ to have full and Free Pardon and forgiveness of all my Sinns and to Inherritt Everlasting Life, and my Body I committ to the Earth to be decently buried at the discretion of my Executor Stephen Shaw Merchant of Bengall and as touching the disposition of all such Temporall Estate, as it hath pleased Almighty God to bestow on me, I do First Will that my debts and funerall Charges be paid and discharged.

"Item I give to the Roman Catholick Poor Two Hundred Rupees.

"Item to the Roman Catholick Church at Calcutta Two Hundred Rupees.

"Item to my Executor, Stephen Shaw one Hundred Rupees to buy mourning."

"Item to Captain Bates and Mr. Whitfield one Ring Each.

Item to my Slave Boy his Freedom and two hundred Rupees which is to lay in Mr. Stephen Shaws hands at Land Interest untill he is Marryed,

The rest and Residue which I do compute will be twelve hundred Rupees I do bequeath and give to either of my Loving Brothers James or Peirce Bryan who first comes to demand the said monys which monys is to remain in the Custody of Stephen Shaw Merchant, untill demanded as before, whom I do make full and Sole Executor of this my Last Will and Testament, and I do desire my Body may be buried within the Church in the middle doorway, and I do hereby Revoke dissannull and make Void all former Wills and Testaments by me heretofore made. In Wittness whereof I the said Richard Bryan do set my hand and Seal, to this my Last Will and Testament being contained in one Sheet of Paper, In the year of our Lord God, July the twenty fourth One thousand Seven hundred and fourteen.

RICHARD BRYAN (Seal.)"

In the Presence of us.

WM. MIDDLETON.

JNO. DEWBERRY.

JNO. HUNTER.

866.—LIST OF FARMANS.

Thursday, 19th August. The great Hurry of Business on Coja Surhaud's Departure from this place towards the Mogulls Court having detarded [sic] the Entry of the List of Phirmaunds as ordered in Consultation of the 22nd Aprill last that List is now Entered.

A List of Phirmaunds Nishans Perwannces Etc. Vizt.

Bamboes. No.		No.			
1		1	Coppy of Aurungzeebs Phirmaunds granted the English Anno.	1680	the Originalls deld. Coja Surhaud.
		2	Coppys Dittos Phirmaund procured after the troubles.	1690	Originalls deld. Coja Surhaud.

No.		No.			
2		1	Coppy of Mahmud Azeems Nishan in Dacca the 29th September.	1678	Originall deld. Cojah Surhaud.
3		1	Coppy of Sultan Sujahs Nishan ...	1655	Originall deld. Cojah Surhaud.
4		1	Coppy of Sultan Mahmud Azeems Nishan.	1698	Originall deld. Cojah Surhaud.
5		1	Coppy of Abrahim Cawne and Kiffait Cawne their Perwanna with the Kings Husbull Hookum Annexed.	1691	Originall deld. Cojah Surhaud.
		2	Izzudcawns Perwanna for the three Towns and Coppy of the Princes Nishan with the Jemindarrs Tomasooh Annexed.	...	
		3	Coppy of Dos. Perwanna conformable to the Princes Nishan.	1698	Originall deld. Cojah Surhaud.
		4	Coppy of Paddy Cawns Perwanna	1701	
		10 : 5	Mirza Jaffier etc. Droga of the Memnoa etc. Dusticks.	...	
		11 : 6	Two Coppys of Sultan Tarras Duans Dustick for Pattna.	1671	One Coppy missing.
		14 : 7	Three Coppys of Eckedutcawns Perwanna for Orixa also Patna.	1665	
		13 : 8	Coppy of Aurungzeebs Husbullhookum to pay Custom only at Surratt.	1678	
		14 : 9	Mahmud Rezzars Dustick to buy wax.	1699	
		10	Sultan Mahmud Azeems Dustick for Do.	1699	
		16 : 11	Meir Mahmud Massurs Dustick for Passage of Boats.	...	
		12	Bill of Sale of the Three Towns	1678	
6		1	Three of Sultan Sujas Nishans ...	...	
7		1	A Mohurer of the abuses of Cottman Sheakdar of Buttea Gopaulpoor Chopt by Malda Cozee Mumurcum Cowrowree etc. Wittnesses to October.	1691	
		2	Four Coppys of Rajerays writing for Ground bought for the Company at Muckdempore, 22nd Aprill.	1691	
	Perll. No. 1	1	Mutteutt Cawns first Perwanna ...	1630	
		2	Copy of a Mohuzer of Husseinbeigs breaking down Eglasavad Factory.	1685	
		1	Coppy of Mahmutt Hyatts Perwanna for Orixa.	1657	
		2	Coppy of Mazeem Cawns Generall Perwanna.	1661	Originall deld. Coja Surhaud.
		3	Coppy of Shasty Cawns Perwanna	1661	

		4	Coppy of Nabob Doud Cawns Perwanna.	1663	Originall deld. Cojah Surhaud.
		5	Coppys of three Shasty Cawns Perwannas to all Governrs Etc.	1664	
		6		1664	
		7		1684	
		8	Coppy of Nabob Hutchecutt Cawns Perwanna procured at Rajamaull.	1665	Originall deld. Cojah Surhaud.
		9	Coppy of Aurungzeebs Phirmaund Chopt at Delly.	1667	One copy deld. Cojah Surhaud.
		10	Two Coppys of Turbutt Cawns Perwanna.	1667-8	
		11	Coppys of two Perwannaes of Shasty Cawns.	1668	
		12		1669	
		13	Hutchecutt Cawns Perwanna ...	1670	
		14	Coppy of Nabob Shasty Cawns Perwanna for Bengall and Orixa.	1672	
		15	Coppy of Resheed Cawns Perwanna for Orixa.	1675	
		16	Two Coppys of Shastys Cawns Perwanna to ye Duan at Pattna.	1675	
		17			
		18	Coppys of Shastys Cawns Perwanna to Mullick Cossim.	1677	
		19	Dittos Dustick on all the Governrs. etc. of Bengall for our Free Trade.	1677	
		20	Coppy of the Princes Duans Dustick on the Governrs. of Hugly.		
		21	Coppy of Shasty Cawns Perwanna on Ye. New Phirmaund.	1681	
		22	Nabob Jaffur Cawns Perwanna concerning ye. Sloops.		
		23	Buzzer Omed Cawns Perwanna about Pylots for his Ship.		
		24	Shasty Cawns Perwanna to Mullick Cossim to help us to recover 1,600 Rs. of Mahmud Jurgur.		
		25	Meir Mogeis his Letter about Gunns.		
		26	Shasty Cawns Letter of Favour to the Governr. of Hugly.		
		27	Certifficate how goods thrown overboard in a Storm are to be brought to Account.		
	2	3	Nabob Shasty Cawns Perwanna on Abdull Gunny.		
		4	Coppy of Meir Syd Arnuds Perwanna.		
		6	A Husball Hookum referring to the Phirmaund procured at Cashmere (Coppy).		Originall not found.
		7	Poronias his Letter to allow Small Presents of Cloth and other Expences.	1682	
		8	Douletts receipt in full of all Demands for Boathire.		
		11	Abdull Gunnys receipt for Do.		

	12	Coppy of the Duans Perwanna to Arizbeig.		
	13	Coppy of a Letter to Mellick Burcader from Ballasore.		
	14	Coppy of Nabob Shasty Cawns Perwanna.	1664-5	Originall deld. Cojah Surhaud.
	15	Two of Shasty Cawns Perwannas	1669	
	16		1672	
	17	Coppy of Buzzer Omed Cawns Dustick for Clearing our Boats in Beharr.	1684	
	18	Mahmud Hurriefs Letter from Pattna to Agent Beard.		
	19	Persia Papers relating to the Companys affairs.		
	20	Mullick Burcadar etc. Articles of Agreement.		
	21	Abdull Sumonds Colet Noman.		
	22	Articles of Peace at Hugly.		
	23	Shasty Cawn's Perwanna		
	24	Coppy of Hogee Sophy Cawns Perwanna on the New Phirmaund	1680	Originall deld. Cojah Surhaud.
3	2	Nabob Bominjars Perwanna for ye Trade of Tresinda.	1699	
	3	Jaffur Cawns Perwanna about ye Arabia Horses.		
	4	Narvola Cawns Dustuck ...	1678	
	5	Rezza Cooleys Note for Gunns ...	1678	
	6	Mirza Mahmud Merauds Dustuck.		
	7	.....	...	Missing.
	8	Jaunte Goshaws Note for Guns Sold him.		
	9	The Govr and Mushreifs Note clearing us from Custom on Oxen.	1679	
	10	A Mohuzzer about Shirrabass Cawns Madrass business.	1679	
	11	Boorash Nullahs Dustuck to all under his Government not to Stop English Goods.	1679	
	12	Buzar Omed Cawns Letter about Persia Horses etc.		
	13	Ray Bulchunds Perwanna to Saub Ray to Clear our Goods from Custom.		
	14	Bussnauts Note for his Ground parted with to ye Company.		
	15	Bassetts Note for his ground parted with to Do.		
	16	A Mohuzzer in Shaw Abass Cawns affair.		
	17	Marays Note for his Ground parted with to the Company.	1680	
	18	Raybulchunds Perwanna on Sunderam.		
	19	Coppy of Shasty Cawns Perwanna on the New Phirmaund.		

		20	The Coozee and Meer Abdull of Hugly their writing clearing Sookoo.	1681	
		21	Originall of Mina Cawns writing about the Boy killed by Accident.		
No. 8	1	1	Nabobs Letter to President Gyfford.		
		2	Coppy of Six Articles required by Abdull Gunny.	1685	
		3	The Nabobs Perwanna to turn Permissordass out.		
		4	Bulchunds Order to Permissordass		
		5	Two Coppys of Perwannaes Granted by Hodjee Sophy Cawn.		
		6	The Kings Duans Perwanna on Abdull Gunny.		
		7	Hodjee Sophy Cawns Perwanna on Bulchund.		
		8	Meir Sydᵉ Ameds Perwanna to Bulchund to take Tellaces of us.		
		9	The Duans Perwanna for paying Custom only at the Mint.		
		10	The Duans Perwanna not to open our Bales but to take Tellaces.		
		11	Nabobs Perwanna to pass Goods seven Months on our Tellaces.		
		12	Coppy of a Perwanna on Azil Beig not to hinder our Business.		
		13 } 14 }	Two Perwannaes of Hodjee Sophy Cawns.	1684	
		15	Dᵒ. Perwanna to yᵉ Agent about Copper.		
		16	Dᵒ. Perwanna for a Free Trade.		
		17	Dᵒ. Perwanna on Boolchund to take our Tellaces.		
		18	Abdull Nassir Cawns Perwanna.		
		19	Answer of the Kings Duan to Abdull Gunny Arrasdust.		
		20	Copy of the Nabobs Perwanna to turn out Permissoredass etc.		
		21	Copy of Mahmud Amoens Perwanna.		
		22	Copy of Hodjee Sophy Cawns Parwanna to take our Tellaces.		
		23	Nabob Shashty Cawns answer to the Agents Arrusdasht.		
		24	A Mohuzzer about Shaw Abbass	1679	
		25	Copy of Ballasore Wacca to the Phousdar about the Murder.	1685	
		26	Balchunds Letter to Baudermull Crowree.		
		28	.....		Missing.
		29	Hodjee Sophy Cawns Perwanna on Bulchund.		
		30	Bulchunds order on Monsoordass to take Tellaces.		
		31	Nabob Shasty Cawns Perwanna on Mullick Bureadar.		
		32	Cortullub . awn his Arzardust to Shasty Cawne.		

	33	Copy of the Nabob his Perwanna on Abdull Gunny.	1685	
	34	Copy of Do. Perwanna on the Phoushdar of Ballasore.	1685	
	35	Do. Perwanna to turn out Permissoredass.		
	36	Coppy of a Mohur that the English were not guilty of a Murther as was pretended.		
	37	Copy of Abdull Gunnys Letter to ye Nabob.		
	38	Copy of ye Wacca signed by most of ye Mogulls and Governrs. and Cazee.	1685	
	39	The Jehauns Phirmaund ...	1655	
	40	The Nabobs Perwanna on Boolchund.		
	41	Copy of Hodjee Sophy Cawns Perwannaes.		
	42	Boolchunds Generall Perwanna.		
	43	Perwanna from Shasty Cawn on Mullick Burquodai [?].		
	44	Boolchunds Generall Perwanna ...	...	
	45	Copy of Perwanna from the Kings Duan to Boolchund.	...	
	46	Copy of ye Duans Perwanna on the Phoushdar of Burdwan.	1685	
	47	Copy of a Mohur of the Woman who pretended her Son was killed.	...	
	48	Copy of Khulluff Beages Letter to Mullick Burquodai with hiss answer.	...	
	50	Copy of Azeebcages Perwanna for a Free Passage of Goods.	...	
	51	Copy of a Perwanna on Abdullgunny.	...	
	52	The Kings Duans Perwanna on Abdull Gunny.	...	
	53	A Complaint of a Woman at Ballasore that her Son was killed.	1685	
	54	Mahmud Manjees Note for ye Ground Fronting Dacca Factory.	1675	
	55	Sale of the Decca [? Dacca] Ground.	1667	
	56	Shaadbass Cawns discharge acknowledging him a Lyar.	...	
	57	Copy of a Facread Nomma of the English and Dutch about ground in Ballasore.	...	
	58	Copy of a Husbull Hookum in complyance with the Emperours Command.	1680	
2	1	Copy of Behauder Cawn and Elesham Cawns Perwanna.	...	Originall deld. Coja Surhaud.
	2	Copy of Shasty Cawns Perwanna	...	
	3	Copy of Dos. Perwannna ...	1669	
	4	Copy of Nabobs Generall Dustick for Bengall.	...	

	5	Copy of Shasty Cawns Perwanna to Mellick Cossim.	1685	
	6	Copy of the Acquittance about the Rashpoots Son.	1679	
	7	Copy of Shasty Cawns Perwanna for our trade Custom Free.	...	
	8	The Cazee Adouled Douge and Meir Abdully their certifficates.	1679	
	9	Copy of Sadoola Cawns Dustick ...	1680	
	10	Two copys of Rajarays writing ...	...	
	11	Copy of Shasty Cawns Perwanna	1680	
	12	Copy of an Order from Hagee Sophy Cawne.		
	13	Copy of a Mohulchea given Rajab Ally.	1684	
	14	The Cozee of Huglys examination of ye. Rashpoots Sons Business.	...	
	15	Copy of an Abstract of a Perwanna from Hodjee Sophy Cawne.	1681	
	16	Hogee Sophy Cawns Perwanna on Bookchund.	...	
3	1	Copy of Sultan Azums Nishan ...	1678	
	2	Copy of Muzzem Cawns Perwanna	1657	
	3	Copy of Doud Cawns Perwanna	1678	
	4	Copy of Shajehawns Phirmaund	1636	
	5	Copy of Saly Cawns Perwanna ...	1677	
	6	Perwanna on Doulet Beig ...	...	
	7	Shasty Cawns Perwanna ...	1681	
	8	Copy of Hajee Sophy Cawns Perwanna.	1678	
	9	Ruff draught of a Perwanna ...	...	
	10	Two of Sultan Azeeams Nishans	1678	
	11	Copy of Shasty Cawns Perwanna	1672	
	12	Shasty Cawns Perwanna ...	1682	
	13	Copy of Shasty Cawns Perwanna	1664	
	14	Copy of Hodjee Sophy Cawns Perwanna.	1678	Originall deld. Cojah Surhaud.
	15	Copy of Shasty Cawns Perwanna	1680	Originall deld. Cojah Surhaud.
	16	Two Copys of Hodjee Sophy Cawns Generall Perwanna.	...	
	17	Two Copys of Kings Husbull Hookum.	...	
	18	Copy of Hodjee Sophy Cawns Perwanna on Boolchund.	...	
	19	Copy of Dos. Perwanna to the Kings Officers in Hugly.	...	
	20	Copy of Shasty Cawns Perwanna	...	
	21	Two Copys of the Kings Phirmaund for Surratt.	...	
	22	Mutteeus Cawns Perwanna for Orixa.	...	
	23	Copy of Shaw Jehauns Phirmaund	1649	Originall deld. Cojah Surhaud.
4	1	Four receipts of Mar Mahmud Nassur for Jagger Rent.		

		2	Two Copys of Meire Nassirs Perwanna.	...	
		3	Copy of Sultan Mahmud Azeems Nishan.	1697	
		4	Oblus cooleys Generall Dustick...	1701	
		5	Ray Chund and Gunadar Choudry a Writing under their hands.	...	
	No. 1	No. 1	A Transcript of the Kings Phirmaund.	1662	
		2	Nabob Shasty Cawns Perwanna for ye. house in Rajamaul.	1664	
		3	Two of Nabob Shasty Cawns Perwannaes.	1690	
		4	Seef Cawns Letter to Mr. Clavell	1672	
		5	Copy of Hodjee Sophy Cawns Perwanna.	1681	
		6	.....		Missing.
		7	A Mohuzer concerning the Death of Ragoo Poddar.	1673	
		8	Hodjee Sophy Cawns Perwanna	1678	
		9	Four Copys of Dos. Perwanna ...	...	
		10	Coppy of the Perwanna on ye. Governr. of Hugly.	1699	
		11	Ray Bulchunds Perwanna on Donaul Ray.	1680	
		12	Nabob Shasty Cawns Generall Perwanna.	1680	
		13	Copy of Dos. Perwanna on the New Phirmaund.	1680	
		14	Copy of Hodjee Sophy Cawns Perwanna.	1681	Originall deld. Coja Surhaud.
		15	Copy of Dos. Perwanna on Coja Enailo la.	1681	
		16	Copy of Mirza Mogees Perwanna to ye English.	1679	Originall deld. Coja Surhaud.
		17	A complaint against Princesserdass		
	No. 2	1	opy of Kings Phirmaund concerning ye. Danes.	1676	
		2	Copy of a Perwanna on James Sheirbeig.	1682	
		3	Hodjee Sophy Cawns Perwanna on Boolchund.	...	
		4	Copy of Nabob Shashty Cawns Letter to Assud Cawne.	1677	
		5	Copy of Shashty Cawns Perwanna on ye. New Phirmaund.	1681	
		6	Shasty Cawns Order not to take Custom.	...	One of them missing.
		7	Copy of an Order on ye. Phoushdar at Cossimbuzar.	1683	
		8	Copy of Syd Amuds Perwanna to Boolchund.	1682	
		9	Nabob Salycawns Perwanna for Orixa.	1677	
		10	.....		Missing.
		11	Copy of Shasty Cawns Perwanna on ye. Duan at Pattna.	1675-6	

		12	Copy of Sultan Azzeems Dustick	1678
		13	Hodjee Sophy Cawns order to all officers not to take Custom.	...
		14	Copy of a Perwanna from ye. Kings Duan Abdull Gunny.	1686
		15	A Mohuzer that Abdull Gunny hath forced 8000 etc. Mohulchee from our Gomastah.	...
		18	Senr. P ff Johauf [?] his Bill of Sale.	1674
		19	Kings Duans Perwanna on Abdull Gunny.	1686

List of Papers missing of what mentioned in the List made Aprill 1704.

Bamboe				
No. 5		11·6	One copy of Sultan Earras Duans Dustick for Pattna Anno.	1676
7	pecll 2	6	A Husbull Hookum under Nabob assid Cawns Seale referring to ye. Suba of Bengall Arrived in Hugly ye. 9th July.	1680
	3	7	The Cozee of Ballasore his Hookum about our Ground.	1678
8	1	28	Melick Cossims Receipt for 3000 Rupees.	1663
10	1	6	Kings Husbull Hookum on the Suba of Bengall with the Coppy of ye. Emperours Phirmaund granted ye. English Anno.	1667
	2	7	One of Shashty Cawns orders not to take Custom till answer come from the King.	...
		10	Copy of Shasty Cawns Nishan ye. 28th year of Shasty Cawns Reigne Anno 1652 Deea [?]	1678

List of Papers found not mentioned in the List made Aprill 1704, Vizt.

No. 9	The Nabob of Pattna's Perwanna received from Mr. George Redshaw etc. there ye. 20th Febry.	1701-2
11	Copy of Princes Duans Dustick procured by Mr. Vincent at Decca Attested by the Hugly Cozee.	...
15	Copy Attested of Nabob Shasty Cawns Perwanna for Bengall and Orixa procured Anno.	1672
	Copy of Nabob Shasty Cawns Perwanna Mellech Cossim for our Free Trade Dated in Decca Ye. 5th May.	1677
	Copy of the Duans Sunnud.	
	Copy of Nabob Shashty Cawnes Perwanna on Bulchund to grant us free Trade for 6 Months Ye. 10th December.	1682
	Copy of Aurungzeebs Phirmaund under the Cozee of Muxodovads Chop.	

			Duan Syd Amud his Perwanna on Doulet beag droga of the Mint at Rajamaul to let us have Workmen there According to our Bullion 9th Jan'y.	1682	
			The Jehauns Phirmaund for Surratt granted in Ye 24th Year of his Reign.		
			Jaffur Cawns Perwanna for Surratt in the 9th year of Aurungzebs Reign.		
			Copy of Meir Mahmud Nassir his Perwanna.	1700	
			Raja Immutsings Sunnud to the Honble English Company for their Free Trade in his Country Granted Ye 27th August.	1703	
		1	Copy of Shaw Jehauns Phirmaund	1638	Originalls deld. Cojah Surhaud.
		6 7	Copy of 2 Izzul Cawns Perwannaes	1697 1698	
			Copy of Seerbillund Cawns Perwanna.	1709	
			Copy of Cawnjaun Behaders Sunnud.	1711-12	
		17	A Bundle of Papers tyed up and wrote upon (Old Papers most without Seales).		
Bamboe	pills.	...	Delivered Coja Surhaud Vizt.		
No.		1	Two Phirmaunds of Aurungzeebs	1680	
1	...	2	Granted.	1690	
2	...	1	Mahmud Azeems Nishan Granted 29th Septr.	1678	
3	...	1	Sultan Sugas Nishan ...	1655	
4	...	1	Mahmud Azeems Nishan ...	1698	
5	...	1	Abrahim and Kiffoit Caunthier Perwanna with the Kings Husbull Hookum Annex'd.	1691	
		3	Izzulcawns Perwanna conformable to Ye. Princes Nishan.	1698	
7	1	2	Mazzem Cawns Generall Perwanna	1661	
		4	Doud Cawns Perwanna ...	1663	
		8	Huchecutt Cawns Perwanna ...	1665	
		9	Coppy of Aurungzeebs Phirmaund	1667	
	2	14	Shasty Cawns Perwanna ...	1664-5	
		24	Hogee Sophy Cawns Perwanna ...	1680	
8	2	1	Bahdur Cawn and Estesham Cawns Perwanna.	167—	
	3	14	Hogee Sophy Cawns Perwanna ...	1678	
		15	Shasty Cawns Perwanna ...	1680	
		23	Copy of Shaw Jehauns Phirmaund.	1649	
10	1	14	Hogee Sophy Cawns Perwanna ...	1678	
		16	Mirza Mogeis Perwanna ...	1679	
One of the New Compas. Grants.			Copy of Shaw Jehauns Phirmaund	1638	
Not mentioned in ye. old Letter.		6 7	Two of Izzut Cawns Perwannaes.	1697 1698	
			Seerbullund Cawns Perwanna ...	1709	
			Cawn Jaun Behaders Sunnud ...	1711-12	

867.—MUSTER ROLLS FOR MAY, JUNE, AND JULY 1714.

August 26th. "Captain Woodvill now brought in his Muster Rolls for the Months of May June and July, of his Company consisting Viz$^{t.}$

May.

3 Commission Officers.
5 Serjeants.
4 Corporalls.
4 Drummers.
36 Europeans.
2 Musteez.
24 Portuguese.

78 Officers and Soldiers, of whom one Dead."

June and July.

3 Commission officers.
5 Serjeants.
4 Corporalls.
4 Drummers.
35 Europeans.
2 Musteez.
24 Portugueez.

77 Officers and Soldiers of whom two Dead."

August 30th, "Captain Hunt now brought in the Muster Roll for the Months of May June and July of Captain Henry Dallibars Company Viz$^{t.}$

1 Sarjeant.
1 Corporall.
20 Europeans.
3 Musteez.
19 Portugueez.

44 Officers and Soldiers."

868.—MONEY SENT TO PATNA.

September 23rd. "Agreed that we get bills of Exchange for Rupees 100,000 to be remitted to Pattna, to pay off the Debts there and to Enable Mr. Surman etc. to proceed to Court."

869.—PROCEEDINGS OF KHOJAH SARHAD.

October 4th. "A Letter prepared for Mr. Surman etc. in the Negotiation to the Mogulls Court dated the 29th Ult°. was not then forwarded but delayed for the following reasons—

"As soon as the Letter was finished Coja Measser brought us a Letter from Coja Surhaud, who he parted with the 25th September at Murcha proceeding towards Pattna, in which Coja Surhaud writes after he had done his business at Muxoodavad with the Duan, he proceeded, and that he now sends us a Bill of Exchange drawn on us by Padree Stephen Phanuse at Delly for Rup^{s} 1,709 Sicca Expended at the Durbar Royal which he sends for our acceptance and payment in the hands of Coja Measser.

It is surprizing that Coja Surhaud has not yet sent us the Duans Sunnud, which he received the 14th Current and we can't imagine what purpose he keeps it for, Our answer to him therefore is that we will not regard the Bill or take notice of it till he Sends us the Sunnud."

870.—PURCHASE OF TWO BRICK WAREHOUSES.

October 12th. "Having for some time past had thoughts of building Warehouses for the Sloops Stores, that they may be kept apart, and not mixt with other Stores or happen to be Lost, or twice Charged, And two Brick Warehouses new and Substantiall with a convenient Compound between them Walled all round lying in the most convenient place possible for that purpose the Price 2,364 rs. which we can buy them for being considerably Less than we can possibly build Such for. Agreed we buy them for Account the Honble Company and that they be appropriated to be Store Rooms, and a work Yard for the Companys Sloops and Vessells."

871.—ARRIVAL OF ENGLISH SOLDIERS. A HUNDRED OTHER EUROPEANS DISMISSED.

October 14th. "Having news of the *St. George's* Arrivall in Ballasore Road on which Ship we have advice are some Soldiers and having about 367 Soldiers in Garrison. Agreed

that we now dismiss 100 European Soldiers English Excepted and that their pay be made up to the Middle of the Month and that we discharge more of them the next Month."

872.—ZAMINDARI ACCOUNTS FOR AUGUST 1714.

October 15th. Mr. Samuell Browne, Zemindar, now brought in the Account Revenues for the month of August amounting to Rup. 2,705-1-3, viz.—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Duty on Cowries	37	4	3
Rice etc.	301	4	9
Fish etc.	76	6	3
Measurers	2	7	0
Weighers	84	9	6
Buttee	181	8	6
Wood	6	13	3
Potts	1	2	0
Caulkers	36	4	6
Bannyans	4	0	6
Bramyns	2	5	9
Ferry Boats	6	10	3
Hoggs	1	1	3
Cotton Beaters	0	8	6
Sale of Houses	24	2	6
Pottahs	24	0	9
Recovery of Debts	46	14	9
Peons Fees	69	0	6
Marriages	48	5	9
Bang	68	14	9
What Sold in Bagom Buzar	16	5	3
Laying Boats ashore	3	11	0
Cattwalle	11	5	6
Laack	1	7	6
Goats Fowls etc.	0	9	3
Cloth Prizers	2	13	0
What Sold in the Markett	166	15	0
Subah Buzar	97	0	3
Ground Rent	1,361	15	0
Petty Customs	250	13	3
Ramnauts House Sold	67	8	0
Severall things of the Prisoners Sold ...	10	12	6
Rups. ...	3,015	3	6
Charges Deducted ...	310	2	3
Rups. ...	2,705	1	3

873.—SURMAN AT PATNA WANTS MORE MONEY.

November 4th. "This Morning we received two Letters from Pattna, from Messrs. Surman etc. in the Negotiation to the Mogulls Court, dated the 23rd and 26th Ult°. in which they advise us that they are in hourly Expectation of the Arrivall of one of the Kings house Slaves, and a Gurzburdar with Seerpaws and a Cunjee, and that Coja Surhaud affirms to them that the King has given possitive orders, to pay the Expence of the carriage of the Present to Court, as allso mony to be allowed for their Charges.

They also write that they have allready commenced to make preparations for their proceeding, And that they have provided one hundred Carriages, etc. for the Conveyance of the goods and that they shall want Rs. 50,000, more than what we have allready ordered them, which may be Sufficient to carry them to Court."

874.—ARRIVAL OF THE KING'S FAMILIAR AT PATNA.

November 8th. "This Morning we received a Letter from Messrs. Surman and Stephenson from Pattna, dated the 29th Ult°. adviseing us of the arrivall of the Kings Chilah or household Slave, who brought the expected orders from the King to Nabob Gyratt Cawne, Duan Esgar Cawne, and Buttard Mullah Naseer, the King out of his great favour has been pleased to order the charge of the Carriage of the Present to be paid out of his Treasury as far as Rs. 100,000, and a Munsubdar of 1,000 Munsub to be their Memondar with the Kings Forces to conduct them through the province of Pattna, the same Orders for conveyance are given to the Nabob, Duan, and Buttard of Elabass, as Likewise the same to them of Agra; the compliance with which there is no doubt, The Chilah did not bring the Seerpaws from the King as Expected, but one from Chaundera Behauder which Mr. Surman received without any great ceremony"

875.—EIGHTY RUPEES FOR THE CHURCH.

November 11th. "The Honble Comp^a. having ordered in the 106 Paragraph in the Letter per *St. George* to pay to the Church Rupees 80 given by Captain Hunter for the use of the Church, Ordered that the President pay it to Mr. Addams Church Warden for that Service."

876.—COVENANTED SERVANTS TO GO TO CASSIMBAZAR TO SEE AFTER THE SILK.

November 13th. "The Silk provided by the Merchants for the Honble Company at Cassimbuzar being ready, but impeeded to be brought from thence, the Duan being apprehensive the goods do not belong to us, and the Vacquell not being Able to clear it, Its absolutely Necessary that we send some of our Honble Masters Covenant Servants up to Clear the Boats. Agreed that Mr. Waterworth Collett who we designe to be second when the Factory is settled, do go and reside there and Clear the Boats and that Messrs Edward Ange and Gabriell Hangor go with him and that they may not meet with any Little disturbance, and we having supernumerary Soldiers here Agreed That we send a Serjeant and ten Soldiers with them the expence of them being the same there is here."

877.—SPARE STORES SOLD AT OUTCRY.

November 15th. "Ordered That Mr. James Williamson Import Warehouse keeper sell at outcry all the Wine, Rosewater, Vinegar, and Fruit received from Persia per the *Cardigan* except what is reserved for use."

878.—PRICING GOODS.

November 15th. "It being the time of Year for Prizeing goods in the Export Warehouse which can only be done in the Mornings Agreed till the dispatch of the Ships we meet at Consultation in the afternoones."

879.—ZAMINDARI ACCOUNTS FOR SEPTEMBER 1714.

November 19th. Account Revenues for the month of September—

Mr. Samuell Browne, Zemindar.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Duty on Cowries	37	11	0
Do. on Rice &c^a^	48	9	6
Do. on Measurers	4	4	9
Do. on Weighers	62	9	6
Do. on Fish and Greens	190	11	3
Do on Wood	6	14	6
Do. on Potts and Pans	1	2	0
Carried over Rs. ...	351	14	6

	Rs.	A.	P.
Brought over Rupees ...	351	14	6
Duty on Caulkers	36	4	6
Do. on Bannians	4	0	3
Do. on Bramins	2	5	7
Do on Ferry Boats	7	4	3
Do. on Hoggs	1	1	3
Do. on Cotton beaters	0	8	6
Sale of Houses	34	12	3
Recovering Debts	21	2	0
Peons Fees	62	4	6
Marriages	23	10	6
Sale of Slaves	3	3	9
Bang	81	0	0
Laying Boats ashore	2	4	0
What sold in the Markett	176	5	0
What Sold in Subah Buzar	97	3	3
Salt Weighers	10	15	9
Cloth Prizers	2	13	0
Ground Rent	1,740	14	3
Petty Customs	346	5	0
Pottahs	48	11	3
Fines	77	7	9
Cattwallee	69	12	6
	3,202	3	7
Charges Deducted ...	293	13	9
Rup^{s}.	2,908	5	9

880.—ELEVEN SOLDIERS DISCHARGED.

November 23rd. "Takeing into consideration the Number of Soldiers we have which are about 301 including officers, Europeans, Musteez and Portuguese Soldiers, Ordered That 11 men be discharged."

881.—MUSTER ROLLS FOR OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER 1714.

December 7th. "There being two Months Pay due to the Officers and Soldiers of this Garrison amounting to Rupees 6,116 as per List, Ordered that the President advance the Buxey 8,000 Rs. to Pay that and defray other Expences."

Abstract of Captain Thomas Woodvills Muster Roll for October and November 1714.

				Rs.	Rs.
3	Captain Thomas Woodvill 2 mo. at 65 Rs. per Month		130		
	Lieutenant Richard Hunt Do. at 35 per month		70		310
	Lieutenant Edward Weltden Do. at 35 per month	70			
	Do. as Master of Arms at 20 per month	40	110		
10	Serjeants Do. 20	400		420	420
1	Do. 1 Do.	20			
10	Corporalls, 2 Do. 13	...			260
6	Drummers, Do. Do.	...			130
4	For the Governours Guard Do. 10				80
94	European Soldiers Do. 10				1,880
3	Musteez Do. 7				42
2	Rounders Do. 6				24
30	Portugueez Do. 5				300
162					3,446
7	Europeans at Pattna, 2 Mo. 10				140
3	Servants Wages, Do. 10				60
				Rups.	3,646

Abstract of Captain Henry Dallibars Company for the Months of October and November 1714.

		Rs.			
1	Lieutenant Henry Dallibar, 2 Mo. at 35 per Mo.				70
1	Ensigne George Borlace Do. „ 24 „				48
6	Serjeants Do. „ 20 „				240
6	Corporalls Do. „ 13 „				156
3	Drummers Do. „ 12 „			78	=92
1	Do. Do. „ 7 „			14	
2	Rounders Do. „ 6 „				24
76	Europeans Do. „ 10 „				1,520
3	Do. Do. 10 „				30
26	Portugueez 2 Do. 5 „				260
	Officers Servants 15 „				30
125				Rups.	2,470

882.—CHARGES GENERAL FOR OCTOBER 1714.

December 8th.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Charges Generall	... ...	818	3	6
Do. Reparations	... ...	116	15	0
Do. Dyett	... ...	1,280	13	3
Do. Durbar	... ...	48	2	3
Do. *Marlbrô* Sloop	... ...	48	2	6
Do. *London* Sloop	... ...	134	9	6
Do. *Cassimbazar* Sloop	... ...	66	2	6
Do. Boats and Budgrows	... ...	173	4	0
Do. Horses	... ...	156	3	9
Do. Millitary	... ...	15,591	9	9
Do. Hoggs	... ...	209	10	9
Do. Oxen	... ...	141	14	9
Durbar Royall	... ...	3,562	8	0
Coopers Stores	... ...	40	0	0
Factors Provisions	... ...	32	0	0
Charges *Mary Buoyer*	... ...	18	0	0
Charges Merchandize	... ...	599	7	3
Pylotts Wages, etc. People belonging to the Sloops	... ...	806	0	0
Servants Wages in Monthly pay	...	820	14	3
Rup[s].	...	24,664	9	0

883.—THE ENGLISH MEDIATE BETWEEN THE DANES AND THE NATIVE GOVERNMENT.

December 10th.

"There having been a difference between the Danes and the Moors Government for sometime, On which the Danes have been forced to Leave their Factory, And have seized a Large Suratt Ship Laden with Sugar, Silk, and other goods bound for Suratt, and belonging to Merchants there, They are now making the best of their way down the River, to wait for what other Ships shall go out belonging to the Moors and then design for Trincombar. The Government having wrote to us desireing that we will endeavour to accomodate the matter between the Danes and them And the Custom Master with Severall other officers being come from Hugly about it, Agreed that Messrs. Feake, Deane, Frankland and also Captain Osborne* do go on board the ship where the Danes Chief is with a Compliment from us, Acquainting him with what the Moors have desired of us, And to know whether he is inclinable to make up the matter with them and what Terms he will accept of."

* James Osborne was Captain of the *Hanover*.

4.—SENDING OFF THE WINTER SHIPPING.

Saturday, December 11th. The 'Hannover' being ready for Europe, Messrs. Page and Frankland are sent down to 'Coxes' to dispatch her to Vizagapatam and Madras.

885.—LETTERS SENT TO THE DANES.

December 17th. "Having received a Letter full of compliments from Lahaureemull, which he sent in the hands of Coja Sendell the Eunuch, who he referrs to declare what he desires from us, and having discoursed him find he is ordered to request our endeavours to Perswade the Deanes to a Reconciliation and to propose Terms, We have therefore agreed on writing to the Danes Chief, the Letter is Coppyed after this Consultation which being interpreted to the Eunuch he approves off and desires us to send without any alteration we therefore resolve and agree it be sent in the hands of Mr. William Spencer and that he be ordered to desire an answer in writing."

"To Mr. Attrup,

Chief for Affairs of the Royall Company of Denmark.

Sir,

I am very sorry you are obliged to use violent means to defend your self from oppression, and shall think it a happyness If I may be a means to mediate a Peace that you may be securely settled, in your own Place again, without Interruption from any Body.

Some People in the Government at Hugly are come hither and desire me to endeavour a Reconciliation, proposeing to get it Ratified by Jaffur Caun which when performed you may rest satisfied no other Person among the Moors will presume to Violate it.

Mr. Feake, Mr. Deane, Mr. Frankland, and Captain Osborne wait on you to know your resolution please to propose to. them what Terms you are Willing to treat on.

I am Sr.

Your very Humble Servant

Robert Hedges."

December 10th 1714 O. S:

"The Above Letter is what was wrote when the Ship lay near our Factory the next Letter Follows.

"To Mr. Attrup,

Chief for Affairs of the Royall Company of Denmark.

Sir,

When you were near this Place we offered you our endeavours to mediate a Peace not doubting but we might have obtained what terms you could reasonably propose for you and sufficient security that they should not be violated, We have since received a messenger from Jaffur caun the Duan at Muxodavad, desireing us once more to endeavour perswading you to a reconcilation 'tis acknowledged you have reason to suspect the people that deceived you severall times already by treacherous treatys, but 'tis to be hoped you do not suppose such baseness could be approved or encouraged by him who is the greatest man in Authority under the King in Bengall to Demonstrate that it was not, he will cause the agressors to give you full satisfaction for all the injuries they did you, and reimburse all the Charges you have been Forced to for your defence, his proposall and desire now is that you will remain in the River, two or three Months in expectation of the Kings Phirmaund which his Interest shall solicit for at Court and bring without putting you to any charges he will undertake the procureing it and if he fails will acknowledge what you have done deserves no blame and cannot justly be censur'd by any person living, We wish we may be the happy Instruments of your being resetled to your Satisfaction in Bengall.

We are Sir

Your Humble Servants

Robert Hedges.
Abram. Addams.
Sam.ll Feake.
James Williamson.
Edward Page.
Samuell Browne.
Henry Frankland."

Fort William,
17th December 1714.

886.—THE ANSWER FROM THE DANES.

"Mr. Spencer being returned from the Danes Ship brings us a Letter in answer to what we wrote them.

December 21st.

"To the Honble Governour Hedges &ca. Councill.

"I received the Letter you were pleased to Send concerning the troubles, the Government has occasioned, and I assure you I did not desire it should come to this extremity, but desired of them Peace.

As to the Duans offering to deliver the Agressors and pay the charges, it is not to be trusted to, or believed, nor will it be to the Proffit of the Royall Company of Denmark, and I think it not safe to trust them who have proved themselves false so often.

If the Duan has a mind to make all things right, he must procure us the Phirmaund, he has been paid for fifteen years ago, also they must assure us we are not to have the Like usage hereafter.

At to what they have offered if they design a Peace they must now send it to Trincombar, where it will be considered by our Governour and Councill. Their weak proposall for us to stay here three Months gives great suspicion and looks as if they had a mind to deceive us once more, which I cannot trust, Therefore am resolved to deferr it to the Afforementioned, I wish you &c^{a} Councill health and happyness.

I am Sirs

Your Humble Servant

ATTRUP."

887.—CHARGES GENERAL FOR NOVEMBER 1714.

December 27th.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Charges Generall		994	11	3
Charges Reparations		382	12	9
D^{o}. Dyett		1,340	5	9
Durbar Charges		45	10	0
Charges *Cassimbuzar* Sloop		106	13	0
D^{o}. *Marlbrô* Sloop		187	5	3
D^{o}. *London* Sloop		46	15	0
D^{o}. Horses		152	8	6
D^{o}. Boats and Budgrows		163	1	0
D^{o}. Military		658	4	6
D^{o}. Oxen		167	6	9
D^{o}. Hoggs		194	2	3
D^{o}. Cassimbuzar Factory		430	12	6
D^{o}. Merchandize		277	13	3
Pylotts wages and People belonging to the Sloop		876	0	0
Servants Wages in Monthly Pay ...		805	3	9
Rup^{s}. ...		6,829	13	6

888.—A PRESENT TO THE NATIVE ENVOY.

December 27th. "Cojah Sendell the Eunuch who brought us the Duans Letter, desireing of us to accomodate the differences between the Danes and them being ready to return to Muxodavad with our answer. Agreed that we make him a Small Present out of our Godowns to the Value of Rupˢ. 27-4."

889.—THOMAS WOODVILLE GOES HOME.

December 27th. Captain Thomas Woodville was allowed to go home on account of his health.

890.—ZAMINDARI ACCOUNTS FOR OCTOBER 1714.

January 3rd. The Accounts Revenues for the month of October 1714 were brought in by Mr. Samuell Browne, Jemindar.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Ground Rent	1,292	9	0
Custom on Rice etc.	77	8	1
Petty Customs	121	3	9
Moldarry	2	9	9
Weighing	86	4	4
Fish etc.	175	7	10
Duty on Wood	7	0	10
Dº. on Potts	1	2	0
Dº. on Caulkers	36	4	6
Dº. on Bannians	4	0	4
Dº. on Bramins	2	5	6
Dº. on Ferry Boats	7	4	3
Dº. on Hoggs	1	1	3
Dº. on Cotton beaters	0	8	9
Dº. on Mutteas	2	13	0
Dº. on Oxen	71	13	2
Sale of Houses	88	5	11
Pottaes or Certifficates	238	3	9
Recovering Debts	19	12	4
Peons Fees	66	14	10
Fines	256	8	8
Bang	84	3	9
Sale of Slaves	3	3	9
Catwallee	17	8	4
Effects of People deceased &cª received ...	51	12	1
Spare Ground	24	10	2
Carried over Rsˢ. ...	2,741	3	11

	Rs.	A.	P.
Brought over Rupees ...	2,741	3	11
Duty on Lodgers	292	9	3
Buttee	3	1	11
Cowries	125	4	9
Cammar	0	13	0
Bagom Buzar	23	12	2
Goody Mangon	2	4	0
Laacks Sellers	1	7	10
Marriages	3	1	6
Deloll of the Marketts	2	13	0
Boosgur	0	9	3
What sold in the Marketts	145	15	9
Subah Buzar	97	3	0
Mettur on Fish	2	1	6
Cotton etc.	65	6	9
	3,507	11	7
Charges Deducted ...	292	7	7
Rup^{s}. ...	3,215	4	0

891.—IMPRESSED PAYMENTS TO THE COMPANY OF THE *PRESIDENT*.

January 10th. "Captain Freake Godwin requesting mony to Pay Two Months Impress to the Crew aboard the Companys Ship *President*, which together with three Months paid in November makes Five Months Impress advanced to them Commencing the 10th Last November.

Ordered that the President pay Captain Godwin for them Viz^{t}.—

				Rs.	A.	P.
Captain Godwin	2 M^{os}.	at 16 Pagodas per Month is		112	0	0
Chief Mate	D^{o}.	„ 10 „ „ „ „ ...		70	0	0
Second Mate	D^{o}.	„ 8 „ „ „ „ ...		56	0	0
Boatswain	D^{o}.	„ 7 „ „ „ „ ...		49	0	0
Gunner	D^{o}.	„ 5 „ „ „ „ ...		35	0	0
Serang	D^{o}.	„ 5 „ „ „ „ ...		35	0	0
Tandell	D^{o}.	„ 3 „ „ „ „ ...		21	0	0
Noguedah	D^{o}.	„ 2½ „ „ „ „ ...		17	8	0
17 Lascars	D^{o}.	„ 2 Each „ „ „ ...		238	0	0
			Rupees ...	633	8	0

892.—A LIST OF THE COMPANY'S SERVANTS, JANUARY, 1715.

A List of the Honble Companys Servants in the Bay of Bengall According to their Precedencies and Stations, Calcutta, the 18th January 1714-15.

	Names.	Dignitys.	Arrival in India.	Sallery per annum.	Present salery.	Present Stations.
				£		
Council.	The Honble Robt. Hedges, Esq.	Second ...	17th August 1710 ...	@ 40	300	President.
	The Worshipful Abraham Addams, Esq.	Writer ...	5th July 1699 ...	,, 20	40	Accountant.
	Mr. Edward Pattle ...	Do. ...	31st October 1692 ...	,, 5	40	
	,, Samuell Feake ...	Do., two years.	26th May 1700 ...	,, 5	40	Export Warehouse-keeper.
	,, James Williamson	Factor ...	25th August 1702 ...	,, 15	40	Import Warehouse-keeper.
	,, Edward Page.	Junr. merchant	17th August 1710 ...	,, 30	40	Buxey.
	,, Samuell Browne	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	,, 30	40	Jemindar.
	,, John Deane ...	Writer ...	25th May 1702 ...	,, 5	40	Secretary.
	,, Henry Frankland	Factor ...	14th July 1708-9	,, 15	40	Storekeeper.
	The Rev. Samll. Briercliff.	Minister	28th July 1713 ...	,, 100	100	
Senr. merchants.	James Ravenhill ...	Writer ...	17th July 1682 ...	,, 10	40	
	William Spencer ...	Do. ...	2nd August 1699 ...	,, 20	40	
	John Eyre	Do. ...	14th June 1701 ...	,, 20	40	In ye Export Warehouse.
Junr. merchants.	Jeremiah Wichcote ...	Junr. merchant.	11th October 1714 ...	,, 30	30	
	Waterworth Collett	Factor ...	14th January 1709-10	,, 15	30	
Factors.	John Cole	Do. ...	Ditto ...	,, 15	30	In ye Export Warehouse.
	John Surman	Writer ...	19th Aug. 1707 ...	,, 5	15	Chief in ye Negotiation.
	John Pratt	Do. ...	14th Jan. 1709-10 ...	,, 5	15	
	Michll Cotesworth ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	,, 5	15	In ye Secretarys Office.
	Edward Crisp	Do. ...	Ditto ...	,, 5	15	In ye Export Warehouse.
	Edward Stephenson ...	Do. ...	2nd Feb. 1709-10 ...	,, 5	15	Gone with ye Present.
	Thomas Falconer ...	Do. ...	14th Jan. 1709-10 ...	,, 5	15	In ye Import Warehouse.
Surgeons.	Richard Harvey ...	Doctor ...	1st Jan. 1712 ...	,, 36	36	
	Oliver Coult	Do. ...	7th Sept. 1713 ...	,, 36	36	
	William Hamilton ...	Do. ...	27th Dec. 1711 ...	,, 36	36	Gone with ye Present.
Writers.	James Rotier	Writer ...	17th Aug. 1710 ...	,, 5	5	Under ye Jemidar.
	John Stackhouse ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	,, 5	5	Sub. accountant.
	Ditto	Do. ...	.....	.....	40	
	Harry Clare	Do. ...	13th July 1710 ...	,, 5	5	In ye Secretary's Office.
	Edward Ange	Do. ...	17th Aug. 1710 ...	,, 5	5	At Cassimbuzar.
	Charles Hampton ...	Do. ...	13th July 1710 ...	,, 5	5	In ye Secretary's Office.
	William Spinckes ...	Do. ...	17th Aug. 1710 ...	,, 5	5	Ditto
	James Tokefield ...	Do. ...	13th July 1710 ...	,, 5	5	Under ye Storekeeper.
	Edmund Mason ...	Do. ...	19th Nov. 1711 ...	,, 5	5	In ye Secretary's Office.
	Thomas Braddyll ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	,, 5	5	Ditto.
	John Osbaldeston ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	,, 5	5	In ye Export Warehouse.
	Hugh Barker	Do. ...	17th Aug. 1711 ...	,, 5	5	Gone with the Present.
	John Dix	Do. ...	19th November 1711	,, 5	5	In ye Secretary's Office.
	Humffrees Cole ...	Do. ...	17th August 1711 ...	,, 5	5	Under the Buxey.
	Thomas Phillips ...	Do. ...	19th November 1711	,, 5	5	Gone with ye Present.
	Edward Renolds ...	Do. ...	17th August 1711 ...	,, 5	5	In ye Import Warehouse.
	Richard Franke ...	Do. ..	13th August 1712 ...	,, 5	5	In ye Export Warehouse.
	Baron Jeffs	Do. ...	Ditto ...	,, 5	5	In ye Secretary's Office.
	Michael Emmerson ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	,, 5	5	In ye Accountant's Office.
	Phillip Michell ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	,, 5	5	Under ye Jemidar.
	Thomas Breese ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	,, 5	5	In ye Accountant's Office.
	William Cowley ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	,, 5	5	Under ye Buxie.
	Thomas White ...	Do. ...	20th October 1714 ...	,, 5	5	In ye Accountant's Office.
	Gabriell Hangor ...	Do. ...	20th September 1714	,, 5	5	At Cassimbuzar.

Deceased this year of the Honble Companys Servants, vizt.—

George Weslyd, Writer, departed this life the 28th June.
John Thompson, Senior Merchant, ditto the 1st November.
Henry Lloyd, Writer, ditto the 24th ditto.
Samuell Kindon, do., ditto the 25th ditto.

DIARY AND PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS BOOK

OF THE

COUNCIL AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

From the 14th of January 1714-15 to the 1st of February 1715-16.

893.—THE COUNCIL, JANUARY 1715.

Att A Consultation Present

Fryday, January 14th.[1] The Honourable Robert Hedges, President.
The Worshipful Abram. Addams.
Messrs. Edward Pattle.
Samuell Feake.
James Williamson.
Edward Page.
Samuell Browne.
John Deane.
Henry Frankland.

894.—THE *CARDIGAN* DESPATCHED TO MADRAS.

"Ordered That Messrs. Samuell Feake and Samuell Browne do go
January 19th. down to Coxes and dispatch the *Cardigan* from thence for Madrass."

895.—CASH AND ZAMINDARI ACCOUNTS.

"The Cash Account for the Month of January was now brought
February 4th. in by the President the Ballance being Rupees 33,053-4-6."

"The Account Revenues for the Month of November 1714 was now brought in by Mr. Samuell Browne Jemendar amounting to rupees 2,089-9."

[1] This day Mossrs. Pattle and Pratt arrived from Patna.

896.—HUNT APPOINTED CAPTAIN. THE PRESIDENT OBJECTS.

February 4th. On the 3rd of January Captain Thomas Woodville had been allowed to leave Calcutta for England, and the charge of his Company had devolved upon Richard Hunt; against this the President enters a protest.

"I doe not agree that Leiut. Richard Hunt have the Company sett down in his name in this Consultation for of right itt should be given to Leiut. Edward Weltden who I esteem to be the most deserving man by much and against whom there could be no objection neither was any pretended when a humour prevailed with the late Governor Russell to give Mr. Hunt a Leiut. Commission before Mr. Weltden tho Hunt was much the inferiour or youngest officer for he was for some time no more then a Serjeant when Weltden had an Ensigns Comission and I must remark my consent was not asked about nameing the Company to be Hunts."

R. Hedges.

"I Agree with the President in the above objection."

S. Browne.

897.—MUSTER ROLLS FOR JANUARY 1715.

February 4th. *An Abstract of Captain Henry Dallibars Muster Roll for the Month of January 1714.*

1	Leiutenant	Henry Dallibar				82	Europeans	Do. 10	... 820
	1 Month		...	35		26	Portuguese	Do. 5	... 130
1	Ensigne 1	Do.	...	24		3	Officers Servants	Do. 5	... 15
6	Serjeants 1	Do. att 20 rs. each		120		—			—
8	Corporalls	Do. att 13	...	104		133		Rupees	... 1,306
3	Drummers	Do. att 13		39					
1	Do.	Do.		7	7				
2	Rounders	Do.		6	12				
				—	58				

5 Europeans, 1 Corporall } On Command at Cossimbuzar.

An Abstract of Captain Richard Hunts Muster Roll for the Month of January 1715.

1	Lieutenant Richard Hunt	...	1 M°. att		35
1	D°. Edward Weltden	...	1 att	35	
	D°. as Gentleman of Armes			20	
				—	55
8	Serjeants	... ...	1 M°.	20	160
6	Corporalls	... ...	1 at	13	78
4	Drummers	... ...		13	52
70	European soldiers	... ...		10	700
1	D°. ½ a month	...			5
					705
3	Mustees	... ...	1 M°. at	7	21
2	Rounders	... ...	1 „	6	12
30	Portuguese	... ...		5	150
2	Servants for the Officers	...	at	10	20
128					1,288

1 Serjeant ... } On Command at Cossimbuzar.
5 Europeans ... }

898.—CHARGES GENERAL FOR DECEMBER 1714.

February 14th. The charges General for the month of December 1714 amounted to Rupees 5,340-15.

899.—REASONS FOR MAKING HUNT CAPTAIN.

February 23rd. "The Honble Presid^t. having In A Consultation of the 4th Instant Objected against Capt. Richard Hunts commanding the late Capt. Woodvills Company, and entered His reasons for itt after that Consultation Wee now also enter our Answer thereto.

"Capt. Richard Hunt was Elected in Govesnour Russells time to be Lieutenant next in his Succession and had his Commission given him accordingly as Judged to be the best Officer and only true Soldier in our Garrison since which he has been severall times sent upon Command up in the Country where itt has been his fortune to meet with great opposition, particularly at Cunna in bringing down the Honble Companys boates from Patna when he behaved himself

with Conduct and Bravery and he has at all other times approved himself A faithful Servant by a due Regard to his duty, and a good Observance of all Orders from the Honble President and Councill, as in a Consultation of the 8th June 1713, was the opinion of the full Councill, att which time his Commission was granted. Lieutenant Hunt being next in Succession in Capt. Woodvilles Company upon Captain Woodvilles resigning his Commission tooke charge of said Company and no Objections were offered at the Board, till this morning meeting to seal the *St. Georges* dispatches.

ABRAHAM ADDAMS.
SAMUELL FEAKE.
J. WILLIAMSON.
EDW. PAGE.
JOHN DEANE.
HENRY FRANKLAND.

"I never thought Mr. Hunt the most deserving Man of the Two nor that Hee behaved himself better than Mr. Weltden att Cunna neither is itt said that he did Tho' nott to be the author of Contention I did not think fitt to object against the Commission then voted for Mr. Hunt by Mr. Russell and a Majority in Councill wth him."

R. HEDGES.

I agree with the President in the above objection.

SAM. BROWNE.

I was nott then in Councill but do think that Capt. Richard Hunt ought to have Capt. Woodvills Company as being next in Succession.

900.—IMPORT WAREHOUSE ACCOUNTS FOR JANUARY 1715.

February 25th. "Mr. James Williamson, Import Warehouse Keeper now brot. in his Accots. of what goods sold out of that Warehouse for the Month of January amounting to Rupees 6,171-4-9, Vizt.

		Rs.	A.	P.
White lead, 2 mds. 28 sr. 8 ch.		54	4	0
Velvetts and silks, 1 yd. 11 na.		19	2	0
Perpetuanoes fine by retaile 5 yds.		4	1	0
Looking-glasses, 21, at 2 r. 8 a. = 52 r. 8 a.	122-8	122	8	0
Do. broken to Shatters, 2, 70				
Broad Cloth Aurora in Pieces 13		1,430	0	0

P

	Rs.	A.	P.
Cutlary ware	8	4	0
Broad Cloth Aurora by Retaile 3 yds. 7 in. ...	8	9	6
Broad Cloth fine Do. 35 „ 10 „ ...	168	12	0
Lead Mds. 1,095-11-12-	4,175	13	0
Goods bought of the New Company flintware, 2 lbs.	1	2	0
Perpetuanoes Ordinary in Pieces	28	0	0
Fire Armes. 7 Musketts at 11 rupees ...	77	0	0
Garrison Stores. 6 Granado Hatchetts ...	6	0	0
Armoury Do. 6 Swords	12	0	0
Rarieties, 1 pr. Spectacles	0	12	0
Perpetuanoes fine in peices. 2 ps. damaged ...	50	0	0
Flintware, 1 lb. 7 oz.	1	1	3
Broad Cloth Ordinary by Retaile 2 yds. Green ...	4	0	0
	6,171	4	9

901.—DEATH OF EDWARD PATTLE.

"Mr. Edward Pattle third in Councill of this place departing this Life the 1st Instant after a long indisposition, and Mr. William Spencer being appointed by a Councill of the 27th October 1712 to succeed in course, Agreed That He be called in to take His place at the Board and Hee being called in accordingly He is now present and sitts with us."

Thursday, March 3rd, 1715.

902.—THE LONG ROW IN THE FORT TO BE REBUILT.

"The long Rowe of Lodgings that reaches from the river sideward to the East Curtain being ready to fall down and having had the consideration of rebuilding itt severall times before us of which we gave our Honble Masters an Account in our generall Letters the two past years, and Bricks being ready prepared. Ordered That the Buxie doe immediately go about itt and that the dock by the Storehouses and Workyard for the Vessells be staked and Turfed which will secure itt one year and cost but little money The reason of our defferring to wharfe that as itt will be neccessary to doe another time because itt will be difficult to look after Buildings in two places at the same time."

March 7th.

903.—THE BAKHSHI'S BANIAN.

Monday, March 7th.

"Gunnisham the Buxeys Bannian being for some time suspected of roguery and Wee having some reason to believe his dishonesty resolved that We enquire further into him and turn him out and take one Ramchund in his place who gives one aununtrau for his Security A Man of good Substance and repute of our Towne."

904.—CHARGES GENERAL FOR JANUARY 1715.

March 7th.

The charges General for January last were brought in passed on the 15th.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Charges Generall	928	2	9
Charges Reparation	178	12	3
Charges Diett	1,345	11	6
Durbar Charges	74	5	3
Charges *Mary* Buoyer Sloop	14	4	0
Charges *London* „	3	15	9
Do. *Cassimbuzar* „	34	7	0
Do. *Ballasore* Long boat	132	10	0
Do. *Marlbro* Sloop	4	3	6
Pylotts wages &c^a. people belonging to Sloop ...	690	0	0
Charges boates and budgrows	71	10	9
Do. Oxen	191	3	3
Do. Hoggs	29	4	9
Do. Millitary	5,781	12	0
Coopers stores	214	0	0
Charges Horses	157	13	6
Camp Royall	30	0	0
St. Hellena	434	6	9
Madras Presidency	984	4	3
Charges Ship *President*	2,997	8	6
Do. Merchandize	784	10	3
Servants wages in monthly pay	839	7	9
Rupees ...	15,922	9	9

905.—SELLING OFF THE WOOLLEN GOODS.

March 11th.

The English had for some time found it difficult to dispose of their woollen goods, owing to the fact that they wished to sell them all to one merchant, in order to keep up the price. Vārānasī Sett, the Company's broker, who had

bought the goods last year, refuses to have them now, on the plea that he still has cloth remaining. Orders are therefore given to Mr. James Williamson, the Import warehouse-keeper, to find a 'Chapman' and to endeavour to sell him all or most of the woollen goods then in the warehouses at the following rates. "Aurora cloth at 109 rupees per piece, ordinary green at 75 rupees per piece."

906.—PRESENTS TO THE OFFICIALS AT HUGLI.

March 21st. "Itt being now the time of year to give the usuall Presents to the Officers in the Hugly Government and the Buxey going to meet his brother who is Meer Jumlah Piscar Agreed that it be done out of hand in Goods at Invoice price Viz^{t}.

	Rs.
Meer Nasir	350
Meir Modeffer	250
Buxey and Vaccanagur	200
Swannagur	100
The Cozzee	100
Harcurra	50
Mirtinja	200
	1,250

Rup. 1,250 value in goods and about 200 rup. in money among the meniall servants.

907.—ZAMINDARI ACCOUNTS FOR JANUARY 1715.

March 21st. Mr. Samuell Browne Jemendar now brought in the Acco^{t}. Revenues for the M^{r}. of January.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Ground Rent	1,326	15	6
Cowries	80	2	6
Custome on Rice, etc^{a}.	154	0	8
Mangon	353	0	5
Moldarry	3	14	7
Weighing	116	12	4
Fish, etc^{a}.	182	10	8
Duty on Wood	7	10	6
D^{o}. on Potts	1	2	0

	Rs.	A.	P.
Duty on Caulkers	36	4	0
D°. on Bannians	4	9	7
D°. on Bramins	2	5	10
D°. on Hoggs	1	1	3
D°. on Cotton Beaters	0	8	8
D°. on Mutteas	2	4	0
Sale of Houses	21	7	4
Pottas or Certificates	30	13	8
Recovering debts	15	14	10
Peons Fees	58	15	3
Marriages	71	1	10
Fines	97	1	11
Bang	40	1	6
Cattwallee	6	3	0
Buttee	4	8	0
Bagom Buzzar	26	12	7
Goody Mangon	2	4	0
Lack	1	7	11
Dustore on the Tenants	70	0	0
Markett	155	5	7
Subah Buzzar	97	3	0
Custome on Cloth	2	13	0
Conjee	9	5	0
Duty on Ferry boats	6	11	3
	2,982	12	7
Charges deducted	316	13	7
Rs.	2,665	15	0

908.—A NEW LONG BOAT FOR BALASOR.

March 28th. "The Ballasore Long boat being laid on Shore to be repaired, Capt. Harnett reports to us that She is so very rotten that itt will cost as much to fitt her as it will to build A new one and She will be att last defective Therefore Agreed That Wee build a new one of Teake which Capt. Harnett informes us may be done for about four hundred rupees. The Mast, Sailes, etca. Stores of the old one being good."

909.—SURMAN IMPATIENT TO START.

March 29th. "Last night receed a letter from Messrs. Surman and Stephenson from Nobuttpore dated the 15th Currt. advising that Coja Seerhaud had received the Nabobs Dustick and that the forces was arrived in their Camp and that they

expected Coja Seerhaud to come to them every minute that they might proceed on their Journey but to their great Surprise they had reced a note from him (he being in Patna) that he went to take his leave of the Buxey and that he with Caun Chund Sheak Issa, Phuttachund and Lolgee all advised him against their Proceedure except they had a better guard with them, till Meer Jumlah arrivd. on this side Elaabass, alledging that the Kings Phowsdars on the road were fled and that the road was stopt by the Engenes [Ujjainiyas] for wch reason the Buxey prest Coja Seerhaud to wait a favourable oppertunity for their going. But on enquiry of their Servts. and others they found the Road to be open and Merchts. going and comeing as customary, without more then the usuall extortion which entirely convinced them that they ought to make no longer stay, but to proceed on their Journey for the following reasons Vizt.

First.—That all the Peons and Horsemen in the Camp commenced double pay from the 1st instant which heightned their Expenses to a great Summe.

Secondly.—That in case they did not proceed immediately itt woud be impossible for them to reach Dilly this Season and that the Present run the risque of being damaged and above all the fear of not succeeding by not being able to keep the Court so long in temper.

Thirdly.—That they shall have a great deal of trouble with the Carriers about Demurage.

Fourthly.—That since their stay must be of such ill consequence they having gott Court Dusticks and Nabobs Assurance that he woud nott molest them they esteemed the best and only method to proceed with the guard they have att present but finding by Coja Seerhauds Note that He was overcome by the Perswasions of the Buxey they wrote him possitive orders to leave Patna which in case Hee refused he was answerable for all the ill that might ensue wch Orders Hee has thought fitt not to obey, for wch reason to clear themselves they delivered him a Protest wholy making him answerable for wt damage may ensue."

910.—AN ENVOY SENT TO MÍR JUMLAH.

March 31st. "We having appointed Roopchund att Pattana to go and meet Meir Jumlah who is on his way to Bengall and pay a Compliment to him in our Names and to be our Vacqueell at his Durbar but that he go no farther than Bernarras and He wanting money to defray his charges. Agreed That We send him a Bill of Exchange for 800 Siccaes."

911.—A NEW BROKER TO BE APPOINTED.

April 4th. "We having considered the Honble Companys Orders relating to Barnarssee Seat the Broker Agreed That We turn him outt and seek another man for Broker."

912.—NEWS OF THE DANES' PRIZE.

April 6th. The President and Council received news from Madras that

"The Danes Prize taken from the Moors arrived at Fort St. Davids in January and made an offer of selling the Cargoe but they thought itt nott prudent to permitt their Importing with them and therefore after they had been supplyed with Provisions and what else they wanted they proceeded to Trincumbar where the Cargoe has been Sold att publick Sale, but dos not amount to half the Sume it was supposed to be, the Ship the Danes design to send to Acheen to procure satisfaction for some ill treatment they received there the last Season."

913.—APPOINTMENTS IN THE GARRISON.

April 7th. "Captain George Borlace having behaved himself well since the time his Commission was taken from him for a misdemeanour and asking pardon Agreed Hee be restored to a Lieutenants Commission, being the station the Honble Company entertained him In England in. And There being no Ensigns in either Companys, and Nicholas Rowe and Theophilus Gammon, Serjeants being next in Succession and both deserving men Agreed That We give them Ensigns Commissions."

914.—YOUNG GRATTON'S MAINTENANCE.

April 11th. "There being Rupees 520 due for Interest to the Estate of Paul Gratton deceased and John Castles the Father in Law to Paul Grattons Infant son demanding the said Interest to defray the charge of maintaining the Child Ordered That the President pay itt and endorse itt on the back of the Bond given for the principall being for Rupees 3,500."

915.—RAMKRISHNA, THE NEW BROKER.

"Ramkissen Caune, who Wee pitched on for Broker was this day confirmed in that Post and invested with a Seerpaw as customary."

April 28th.

916.—COMPLAINTS OF EXTORTION AT CASSIMBAZAR.

"The Duan conniving att the Custome House Officers at Cossimbuzar, or encourageing them to seize several of our Merchants Factors, who provided goods for us and extort money from them on pretence of Custome, which the King excuses us from the payment of, and Wee having wrote severall addresses to the Duan complaining of the grievance which his Officers have not suffered our Vacqueel to deliver, Ordered Therefore now Wee are sending the customary yearly present to the Governour and officers in Hugly that Messrs. Samuell Browne and William Spencer go to Hugly and in the Governours Durbarr request the Vaccanagur and news Writers to note the cause of our Complaint in the Vacca's and publick Newspapers, by which means it will of necessity come to the Duans knowledge and possibly induce him to Order the money extorted from our people may be returned to them, or att least those under confinement be released and no more extorted from them."

April 28th.

917.—QUEEN ANNE IS DEAD.

This Evening Wee received a Packett from our Honble Masters dated London, October 27th 1714, which came to Madrass per Ship *Kent* and hither on an Armenian ship called the *St. Pedro* Our Honble Masters therein advise us of the death of our late gracious Sovereign Queen Anne of blessed memory, who died in August last, and of the Elector of Hannovers happy Accession to the Crowne of Great Brittain, who arrived England in safety in September following. As also of his Royall Highness George Prince of Wales the Princesses etc. They have Ordered us to cause His said Majesty the Most High and Mighty Prince George, Elector of Brunswick Lunenburg to be proclaimed in our Factory and att all subordinate ones King of Great Brittain France and Ireland Defender of the Faith etc., with due Solemnity Suitable to the great Occasion.

April 28th.

This Packett arriving so late in the Evening that Wee cannot be able to gett things in a readiness for so great a Solemnity, Agreed

That Wee deffer it till tomorrow morning and Wee invite the whole Town and make publick Rejoycings.

"This Evening fired 50 Guns for the death of the Queen."

918.—RAW SILK WANTED.

May 2nd. "The Honble Company having wrote us to provide them a largo quantity of Cossimbuzar Tanna Raw Silk for this years Shipping, Agreed That no Person in Calcutta have Liberty to export any till the Company have the refusall."

919.—THE ENGLISH PROTEST RECORDED IN THE NEWSBOOK.

May 5th. "Messrs. Browne and Spencer being returned from Hugly the 2nd Instant delivered in a copy of an Article in the news Books entered att their Desire by the Vaccanagur the Translate of which is entered after this Consultation.

"A Copy of an Article in the News Book (entered in itt) at the desire of Messrs. Browne and Spencer by the Wackanagur (or Intelligencer).

Messrs. Browne and Spencer who are Members in the Government of Calcutta whom the Governour Mr. Hedges hath sent hither They on the Day of Adaulutt (or justice) declared that by the Order of his Imperiall Majestie whatever they bought or sold was exempted from Custome that the Nabob conformable to that order had given his Perwanna for our free trade since which the Droga of the Custome house att Muxsoosavad took from their Factors (who had bought Silk and Sugar on their Account) Custome by force upon this they writ a Letter of request to the Nabob but his Officers throwing Obsticles in the way their Vackeil had not an oppertunity to present itt for which reason all their Factors refuse to receive Impress money for goods for their expected Ships whose arrivall approaches that they were in hope this affaire being entered in the news Book, a Request will be made to the Nabob to exempt us (according to ancient usage) from Custome and that an Order will be issued forth for the restoreing what hath been taken from their Factors by force.

Upon this the Wackanagur entered in the news Book according to Information given, that if for the future the Droga of the Cuttchurray did not refraine from exacting Custome from the English (conformable to the Imperiall order, and the Duans Perwanna) and restore what he hath hitherto violently exacted by obstructing the English affaires,

great numbers of Merchants will suffer for in Stopping the English trade, all the trade of Bengall is stopt.

Theres likewise entered by the Sanwannagr. and Eckbarnavis in their news Books, an article of the same intent and meaning with the above written."

920.—LICENCE, TONNAGE AND PASS-MONEY.

May 19th. Mr. John Deane, Secry, now brought in the Account Licence, Tonnage, and Pass money for the year 1714, amounting to rupees 3,774 Vizt.—

Account Licence, Tonnage and Pass money for the year 1714.

For the ship *Chinapatam*—only paid Tonnage ...			120
„ „ *Narran*			30
„ „ *Barrington*—Tonnage ...	150		
Pass money ...	10		
			160
„ „ *Francis*—Tonnage	70		
Pass money ...	10		
			80
„ „ *Anne*—Tonnage	50		
Pass money ...	10		
			60
„ „ *Shaw Allum*—Tonnage ...	200		
Pass money ...	14		
			214
Dolben—Tonnage	150		
Pass money ...	10		
			160
Samuell and James—Tonnage ...	100		
Pass money ...	10		
			110
Mary—Tonnage	70		
Pass money ...	10		
			80
Fort St. Davids Merchant—Tonnage ...	50		
Pass money ...	10		
			60
Severn—Tonnage	150		
Pass money ...	10		
			160
Catherine—Tonnage ...	60		
Pass money ...	10		
			70

Briga *George*—Tonnage ...	25	
Pass money ...	10	
		35
Francis—Tonnage ...	25	
Pass money ...	10	
		35
Sloops *Francisco*—Tonnage ...	25	
Pass money ...	10	
		35
Stretham—Tonnage ...	20	
Pass money ...	10	
		30
Fortune—Tonnage ...	15	
Pass money ...	10	
		25
Ganjees—Tonnage ...	15	
Pass money ...	10	
		25
Calcutta—Tonnage ...	15	
Pass money ...	10	
		25
Elizabeth—Tonnage ...	20	
Pass money ...	10	
		30
Goodhope—Tonnage ...	20	
Pass money ...	10	
		30
Mercury—Tonnage ...	25	
Pass money ...	10	
		35
Pegu—Tonnage	5	
Pass money ...	10	
		15

Licenses—

For Capt. Harnetts Licence for the Rope walk	600	
Samuell Montgomery's Licence from 6th June 1713 to the 6th June 1714	50	
Domingo Ashs Licence from the 29th September 1713 to the 29th Sept. 1714 ...	750	
Govindsoondy's Licence from 29th Sept. 1713 to the 29th September 1714	750	
		2,150
		3,774

921.—RESETTLEMENT OF THE CASSIMBAZAR FACTORY.

May 23rd, 1715.

"The Honble Company having Ordered us to send them a large quantity of Raw Silk We ought nott to deferr the consideration of how We may best comply with their Orders The settleing Cossimbuzar Factory is therefore proposed which itt seems necessary We do for the following Considerations.

If the full quantity of Silk We are Ordered to provide coud be bought here that woud not be a valid argument against settling Cossimbuzar Factory, for very good Silk is seldom to be mett with here the refuse rejected att Cossimbuzar being mostly what is brought hither for Sale.

If Cossimbuzar Factory had been settled last year (which our being in debt and want of money prevented) the Farmer of the Customs woud scarce have presumed to use our Merchants Gomastahs ill on a forged pretence that part of the goods provided by them and sent us on our Dustucks was for their own not our account. The Presence and good Conduct of an Experienced Chief might easily have prevented or found a remedy for such Pretences.

The Duans Sunnod conforming with the Kings' command in his Husbullhookum putts us on better terms with the Government then We have been for many past years, or than any other Nation Yett is; but if We do not settle Cossimbuzar Factory We may almost be said to give up the advantage We have been long strugling for.

For which reasons itt is Unianimously Agreed that We send a Cheif and Councill to Cossimbuzar.

"Mr. Addams Second in Councill whose right itt is to be Cheif at Cossimbuzar being proposed Declares He is fully resolved to return for England by one of the next Ships dispatched hence And requests that Mr. Samuell Feake, now third in Councill here (to whom he gives up his right to that Station), may in his stead be appointed Cheif of Cossimbuzar, which Mr. Feake accepting of itt is Unianimously Agreed that Mr. Samuell Feake be appointed Cheif of Cossimbuzar Factory."

"Mr. Waterworth Collett who after Mr. Addams his Departure will succeed to be of Councill here, desireing on that account another may instead of him be sent second to Cossimbuzar Mr. Edward Crisp is Unianimously chosen to be Second there itts also agreed that Mr. Edward Ange now att Cossimbazar Who by his standing will commence Factor in July next be continued Third in Councill at that Factory."

922.—REDISTRIBUTION OF OFFICES.

May 23rd.

"Mr. Samuell Feake Export Warehouse keeper, having made up his Warehouse books for 1714, which being delivered into Consultation was passed Errors Excepted And He being now appointed Cheif of Cossimbuzar for the short time He will remain here not being willing to take the charge of the Godowns on him the Charge now falls on Mr. James Williamson Who succeeds to that Post and occasions a change of Places in all the councill below him And each Persons charge now is as follows Viz$^{t.}$—

Mr. James Williamson	...	Export Warehouse keeper.
Mr. Edward Page	...	Import Do. Do.
Mr. Samuell Browne	...	Buxey.
Mr. John Deane	...	Jemendar.
Mr. Henry Frankland	...	Secretary.
Mr. William Spencer	...	Store keeper."

923.—CHARGES GENERAL FOR APRIL 1714.

May 23rd.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Charges Generall	2,210	0	3
House Furniture	80	0	0
Charges New Building the Rowe	1,070	0	3
Charges Dock	92	4	0
Charges Reparations	139	8	3
Charges Diett	1,273	6	6
Durbar Charges	45	8	0
Charges *Cossimbuzar* Sloop	295	10	3
Charges *Marlborough* Sloop	742	6	6
Do. *London* do.	455	15	0
Pilotts wages	1,007	0	0
Gunpowder	1,150	0	0
Camp Royall	8	0	0
Sealing wax	417	1	6
Charges Oxen	7	10	9
Do. Horses	163	13	6
Do. Military	726	2	3
Boats and Budgerows	281	6	6
Charges Merchandize	193	10	0
Servants wages	831	3	6
	11,190	11	0

924.—EUROPEAN ROBBERS AT CHITTAGONG.

May 30th. "We having notice by severall boats lately come from Chittygong that in their way hither they were attacked by armed Europeans in the rivers some of whome We suppose to be Deserters from us because they have red Coates and the rest Dutch Soldiers discharged from our Service long since Who rove thereabouts to plunder what boates or Vessells they meet with and can overpower And being apprehensive that they may meet with the Dacca boates on which We expect large quantitys of Goods for our Honble Masters which may be of ill consequence to us And if they should plunder any boats belonging to the Mogulls Subjects, who will immediately complain to the Duan Who is ready to take all oppertunity of doing us ill offices and may be provoked thereon to order Our trade to be stopt. Therefore Agreed That Captain George Borlace with twenty Europeans besides officers under his command do go in pursuit of them, and use his utmost endeavour to bring them up hither by fair meanes, and if they are not to be prevailed on then to be seized on by force of arms and brought up hither Prisoners."

925.—A NEW PALANQUIN FOR CASSIMBAZAR.

June 6th. "The Cossimbuzar Pallenkeen being wore out and Mr. Feake wanting one to go with to Cossimbazar Mr. Addams having a very good one with near 400 Rs. of Silver about itt Agreed That We buy the same and that the President pay 500 Rs. for itt."

926.—SURMAN NEAR ALLAHABAD.

June 9th. "Monday, the 6th Instant att night received a letter from Messrs. Surman and Stephenson dated the 16th May 1715 at Sydavad seven Coarce from Illaabass they advise us of their having passed Benarras that Coja Surhaud went so far as Gatowly with Meir Jumla in hopes of getting a Sunnod for Bengall, and some Letters of Recommendation to Court but not obtaining them feared to proceed any farther so took his leave and was returned as far as Bennarass He promised to come to Messrs. Surman and Stephenson speedily but was not then arrived with them They continue in Company with Gyrut caune Who they fear will not willingly part with them supposeing the King may be well pleased with him for haveing conveyed the Present to Court."

927.—ARRACK LICENSES.

June 20th. "The Tax upon the Arrack Distillers being more then they are able to bare and Black Jack being seven months behindhand in his payment and Mingoe Bibby being willing to farm the whole at 3,000 Rupees Current to be paid in twelve equall monthly Payments Viz^{t} 250 per Mensem. Ordered That a License be given Mingoe Bibby from this Day and that she and Black Jack be obliged to pay the Arrears that are due upon the last License."

928.—THE CARE-TAKER AT MALDA.

July 11th, 1715. "Jutau Bibbee having wrote to us that the Jemendar att Maulda makes a demand of Rent for the ground belonging to the Honble Company att Mucktumpore *alias* Englesebad by Maulda called in the Books Maulda Factory and that he likewise wants to take possession of said Place which may be of ill consequence, Agreed That the President send said Jutau Bibbee a Dustuck impowering Her to take care of said Ground."

929.—MUSTER ROLLS FOR JUNE 1715.

Captain Henry Dallibar's Company.

July 14th.

				rs.
1	Lieutenant Henry Dallibar	1 Month	...	35
1	Do. George Borlace	D^{o}.	...	35
1	Ensign Nicholas Row	D^{o}.	...	24
6	Serjeants	D^{o}. att 20 Rs. ea.	...	120
6	Corporalls	d^{o}. att 13 „	...	78
1	Do. run but came again.			
3	Drummers	1 Month 13	...	39
1	Do.	...	...	13
2	Rounders	d^{o}. each 6 rs.	...	12
58	Europeans	d^{o}. 10	...	580
19	Do.	...	...	190
26	Portugueeze	d^{o}. 5	...	130
5	Officers' servants	d^{o}. 5	...	25
130		Rupees	...	1,281
1	Corporall	On Command at Cossimbuzar.		
5	Europeans			

Captain Richard Hunt's Company.

1	Lieutenant, Richard Hunt	1 Month		...	35
1	Ensigne, Theo. Gammon	Do.		...	24
6	Serjeants ...	Do.	att 20 Rs.	...	120
6	Corporalls ...	Do.	13	...	78
4	Drummers ...	Do.	13	...	52
67	Europeans ...	Do.	10	...	670
3	Do. ...	15 days		...	15
2	Do. ...	20 „		...	12-8
3	Mustees ...	1 Month	att 7 Rs.	...	21
2	Rounders ...	Do.	6	...	12
32	Portugueeze ...	Do.	5	...	160
3	Officers Servants ...	Do.	5	...	15
130		Rupees		...	1,214-8

5 Europeans on Command at Cossimbuzar.

930.—SURMAN NEAR AGRA.

July 18th. "Last night received a letter from Messrs. Surman and Stephenson, dated Yek Dill k' serray June 11th, 1715 They were in hopes of disposeing of some goods at Coora Jehannabad where they arrived the 3rd of June but not meeting with a Markett obliged them to draw on us for ten thousand Sicca's payable to Bengaleenaut and Munseram fifty one days afser date they advise that they had received a Letter from Gyrutt Caun incloseing a copy of a Husbull Hookum under Abdullacauns Seal which imported that Gyrutt Caun should conduct them to Court according to which He wrote to them to stay till he came up to them but they excused themselves to him and wrote to Court concerning itt They were in hopes of seeing Agra in six days."

931.—FEAKE ARRIVED AT CASSIMBAZAR.

July 21st. "Last night We received a Letter from Mr. Feake and Councill at Cossimbuzar advising of their arrivall there and that they were unlading their Boates with all expedition, but were hindred by the Rains."

932.—COST OF BRINGING BOATS FROM PATNA.

August 1st. "Captain Dellibar brot. in an Accot. of Expences when he was at Patna":—

	Rs.	A.
5 Months Diett for himself ...	150	0
Candles expended by the Doctor in attending the sick Soldiers	70	0
Wood for do.	10	0
Wages for cook on Do.	10	0
Wine and glasses presented the Governour of Baugalpore	10	0
Paid for mending 30 Musquetts ...	15	11
Half a Leaguer of Arrack for the Soldiers ...	40	0
Hire of a Sloop	90	0
Paid the Droga of the boates	10	0
	405	11

933.—SURMAN AT AGRA.

August 8th. "Last Night We received a Packett from Messrs. Surman and Stephenson dated the 24th June, from Agra."

"In their Letter they advise us of their arriving before Agra the 17th June where they proclaimed King George with all the Ceremony they were Masters off . . . . . They acknowledge the Receipt of ours dated the 7th May they intended to leave that place the 18th do. so hoped to finish their Journey in ten or 12 days."

934.—MR. FEAKE AND JA'FAR KHÂN.

August 15th. "Just now came to hand a Letter from Mr. Feake and Councill att Cossimbuzar dated the 10th Inst. importing that the 9th August Mr. Feake, etc. visitted the Duan Jaffer Caune that he received them civilly and told them att their request they should and might goe on with their business according to Custome upon their demanding the freedom of the Mint and that they might coin Siccaes He told them they shoud the Duan also said that the Greivances which our Merchants Gomastoes had suffered in having money forced from them (which being represented to him) shoud be enquired into and repaid them."

935.—ZAMÍNDÁRÍ ACCOUNTS FOR APRIL 1715.

August 22nd. Account Revenue for April 1715—

Mr. Samuell Browne, Zemindar.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Ground-rent	1,388	9	5
Cowries	116	13	0
Custome on Rice	89	11	0
Mangon	184	11	0
Moldarry	4	6	8
Weighing	118	6	9
Fish, etc.	200	9	11
Duty on wood	7	3	5
Do. on Potts	1	2	0
Caulkers	36	4	6
Bannians	4	9	6
Bramineys	2	5	9
Ferry boates	6	10	3
Hoggs	1	1	3
Cotton beaters	0	8	8
Mutteas	2	4	0
Sale of Houses	51	9	5
Pottaes etc.	337	3	6
Recovering debts	40	6	9
Peons Fees	113	15	0
Marriages	272	11	10
Fines	142	6	6
Sale of Slaves	25	14	7
Bang	102	11	9
Dulutt	12	2	2
Buttee	6	1	1
Cummer Jenes Becha	12	11	11
Baggum Buzar	25	9	1
Cattwall	36	14	9
A House sold the man run away	10	15	6
Goody Mangon	2	4	0
Laack	1	8	6
Markett	147	14	4
Suba Buzar	97	3	0
Dollott of the Market	2	13	0
Conjee	0	9	5
Spare ground	7	11	7
	3,616	10	8
Deduct for Charges	470	4	2
	3,146	6	6

936.—CHARGES GENERAL FOR JULY 1715.

August 29th.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Charges	Generall	884	3	3
Do.	New building the Long Row ...	737	10	0
Do.	Docks	8	4	9
Do.	Reparations	265	10	3
Do.	Factors Provisions	123	0	0
Do.	Diett	1,130	0	9
Do.	Durbar	45	8	0
Charges	*London* sloop	121	0	9
Do.	Ballasore Long boat	5	1	9
Do.	*Mary* Buoyer Sloop	24	0	0
Do.	Pylotts wages	559	8	0
Do.	Oxen	2	10	6
Do.	Horses	157	10	0
Do.	Millitary	602	3	6
Do.	Merchandize	167	5	6
Do.	Cossimbuzar Factory	13	10	0
Do.	Expedition against the European Rovers	24	0	0
Do.	Madrass Presidency	36	3	9
Do.	Navall Stores	100	0	0
Do.	Budgrows	85	6	9
Do.	Servants wages	783	3	6
		5,876	5	0

937.—SURMAN REACHES DELHI.

"Last night we received a Packett from Messrs. Surman and Stephenson. In their letter they advise us that after having visitted the Emperour they had been to see the Vizier and several other Omrahs who received them with all Civillity and promised their Assistance in that Negotiation they write us that the Padree in some of his former Letters did advise them that He had given a writeing under his hand and Seal to the Muttsudys at Court for a certain Sum of money and Goods on their arrivall which they had examined into and find that tis to Caundora and Syud Sallabatt Caun for 25 thousand rupees they intend to take up that Obligation as invalid and make as good Agreements as they can They mightily desire fresh Letters of Credit complaining of the Invalidity of the formers."

September 5th.

938.—SURMAN AT SONPAT.

"Last night we received Letters from the Court of the Great Mogull, Mr. Surman and Cǫja Surhaud in a letter dated from Sunput 20 Coarce from Dilly the 4th August 1715 advise us that the King having left Dilly under a pretence

September 19th.

of worshipping att a noted place 6 Coarce from the Citty He gave out severall times that he intended either for Lahore or Asmere which very much Startled our Gentlemen there to think what trouble they would have in carrying the Present along with them so great a Journey this made them after due consideration conclude that the best way was to deliver the Present as soon as possible according to which resolution they presented several rarieties some Broad Cloth and the Clocks which Clocks his Majesty Ordered to be sent back in order to be taken care off till Hee returned to the city, this Order hindred them from delivering any more goods since the King gave out, He designed to proceed no farther than Pony Pont, about 40 coarce from Dilly, they concluded that they ought to attend his Majesty leaving Mr. Stephenson and Mr. Phillips to take care off the Goods remaining in the City and in case the King should exceed the designed Journey that then those Gentlemen might hire Carriages and bring the goods after them they were prepareing their Petitions to be delivered his Majestie which we wish may meet with the desired Success they are in very great want of Second recommendatory Letters of Creditt and complain that unless they have a Supply of money they shall be no ways able to effect anything att that Court."

939.—ZAMÍNDÁRÍ ACCOUNTS FOR MAY 1715.

September 22nd. "Mr. Samuell Browne late Jemendar now brought in his Account Revenues for May the Gross Amount whereoff is Rup^{s}. 3,354-14-2, out of which Rup^{s}. 585-11-8 is deducted for measuring the Ground Annis 1713 and 1714 and 306-13, the usuall monthly charges so that the Balliance remaining is Rup^{s}. 2,462-5."

940.—DIFFICULTIES AT CASSIMBAZAR.

October 3rd. "Mr. Samuell Feake etc., having in Severall Letters wrote us (especially in the two Last dated the 26th and 27th Ult.) of the troubles and impositions they mett with in carrying on their business. Agréed That We write to Mr. Samuell Feake and Councill att Cossimbuzar to give orders to their Vacqueell to goe and give the Kings Dohy in the publick Durbar demanding our free and unmolested trade according to his present Majestys most gracious Order and that unless the Peons which are put upon our Merchants there by which they are hindred and Stoped from going on with their business in providing the Silk they have contracted for be nott taken off and they suffered to carry on their Business freely, Wee shall be obliged tho' against our Inclinations to seek our own remedy."

941.—ZAMINDARI ACCOUNTS FOR JULY 1715.

The Account Revenue for July 1715.

October 10th.

	Rs.	A.	P.
By Duty on Cowries	53	5	0
on Grain	86	11	0
on Fish etc.	125	14	3
on Wood	7	4	6
on Potts	1	2	0
on Caulkers	36	4	6
on Bannians	4	13	9
on Braminy's	2	5	6
on Ferry boates	6	11	3
on Hoggs	1	1	3
on Cotton beaters	0	8	6
on Cooleys	2	4	0
on Weighers	115	2	6
on Measurers	6	12	9
on Sale of Houses	53	2	6
on Pottahs	27	5	9
on Recovering debts	40	1	0
on Peons fees	95	0	0
on Marriages	46	14	9
on Fines	89	0	9
on Sale of Slaves	3	3	9
on Bang	52	9	3
on Bagom Buzar	25	8	9
on Vermillion	1	8	3
on Laying ashoar boats	2	4	0
on Conjee	0	9	3
on Cloth prisers	2	13	0
on the Markett	138	12	0
on Sooba Buzzar	97	3	0
By Rent for July	66	11	0
By a House sold the owner being run away ...	41	11	0
By Tobacco, etc., sold for	0	12	0
By Petty Customes	202	7	3
By Ground Rent	1,397	14	3
	2,835	12	3
Deduct for Charges	312	6	0
	2,523	6	3

942.—THE *COLLOWAY CHITTY* SEIZED BY A PORTUGUESE CAPTAIN.

October 10th.

"Senhr. Francisco frere de Aruja Commander in Cheife of a Portugueze Ship pretending an Order from the Vice Roy of Goa has seized in Sankerall Reach on the ship *Colloway Chitty* from Madras, whose Owners are the Honble Edward

Harrison and other English Inhabitants of Fort St. George and he refuses to restore said Ship notwithstanding she had the Honble Companys Pass our Pilott aboard her and the freindly demand wee make of Restitution and still persists in his obstinate refusall to restore the Ship.

Considering the perpetuall reproach it will be to our Nation if we suffer our ships to be taken plundered and carryed away by them in sight of the Moors who already dispise us for the patience we seem to have in bearing with the affront and Injury without useing force to doe ourselves right and may be encouraged by this Example to insult us themselves for they may reasonably suppose that if wee suffer the Portugueze who they have no regard for to plunder us We shall bear the like usage with the same patience from them We therefore resolve and Agree that we meet to Morrow in full Councill and Summons all the Commanders of the Honble Companys Ships to sitt with us to consider what wee ought to doe and may lawfully be done in this case."

943.—THE PREVIOUS HISTORY OF THE *COLLOWAY CHITTY*.

October 11th. "The Consultation of Yesterday having made Resolution of meeting this day We in conformity thereunto are mett to consider what ought to and may lawfully be done for the recovery of our ship the *Colloway Chitty* from the Portugueze who in a hostile manner surprised and seized on her att an anchor in Sankerall Reach by order of Senh^r^ Francisco frere de Aruja the Supra Cargoe who calls himselfe Governour of the King of Portugalls Frigatt the *Anna* and *Joseph*.

The *Colloway Chitty* was originally a Portugueze Ship and Anno 1713 taken from them by Monsieur Boynot in the China Seas and carried to Manilla where she was condemned as lawful Prise and by authority of the Government there sold publickly. Alexo Pessoa, an Inhabitant of Madrass and Manuel Pereire Ramos an Inhabitant of Macao bought her in in partnership between them and they both proceeded in her to Macao the place she originally belonged to there one of her primitive owners Alexa Leite Pereira by name attached the Ship and commenced a Law Suit against Alexa Pessoa on pretence that He had appointed Alexa Pessoa his Attorney to redeem her for his Account but itt appeared to the Court there who heard and determined the cause that Francisco Leite Pereira did not qualifie Alexa Pessoa to act as Attorney for him for he did not furnish him with either money or Creditt to redeem her The Court therefore decreed the Ship (att hat time her name was the *Jesus Maria Joseph*) to be the lawfull

property of the persons who bought her at Manilla namely Alexo Pessoa and Manuel Pereira Ramos and that Francisco Leite Pereira had no right to claim any interest in her, The Ship being thus restored to the Defendants they proceeded on her to Batavia where Alexo Pessoa bought Manuell Pereira Ramos his part and so the Ship became the Sole property of Alexo Pessoa Who proceeded on her from Batavia to Suratt and thence to Madrass where being arrived Francisco Leite Pereira renewed his Claim but Alexo Pessoa bringing all the foregoing Circumstances the Judgment of the Portugueze Court att Macao was esteemed just and right and Alexo Pessoas Title to the ship confirmed before this matter was determined at Fort St. George the Portugueze Frigatt *Anna* and *Joseph* arrived from Goa and a report was spread by Francisco Leite Pereire that she was ordered by the Vice Roy to seise Alexa Pessoa and his Ship, and carry her to Goa to try who she belonged to butt Senhr. Francisco freire de Aruja and the Commander in Cheif gave Alexa Pessoa a Certificate signed by them both that the report was frivilous and false which removed all apprehentions of future Imbroils about the ship and encouraged the sale of her att Fort St. George where she was bought for account of the Honble Governr. Harrison and other English Gentlemen."

944.—THE SEIZURE DECLARED AN ACT OF PIRACY.

October 11th. "The seventh Paragraph of a Letter from the Governour and Councill att Fort St. George dated the 29th August relateing to this affaire was now produced and read also Francisco freire de Aruja his Letter dated the 18th October N. S. being an answer to the Presidents and Councills demand of restitution of the Ship *Colloway Chitty* and severall Authentick copys of papers by which Alexa Pessoas right to the Ship was clearly proved all which being naturely considered off. The Portugueze sending forty men armed with fire armes Swords and Granadoes into Sankerall Reach to seisē the Ship, where they actually surprised and seised on her as She lay att anchor and doe still keep possession of her It is the opinion of every single person of us that soe doing is an Act of Piracy and contrary to the laws of Nations."

945.—ENGLISH PRESTIGE MUST BE VINDICATED.

October 11th. The next consideration was concerning the damage likely to accrue to the Honble. Compas. Affairs and to our Nation in Generall and the everlasting reproach our

submitting tamely to such Insults would bring on us especially in the Mogulls Dominions whose Subjects near us begin already to upbraid us with Cowardise saying wee who used to defend our selves better are become tame like old women and suffer our selves to be plundered within our own jurisdiction The merchants say if we continue thus passive no Man henceforth will think itt safe to freight his goods aboard any English Ship, and people in the Government att Hugly begin already to insult us and have sent severall Chowkee boates to ply up and down before our Town which wee never admitted of and shall nott now tho they are pleased to say of us in derision they see wee may be easilie baffled since so despicable a People as the Portugueze insult and plunder us and wee submitt to itt and in truth if they find wee sitt still without useing the means proper to doe our selves right we may depend on being used very ill by the Duan Jaffer Caun and by all Inferior and petty Officers in Bengall. All which being considered of it is the unanimous opinion of us all that if wee cannot prevaile to have the ship peacably restored to us: it is become absolutely necessary that wee endeavour to retake her by force of armes which wee think and hope may easilie be done in Sankerall Reach where she yett remains att anchor.

946.—THE PORTUGUESE PRISONERS SENT TO GOA.

October 24th. "Being mett to consider how We ought to dispose of the Portugueze Prisoners taken in the attempt to carry away the *Colloway Chitty* It is the unanimous opinion of us that they be delivered into the Custody of Senhor Bartholomew de Albuguerque and Captain Demare Guere aboard the Portugueze Frigatt and he desired to deliver them in Goa that their Crime may be tryed and judged of as the Vice Roy shall direct Our reasons for so doing are, because We would give him no cause to suspect wee had any design prejudiciall to his Majesty The King of Portugall or that we had any other Intention then to protect our own Ship The *Colloway Chitty* which his People had no right to seise on: This mild way of mangement does also demonstrate that We had no Intention to Affront the Vice Roy for if He does Nott think them Criminalls He has it in his power to acquitt them.

947.—ZAMINDARI ACCOUNTS FOR AUGUST 1715.

October 27th. The account Revenues for August was brought in and passed, the balance being Rup. 2,244-7-6.

948.—THE MINT AT CASSIMBAZAR.

"Yesterday we received a Packett from Mr. Feake and Councill at Cossimbuzar dated the 5th Novr. in which they give us hopes that the Duan Jaffer Caun will give them permission to coin money in the Mint at Muxadavad Custome free, they advise that he has given Orders for our business to go on without Molestation that the Peons he had put upon our Merchants were taken off, These proceedings had so good effect with our Merchants that severall had brought Silk into the Factory and more daily was coming in, They desire we woud send them some treasure and the Pucka lead that is the silver lead and two of our young men to be assisting in their business, They also desire to have liberty that a house may be bought or built near the Mint without which they cannot go on with their business in the Mint. Agreed That Boates be got ready and two Chests of French Crowns Nine Chests of Lyon Dollars, three Chests of German Dollars, That Charles Hampton and Phillip Michell get ready to go up with the said Treasure to Cossimbuzar, that we write to Mr. Feake etc. to hire a House if possible near the Mint for this Season, so that in case our business should not go on, We may nott have a House lye on our hands.

November 10th.

949.—THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE UPON RAMBUDDER.

"Honble Sir and Sirs,

"Upon examination of Rambudder We find he had made use of the Honble Companys Revenue moneys to the amount of Rupees 1,458 for about this two years and having been continually dun'd for it by the Podar he has at last only paid rupees 600, so that their still remains due from him rupees 858 which he continually putts off the payment of: so that We think this a Crime in our opinions sufficient for his Imprisonment which will be a means of proving severall of his Villanys some of which We are already very well apprised of and therefore desire your Honours etc. will secure him.

November 10th.

We are Honble Sirs
Your humble Servants,

Samuell Feake.
James Williamson.
Edward Page."

950.—TWO FLAGS FOR BALASOR.

November 22nd. "It having been customary to have an English Flag hoisted at the Banksall at Ballasore and their having been none for sometime past, Agreed We send two flags down of different Sizes the largest to be used in fair and the smallest in foul Weather to be hoisted upon the sight of any Ships coming into the Road by which they will know the best ground to anchor in."

951.—ZAMÍNDÁRÍ ACCOUNTS FOR SEPTEMBER, 1715.

November 25th. Account Revenues for September brought in the balance being 2,401-6-6.

952.—CHARGES GENERAL FOR OCTOBER 1715.

December 1st.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Charges Generall	825	4	3
Do. Rebuilding	412	3	6
Do. Reparation	86	5	3
Do. Dyet	1,162	1	0
Do. Durbar	45	8	0
Cossimbuzzar sloop	176	3	0
Marlborough Sloop	195	14	0
London Do.	2	3	9
Pilotts wages	487	0	0
Charges Oxen	30	10	9
Do. Horses	146	5	6
Do. Military	705	8	6
Charges Merchandize	367	0	3
Camp Royall	30	0	0
Cossimbuzar Factory	228	10	6
Boates and Budgerows	42	14	9
Servants wages	779	15	6
Rupees.	5,723	12	6

953.—THE FRENCH DO NOT SALUTE FORT WILLIAM.

December 13th. "Monsr. D'Hardencourt Directore of the French Factory at Chandernagur having wrote a Letter to our Governour adviseing that the reason why the French did not give the usuall Ceremony of a Salute when their Ships passed by our Fort was because the Fort did not return Gun for Gun. An answer to which Letter being wrote by our Governour was now read and approved off Agreed Therefore said Letter be sent to the French Cheife and a Coppy thereof entred in the Letter Book."

954.—JOHN WINDHAM, GENTLEMAN AT ARMS.

December 20th. "The late Gentleman of Armes being dead and there being necessary occasion for one, Agreed we make John Windham, Gentleman of Armes his time to commence from this day."

955.—FARRUKHSÍYAR CURED BY Dr. HAMILTON.

January 10th, 17$\frac{1}{18}$.

"Last night we received a Packett from Messrs. Surman and Stephenson at Dilly dated December the 7th. In their Letter they advise us the welcome News of the Kings recovery as a clear Demonstration of which He according to the Eastern manner washed himselfe the 23rd Ultimo and received the Congratulations of the whole Court on the 30th December He was pleased to reward Mr. Hamilton for his care and Success in a publick manner presenting him with a Vest, a Culgee sett with precious Stones, two Diamond Rings, An elephant, Horse and five thousand Rupees and has ordered severall Additions to be gott for him. Coja Seerhaud received at the same Time an Elephant and Vest as a Reward for his Attendance They delivered to His Majestie the remaining part of their Present reserving a small part only till the ceremony of his Majesties Marriage should be over The General Petition They had delivered to Cawn Dora in Order to have it presented His Majestie."

956.—THE ESTATE OF THE LATE CAPTAIN HERBERT.

January 16th.

"Mr. Edward Page late Buxie paid into the Companys Cash this day Sixty seven Rupees three Anaes and six Pice being the Ballance of Captain Herbert deceased as per Account Current which is entred after this Consultation."

Captain Herbert Deceased.

Dr.	Rs.	A.	P.	Cr.	Rs.	A.	P.
To His Funerall charges ...	32	8	6	By the Amount of his Outcry	295	0	0
To Commission on the amount of his Outcry 5 per cent.	14	12	0	By Cash found in his Escrutore			
To Cooley hire bringing goods to the Factory.	0	5	6	Surat Rupees 35			
Slaves victualls and other Charges.	2	11	3	Old Sicca ... 55=90			
To ½ months Dyet Pd Mr. Hopkins.	6	0	0	Batta at 10 p. c. 9 ...	99	0	0
To his Nurse Madrass rups. ...	10	12	9	Madrass 3 rup. at 8 per cent.	3	3	9
To Harry's wages and petty Charges.	2	2	6	Pagodas, 10 at 3 each ...	30	0	0
To Charges Registering his Will and Sundris paid Mr. Deane, Secry.	8	10	3	Fanams 23	1	13	0
To do. for a Letter ...	2	2	6	Rupees ...	429	0	9
To what paid a brassman for Teaketles.	3	12	0				
To Titus Oates his Note pd. 100 Rs. Madrass.	108	0	0				
To the Doctor for physick and attendance.	150	8	0				
To three Pieces of mullmulls for burial Scarfs.	15	0	0				
To Cloths for his Slave boy ...	4	8	0				
	261	13	3				
Ballance ...	67	3	6				
	429	0	9				

957.—ZAMĪNDĀRI ACCOUNTS FOR OCTOBER 1715.

The Account Revenues for October 1715.

Mr. John Deane, Zamīndār.

January 23rd.	Rs.	A.	P.
Duty on Cowries	70	1	6
on Grain	119	5	5
on Fish	125	8	3
on Wood	6	12	0
on Potts	1	2	0
on Caulkers	36	4	6
on Braminys	2	5	6
on Bannians	4	13	9
on Ferry boates	6	11	3
on Hoggs	1	1	3
on Cotton beaters	0	8	9
on Cooleys	4	8	0
on Weighmen	122	1	6
on Measurers	4	12	0
on Sale of houses	77	15	6
on Certificates	235	11	3
on Recovering Debts	31	4	6
on Peons fees	132	11	6
on Marriages	3	7	6
on Bang	64	0	0
on Fines	46	6	0
on Bagom Buzzar	25	9	0
on Laying ashore boates	2	4	0
on Vermillion	2	10	3
on The Markett	172	0	9
on Suba Buzzar	100	8	3
on Cloth Prizers	2	13	0
on Conjee	0	9	3
Rent for Month of October	66	11	0
Houses sold the Owners being run away ...	34	13	9
Irons for the Prisoners feet sold	3	10	3
Yearly Tax on Tenants	282	13	6
Grain etc. produce of the Comp[s]. spare Ground ...	4	2	3
Yearly Tax on Oxen	90	5	6
Sale of goods whose Owners are dead or run away	41	13	6
Sealing Weights	99	11	3
Catwalley	93	1	3
Petty Customes	199	1	0
Ground Rent	1,412	5	3
	3,652	6	9
Deduct for Charges ...	322	5	3
Rupees ...	3,330	1	6

958.—PRECAUTIONS IN VIEW OF WAR WITH FRANCE.

January 31st, $17\frac{15}{16}$.

"The Dutch Directore and Councill at Hugly having wrote to us in a Letter dated the 5th Febry. N. S. which we received the 26th of January in which they advise us they had received a Letter from Poynt Dee Gallee dated the 6th November bringing news that an English ship called the *Queen* arrived there the same day and that George Emmerson the Cheife Mate who came ashoar told there was going to be a war between the King of England with the States Generall against the King of France."

"This advice gives us a Sufficient Alarum to be cautious in dispatching our Honble Masters ships. Agreed and Ordered that the President do Prepare Secrett Instructions for the Directions of the Captains in their homeward bound Passage and that we do Order the Captains to follow and have due regard to those private Orders given by the President as if signed by us all."

959.—DEPARTURE OF MR. ABRAM ADAMS.

February 1st, $17\frac{15}{16}$.

"Mr. Abram Addams designing to return to England on the *Derby* Captain Fitzhugh lays down the Honble Comp^as^. Service he had no Charge of late but the Counting House which he delivered up into the care of Mr. James Williamson the 26th January."

"Mr. Abram Addams his departure for England occasioning a Vacancy in Councill and Mr. Waterworth Collett being next in Succession Ordered That he be admitted and take his Place as Ninth in Councill from this day."

DIARY AND PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS BOOK

OF THE

COUNCIL AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

From February 1st, 1715-16 to January 7th, 1716-17.

960.—THE COUNCIL IN FEBRUARY 1716.

The Honble Robert Hedges	...	President.
The Worp.^l^ Abraham Addams	...	Accomptant.
M^essrs.^ Samuell Feake	...	Chief at Cassimbuzar.
James Williamson	...	Export Warehouse Keeper.
Edward Page	...	Import do.
Samuell Browne	...	Buxie.
John Deane	...	Zemindar.
Henry Frankland	...	Secretary.
William Spencer	...	Store Keeper.

961.—REINSTATING THE CARE-TAKER AT MALDA.

February 20th $17\frac{15}{16}$. "Tutau Bibbee, housekeeper at Mutampore *alias* Engleesee-bad, near Maulda, being come down, and informing us that the Jemidars near that place pretend to take Possession of the Comp^as.^ Ground and house at that place, by reason we have no body at that house, Agreed We give her a Dustuck, impowering her to live peaceably till wee settle that Factory, also that the President give her twenty Sicca Rupees to bear her Charge thither."

962.—JA'FAR KHÂN REFUSES THE FREE USE OF THE MINT.

March 5th. "Yesterday wee received a Letter from Mr. Feake etc. at Cassimbazar dated the 29th Feb^ry.^ adviseing us the Duan had started from his Bargain and could not give them so firm a Sunnud as he first Offered Alledging that it is not in his power to Specifie the free use of the Mint, nor he dare not unless they could Produce the Kings order. The Duan Promised to give them a Verball order for the use of the Mint till his Majestys Phirmaund came to Confirm the same, and in case the Phirmaund did not order it, he gave them to understand they must then pay custom for the use of the Mint."

963.—CHARGES GENERAL FOR JANUARY 1716.

March 13th.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Charges Generall	... ...	839	1	3
Do. Dyett	... ...	1,130	14	6
Charges Reparation	... ...	68	14	0
Pylots Wages	... ...	1,029	0	0
Charges Cattle	... ...	167	9	0
Military	... ...	707	13	0
Charges Budgrows and Boats	... ...	161	2	9
Mary Buoyer	... ...	327	5	3
Cassimbazar Sloop	... ...	82	2	3
London Do.	... ...	18	6	0
Marlborough Do.	... ...	39	5	9
Camp Royall ...	... ...	86	13	3
Servants Wages	... ...	757	1	6
Repairing the east Curtain	... ...	80	5	9
Do. the Long Rowe	... ...	67	8	6
Do. the Doctors Lodgeing	...	50	13	3
Charges Filling up Nasty holes, etc.	...	9	2	9
Rebuilding the Doctors shop	...	10	0	9
Provisions for Madrass, Hoggs and Oxen		379	5	6
Charges Merchandize and Stores for St. Hellena		2,667	12	6
Do. Durbar	...	45	8	0
Factors Provisions	... ...	43	9	0
Charges Flaggs ...	... ...	208	2	9
Rupees	...	10,610	8	9

964.—SURMAN PRESENTS A SECOND PETITION TO FURRUKHSIYAR.

"Last night we received a Packett from Dilly dated Febry. 7th
March 14th. Incloseing papers."

"Mr. Surman etc. in their Letters advise us; that not haveing received full answers to the Generall Petition they Presented his Majesty they had drawn up a Second Petition which had been delivered in some days, but as yet had received no answer, they advise us they had been Examining the Books Concerning the Entry of Customs for the English Trade at Surratt, and that they found it much Encreased by the Addition of Private Trade, and that the reasons of the Great Abuses Committed on the English at Surratt, has been Chiefly Occasioned by the many Buyers and Sellers of Englishmen there, so that for these many Years there has been a difference made in paying Custom from the Company and other English Traders, as at Present the Companys Custom is but 2½ Per Cent., whereas all other English Traders pay 3½ Per Cent.,

for which reason they humbly Presume that Should they get the Customs turned into a Yearly Pishcash, there would be an Absolute necessity to lay aside any Supra-Cargoes, going to that Port, with a full Power to dispose of any Goods Seeing this Priviledge will Entirely devolve on the Company so the Goods ought to go in their Warehouse, and be disposed of by their Servants, which will hinder any future Impositions or Differences; Giveing likewise an Opportunity for the Company to lay any duty on those goods which may Contribute to the Payment of the Yearly Pishcash for that trade; they advise us that the Madras Rupee not being of the same fineness with those of Surratt it would be for the Compas. interest to have them of Equall weight and goodness with those of Surratt."

965.—ZAMINDARI ACCOUNTS FOR JANUARY 1716.[1]

Account Revenues for January 1715-16.

March 26th.	Rs.	A.	P.
By gain on Cowries	45	0	0
By Duty on Grain	276	14	9
on Fish etc.	153	12	3
on Wood	7	10	9
on Potts	1	2	0
on Caulkers	36	4	6
on Bannians	4	14	0
on Bramenys	2	6	0
on Ferry boats	6	11	3
on Hoggs	1	1	3
on Cotton beaters	0	8	3
on Cooleys	4	8	0
on Weighmen	174	2	9
on Measurers	5	6	0
on Sale of Houses	69	15	6
on Certificates	51	15	6
on Peons Fees	66	9	0
on Recovering debts	27	10	6
on Marriages	62	14	9
on Bang	69	6	3
on Sale of Slaves	16	3	3
on Fines	97	4	3
on Bagam Buzzar	27	5	9
on Vermillion	12	6	0
on Laying ashore boats	2	6	3

[1] Mr. John Deane, Zamindar.

			Rs.	A.	P.
Duty on the Markett	...	...	178	3	3
on Sooba Buzzar	...	...	65	0	6
on Cloth prizers	...	...	2	13	0
on Conjee	...	...	0	9	6
By Rent for January		...	66	11	0
By Catwally	...	...	9	9	3
By Petty Customs	...	...	453	3	6
By Ground rent	...	...	1,148	0	6
			3,148	9	0
	Deduct	...	322	1	3
	Rupees	....	2,826	7	9

966.—PAYING OFF PART OF JOSIAH CHITTY'S DEBT TO NATIVE MERCHANTS.

April 2nd. "A ballance of rupees 3,611-3 Standing to the creditt of Mr. Josiah Chitty, who owes greater sums to sundry Merchants, which to Prevent any broils in the Compas. affairs by said Merchants addressing themselves to the Country Government for Justice, the President and Councill found it Necessary to promise all possible means in order to recover their money from Mr. Josiah Chitty, would be Endeavoured by the Company in England, and themselves in India; and that as any Part becomes recovered it shall be divided Proportionable among them; therefore Ordered that the summ of Rupees 3,611-3 be transfer'd among them."

967.—MUSTER ROLLS FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1715.

April 2nd. *A Muster Roll of Officers and Soldiers in Fort William for the Months of January, February, and March 17* $\frac{15}{16}$.

Captain Dallibar's Company—		Rs.
2 Lieutenants	...	210
1 Marshall	...	60
6 Serjeants	...	305
6 Corporalls	...	221
3 Drummers	...	117
1 Do. Black	...	21
57 Europeans	...	1,680
2 Rounders	...	36
30 Portuguese	...	450
108	Rs.	3,100

Captain Hunt's Company—		Rs.
1 Lieutenant	...	105
1 Ensigne	...	72
4 Serjeants	...	240
5 Corporalls	...	195
3 Drummers	...	104
56 Europeans	...	1,660
2 Rounders	...	36
35 Portuguese	...	525
107	Rs.	2,937

968.—TONNAGE, LICENCE, AND PASS MONEY FOR 1715.

April 9th, 1716. Mr. Henry Frankland Secretary, now gave in an account of Tonnage, Pass and Licence money for the Year 1715, amounting to Rupees 1,864.

969.—SMALL REPAIRS IN THE FORT.

Small repairs seem to have been recently carried out in the Fort.

April 9th. In the Charges General for February we find the following: "Repairing the Long Row, 13-5-0; Do. the Doctors Lodgeing, 236-1-9; Rebuilding the Doctors Shop 113-1-9; Dock Warfing 46-12-9."

970.—MIR. JUMLAH RETURNED TO DELHI.

April 16th, Monday. "Meir Jumlah who was Nabob of Pattna, and Expected to be made Nabob and Duan of Bengall (to which place he was coming down, which was the reason wee kept Roopchund our Vacqueel at Pattna) being gone from that place, and wee now having no occasion for a Vacqueel in Pattna, Ordered that Roopchund be discharged from the Compas. Service."

971.—COMING TO TERMS ABOUT THE CASSIMBAZAR MINT.

April 16th. "Mr. Feake etc. at Cassimbazar having in a Letter of the 7th Instant wrote us word that the Duan had put several Peons on our Merchants, who harrassed and abused them, in order to make them pay custom, and that unless some means were found to Accommodate matters with the Duann, and his Officers, the Merchants would be Compelled to pay Custom for what goods they had sold the Company: Mr. Feake etc. also mention in their Letter, the Summs they beleive will make up the business, which are as follows—

The Nabob Jaffercawn must have as before agreed on Sicca Rupees ...	15,000
The Duan Eckramcawn its believed will expect Sicca Rupees ...	5,000
The Muttsuddies Rogonundun Droga of the Mint etc. Sicca Rupees	5,000
	25,000

For this Sum or a small matter under or over they have [hope] to Adjust matters with the Government, [and have] a Sunnud to Carry on their business in Bengall unmolested, [and] a Verbal order for the use of the Mint."

"This Letter we takeing into serious Consideration and Considering the interest Jaffer Caun has at Court, which by the answers given to our

Generall Petition, wee find Severall important articles are referrd to his determination, and his Councill to be asked to other articles, wee are of a Unanimous Opinion that since Jaffer Cawn and wee are at present in Enmity it will be of great benefitt to our Negotiation at the Mogulls Court as well as haveing our Merchants go on with the Companys affairs unmolested to make him our Friend and Accomodate matters with him and his officers at Muxoodavad. Ordered therefore that a Letter be instantly wrote to Mr. Feake etc. at Cassimbazar giveing them leave to make up the business with the Nabob and his Officers as Cheap and as Speedily as they Conveniently can, but that they must not far Exceed the Sum of 25,000 Siccaes mentioned in their Letter."

972.—EXPENSES AT PATNA AFTER THE WITHDRAWAL OF MR. PATTLE.

April 23rd. The Charges General of the Patna Factory Viz$^{t.}$ 19 rup. 2 annas, was brought in, "Which Charge being the necessary expence Continued after Mr. Pattle etc. came away of the Summ limitted in Consultation the 24th Dec. 1713, for Charges at Pattna Amounting for 14 Months that is from 1st January 1714-15 to 31st March 1716 to Rupees 267-12 an. Repairing and thatching the Mudd walls about the Compounds at Singia, Futtua and Chowndee, together with the houses at said places to prevent their falling in the rainy season Pattna Rupees 45." The total of which is Rup. 312-12, batta 6¼ p. c.=Rup. 332-4. "Which summ having been advanced by Mr. Franklands Correspondent at Pattna, Ordered the President pay the same and Charge it to Pattna."

"There being a necessity to keep the same servants in pay at those places that the houses may not fall to ruin, nor our posesession be lost of those places and the ground belonging to the Honble Company adjourning thereunto, Mr. Frankland haveing Correspondents at Pattna, is desired to Continue advanceing the money Monthly, because so wee save the Company the charge of keeping a Bannian there for that service."

973.—BILLS TO BE PAID.

April 30th. "The 28th instant we received a Letter from Dilly adviseing us that they had drawn on us two Bills of Exchange payable forty five days after date which was 21st March 1715-16 One bill for 5,000 Siccaes payable to Mr. James Williamson, and one bill for 3,600 Siccaes payable to Mr. John Prat which bills being now presented, Ordered that they be accepted and paid when due."

974.—A FRESH DISTRIBUTION OF THE COUNCIL.

April 30th. "The 30th Day of Aprill being the time for Ballancing the Books, and Mr. Addams going home, occasions a Generall Change of offices which are now to be as follows:—

Mr. James Williamson	...	Accomptant.
Mr. Edward Page	...	Export Warehouse keeper.
Mr. Samuell Browne	...	Import Warehousekeeper.
Mr. John Deane	...	Buxey.
Mr. Henry Frankland	...	Jemidar.
Mr. William Spencer	...	Secretary.
Mr. Waterworth Collett	...	Storekeeper.

975.—FURTHER REPAIRS IN THE FORT.

April 30th. In the Charges general for the month of March 1716 we find the following items:—

			Rs.	A.	P.
Repairing the Long Rowe	...	...	7	5	6
Ditto Doctor's Lodgeing	...	...	162	3	3
Rebuilding the Doctors Shop	...	...	113	2	9
Warfing the Dock	...	...	1,067	9	0

976.—FIRE AT BALASOR.

May 7th. "Mr. John Eyre at Ballasore adviseing us in his Letter of the 28th April that the Godowns wherein was lodged the rigging, etc. that was designed for the flagg Staff at the Banksall were burnt and consumed and therein two of the Shrouds and a barrell of tar to repair which loss Ordered That a new harser and a barrell of tarr be sent to Ballasore."

977.—THE CHARGES GENERAL FOR APRIL 1716.

May 28th.

				Rs.	A.	P.
Charges Generall	...	...	...	2,067	4	9
Do. Dyet	...	...	...	1,046	14	6
Do. Repairations	...	...	...	211	6	9
Pilots Wages	...	...	...	1,468	0	0
Charges Horses	...	...	...	166	14	6
Do. Military	...	...	...	2,606	8	3
Do. Boates and Budgrows	...	...	...	112	8	9
Carried over Rupees			...	7,679	5	6

		Rs.	A.	P.
	Brought over Rs. ...	7,679	5	6
Charges	*Mary Buoyer*	164	2	0
Do.	*Cossimbuzar* Sloop	255	14	3
Do.	*London* Sloop	430	4	6
Do.	*Marlborough* Do.	702	6	3
	Camp Royall	47	8	0
	Chillegong Plank and Timber ...	204	6	3
	Navall stores	97	9	9
	Servants wages	779	4	6
	Repairing the Long Rowe	37	6	9
	Do. Doctors Lodgings ...	91	4	0
	Rebuilding Doctors Shop	397	11	6
Charges	Wharfing the Dock	1,683	4	6
Charges	Oxen	29	12	0
Do.	Merchandize	572	0	9
Do.	Boyling Salt Petre	12	13	6
	Durbar Charges	45	8	0
	Black Cases	60	0	0
	Rupees ...	13,290	14	0

978.—ZAMÍNDÁRÍ ACCOUNTS FOR APRIL 1716.

June 11th.

Account Revenue for April 1716—
Mr. John Deane, Zamindar.

		Rs.	A.	P.
By Gain on Cowries	... ...	197	11	9
By Duty on grain	... ...	179	3	0
on Fish etc.	... ...	154	3	3
on Wood	... ...	8	5	9
on Potts	... ...	1	2	0
on Caulkers	... ...	36	4	6
on Bannians	... ...	4	14	0
on Bramineys	... ...	2	5	9
on Ferry boates	... ...	7	4	6
on Hoggs	... ...	1	1	6
on Cotten beaters	... ...	0	8	9
on Cooleys	... ...	4	8	9
on Weighmen	... ...	132	1	9
on Measurers	... ...	7	5	0
on Sale of Houses	... ...	37	9	9
Carried over Rupees	...	774	10	0

	Rs.	A.	P.
	774	10	0
Duty on certificates	90	3	6
on Recovering Debts	29	2	0
on Peons Fees	150	7	3
on Marriages	297	2	9
on Bang	74	5	0
on Sale of Slaves	16	5	6
on Fines	128	0	3
on Baggom Buzzar	27	9	9
on Laying ashore boates	2	11	3
on Vermillion	12	6	0
on Suba Buzzar	65	0	6
on Markett	178	0	3
on Cloth prizers	2	13	0
on Conjee	0	9	9
By the produce of the Compas. spare Ground ...	175	0	6
by Houses sold the Owners run away ...	88	14	3
by Irons for Prisoners feet sold for ...	3	0	9
by rent for the Month of Aprill	66	11	0
by what received from the Shaekdar and Potarry	17	11	3
by Petty Customes	273	11	9
by Ground Rent	1,323	1	3
	3,797	9	6
Deduct for Charges ...	374	9	9
Rupees ...	3,422	15	9

979.—AGREEMENT BETWEEN MR. FEAKE AND JA'FAR KHÂN.

Monday, June 18th.

"Yesterday Received a Letter from Mr. Samuell Feake, etc. dated the 14th June bringing the wellcome news that They are come to a Friendly Agreement with Jaffercaun Who promises them favour on all Occasions and that our business shall pass every where in his Jurisdiction without any disturbance from Him or his Officers.

"Mr. Feake etc. being desirous to begin the Mint business and offering some Arguments to Shew the necessity of doing it of which one is that tis best to begin with the small quantity of Silver by them that they may gain Experience and Knowledge of the Mint before greater Quantitys arrive which Argument being considered off Agreed They may Refine and Coin what Silver they have in Muxodavad Mint.

They give a full account of their having vizitted the Duan also of His courteous Reception of them and giving them Seerpaws, etc."

980.—JOHN GOODWIN MADE AN ENSIGN.

June 25th. "There being a Vacancy of Ensign in Captain Dallabars Company and Serjeant John Goodwin being next in Succession and having given Sufficient proof of his Courage and Conduct on severall occasions We do Unanimously Agree to give him an Ensigns Commission."

981.—CHARGES GENERAL FOR MAY 1716.

June 25th.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Charges Generall	938	6	6
Do. Dyett	1,059	4	6
Do. Repairations	100	6	3
Pilots wages and Seamen in Monthly pay ...	669	0	0
Charges Horses	157	14	9
Military Charges	551	1	9
Charges Boates and Budgrows ...	171	15	0
Mary Buoyer Charges	93	10	9
Cossimbuzar Sloop Charges ...	29	1	3
London Sloop Charges	30	11	6
Marlborough Sloop Charges ...	277	8	3
Camp Royall	58	0	0
Servants Wages in Monthly pay ...	781	12	6
Repairing the Long Row ...	45	0	3
Repairing the Doctors Lodging ...	48	15	3
Rebuilding the Doctors Shop ...	133	1	0
Wharfing the Dock	535	2	0
Charges Draines	220	5	3
Repairing the Church	9	14	0
Charges Oxen	123	0	9
Charges Merchandize	204	1	6
Charges boiling Salt Petre ...	2	10	0
Durbar Charges	45	8	0
Factors Provisions	105	0	0
Rupees	6,391	7	0

982.—SALE OF OLD SILVER.

July 12th. The Silver being Stript off from three of the Companys old and Supernumerary Pallenkeens, Ordered It be weighed and sold.

983.—CHARGES GENERAL FOR JUNE 1716.

July 26th.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Charges generall	926	2	0
Charges Dyett	1,064	14	6
Charges Repairations	136	7	9
Pilots wages and Seamen in monthly pay ...	507	0	0
Charges Horses	138	8	0
Charges Military	724	7	3
Charges Budgrows and Boats ...	294	4	9
Charges *London* Sloop	27	13	6
Charges *Charles* Sloop	18	11	9
Petty Stores	283	7	9
Camp Royall	41	8	0
Servants Wages	782	12	6
Repairing the Long Rowe	39	14	9
Repairing the Church	323	2	9
Wharfing the Dock	168	14	0
Charges Draines	372	4	3
Rebuilding the Doctors Shop ...	51	6	0
Repairing the Doctors Lodgings ...	21	13	3
Charges Oxen	134	2	3
Charges Merchandize	244	13	6
Durbar Charges	45	8	0
Factors Provisions	284	8	0
Rupees	6,622	8	6

984.—JA'FAR KHÂN DEMANDS THE WIDOW OF A HINDU PRIEST.

July 28th.

"Last Night received a Letter from Mr. Feake and Councill at Cossimbuzar . . . . . They give us a long and perticular Account that the Duan Jaffer Cawn insists that the Widdow of Herram Gussey a Heathen Preist Who dyed at Calcutta in Aprill 1714 be sent him or that Barnarse Seat etc. of his Family pay the Summ the Duan pretends he has Information they have of the said deceased Priests in their hands Who dyed without Children his Estate is Claimed for the Kings Use.

Barnarseseat being called for upon this Occasion and his answer demanded He denies that he or any of his Family have any of the deceased preists money in their hands Nevertheless since Our Business is Stopt upon account of that demand He agrees that the Woman be delivered to the Duans Order and He offers himself and is become Security that She shall not fly or abscond but be forthcoming when the Duan shall please to send for her."

985.—JAMES WILLIAMSON TO OFFICIATE AS EXPORT WAREHOUSE-KEEPER.

July 30th. "Mr. Edward Page Export Warehouse keeper being so much indisposed with Sickness as disables him from taking the necessary care of his Charge He therefore requests Mr. James Williamson to officiate for him during the Time of his Indisposition, and Mr. Williamson being willing to do it Agreed that Mr. James Williamson officiate as Export Warehouse keeper till such Time as Mr. Edward Page recovers and becomes able to take the Charge on himself"

986.—MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE OF MR. JOHN DEANE.

July 30th. "Mr. John Deane producing the Certificate of his being married on the 3rd day of May 1712 to Mrs. Jaconima Maria Bonkett requests it may be Registred and It is accordingly Registred after this Consultation.

"This is to Certifie Whom it may concerne that Mr. John Deane was Married to Mrs. Jaconima Maria Bonkett the 3rd day of May 1712 by the Honble John Russell Esq. President for Affaires of the Honble United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies there being no Protestant Minister in Bengall in the presence of us.

In wittness whereof We the President and Councill have set Our hands In Fort William in Bengall this seventh day of July 1712.

JOHN RUSSELL.
ABRAM ADDAMS.
WILLIAM LLOYD.
SAMUELL FEAKE.
JAMES WILLIAMSON.
EDWARD PAGE.

987.—THE HINDU PRIEST'S RELATIONS ARE TO GO AND MAKE TERMS WITH JA'FAR KHÂN.

Monday, 30th July. "The Consideration adjourned last Saturday about the Matter of Harram Gussey the deceased Heathen Preist being reassumed Bernarse Seat, Gopaul Seat, Jaddoo Seat, and Bissnodas Seat, being called for and askt what they had to say in that case They propose that severall of the said deceased Priests Kindred Viz. Luchinuran Gussey, Rageram Gussey, Nunkissore Gussey, Gunisham Gussey, do go immediately to the Nabob at Muxoodavad and adjust the dispute with Roggoonundun and Obiram Gussey by what means soever they can and if They cannot

adjust it in that case The said Barnarseseat, Jaddooseat, Gopaulseat, and Bissnodas Seat promise and are become Security that the Woman will not fly or abscond but be forthcoming in case the Nabob shall send for her to Muxoodavad."

988.—ZAMĪNDĀRĪ ACCOUNTS FOR JUNE 1716.

Account Revenues for the month of June 1716.

August 6th.	Rs.	A.	P.
By gain on Cowries	49	8	0
By Duty on Grain	142	6	3
on Mangon	219	1	3
on Moldarry	3	15	3
on Weighers	125	14	6
on Fish, etc.	152	13	3
on Wood	6	12	0
on Potts	1	2	0
on Caulkers	36	4	6
on Bannians	4	14	0
on Bramineys	2	5	9
on Ferry boats	7	4	6
on Hoggs	1	1	6
on Cotton Beaters	11	12	9
on Cooleys	8	10	3
on Sale of Houses	50	15	0
on Salamey of Potahs	41	1	0
on Recovering Debts	28	3	6
on Peons Fees	81	2	3
on Fines	147	2	3
on Sale of Slaves	19	9	9
on Marriages	142	1	3
on Bang	35	9	0
on Baggom Buzzar	27	9	9
on the Markett	135	7	3
on Fishing boates	13	4	9
on Laying ashore Boates	2	4	0
on Vermillion	12	6	0
on Sooba Buzzar	65	0	3
on Cloth Prizers	2	13	0
on Conjee	0	9	3
By Ground Rent	934	13	0
By Rent	66	11	0
By Petty Customes	56	0	0
By Houses sold the People run away	29	3	0
By Cattwalley	1	7	9
By Jan Buzzar	11	13	6
	2,697	1	3
Deduct for Charges ...	346	8	0
Rupees ...	2,332	9	3

989.—HARINÁTH APPOINTED BROKER.

August 6th. "Ramkissencaune Our late Broker being some time dead and the Consideration of who to appoint in his Stead having Severall times been talkt off and the time for receiving in and prizeing Goods being at hand We have for the present Agreed to Elect Harenaut Broker."

990.—CEREMONY AT THE APPOINTMENT OF A NEW BROKER.

August 9th. "Our Broker and Merchants being all called in We did as Usuall on the like Occasion give the Broker a Seerpaw also Rose Water and Beatle to him and all the Merchants and so dismissed them."

991.—PATRICK STEWART SENT BACK TO ENGLAND.

August 23rd. "Patrick Stewert who came to India Mate on the *Mary* (Captain Holden) but deserted that Service being a turbulent and abusive Person and quarrelsome, was brought before us and complained of for beating James Crouch, which he did not denie and could pretend no Provocation sufficient for such Usuage as was given him, and severall People testifying that he held his drawn Sword pointed to James Crouche's Breast, threatning to run him through if he Stired or made any resistance till he had caned him, which he did very severely breaking Crouche's head in severall places therefore that other people may be deterr'd from the like disorderly Practices, Ordered That the said Patrick Stewert do return this Season for England and that he gives security for his good Behaviour till he leaves the Shore."

992.—WILL OF JOHN COLE.

August 27th 1716. "In the Name of God Amen I John Cole of Calcutta Merchant considering the Transitoryness of this Mortall Life do make and ordaine this my last Will and Testament in manner and Form following.

Imprimis.—I give devise and bequeath unto my Mother Sarah Cole Wife of Stephen Cole Citizen and Haberdasher of London and to her Heir's Executors and Assignes all my Estate whatsoever both Reall and Personall that I shall dye possessed of, or be entituled to at the time of my Decease to her and their own proper Use for ever and I make my said Mother Sarah Cole Sole Executor of this my last Will and Testament.

Item.—I give and bequeath unto Mr. Richard Harvey Surgeon of Calcutta the Summe of 50 Rupees.

Item.—I give and bequeath unto Mr. Robert Broadfoot my Slave boy Andrew..

Item.—I give and bequeath unto Mr. Waterworth Collett the Summe of 50 Rupees and a Slave boy named Suffolk.

Item.—I do appoint Mr. Waterworth Collett to be my Trustee to this my last Will and Testament and whatever Effects shall come to his hands, to be paid into the Companys Cash and remitted to England by Bill In Wittness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and Seal in Calcutta the 22nd Day of August 1716.

JOHN COLE.

Signed Sealed and declared to be his last Will and Testament, Where no Stampt Paper is to be had, in the presence of us.

THOMAS FALCONER.
EDMUND MASON.
HUMFFREYS COLE.

993.—CHARGES GENERAL FOR JULY 1716.

August 27th.	Rs.	A.	P.
To Ballance of last Month	794	1	9
Charges Generall	829	4	9
Charges Dyett	1,073	8	9
Charges Repairations	180	8	6
Pilots wages and Seamen in Monthly pay ...	530	0	0
Charges Horses	137	5	0
Charges Military	6,871	13	0
Charges Budgerows	107	9	0
Charges *Marlborough* Sloop	1	9	9
Charges *Charles* Sloop	934	1	0
Charges *George* Sloop	22	9	0
Camp Royall	25	0	0
Servants wages in Monthly pay	781	7	9
Charges Draines	226	15	9
Repairing the Church	547	4	9
Repairing the Long Rowe	50	15	6
Wharfing the Dock	106	14	9
Repairing the Doctors Lodgings ...	25	4	3
Rebuilding the Doctors Shop	33	8	0
Charges Oxen	106	4	3
Charges Hoggs	286	13	9
Charges Merchandize	180	6	3
Durbar Charges	46	8	0
Gunpowder	1,150	0	0
Factors Provisions	150	0	0
	15,147	13	9

994.—ARRIVAL OF THE *GRANTHAM*.

August 30th. "Last Night arrived Captain Collett Commander of the *Grantham* and brought with him a Packett from the Honble Court of Directors."

995.—MUSTER ROLLS FOR AUGUST 1716.

September 4th. *Abstract of Captain Henry Dallabars and Captain Richard Hunts Muster Rolls for the month of August 1716.* Viz^t^.

Captain Henry Dallabars Company—	Captain Richard Hunts Company—
2 Lieutenants.	1 Lieutenant on Guard.
1 Ensign.	1 Lieutenant on Command.
1 Gentleman at Arm's.	1 Ensigne.
1 Marshall.	4 Serjeants.
4 Serjeants.	1 Serjeant on Command.
5 Corporalls.	6 Corporalls.
4 Drummers.	3 Drummers
63 Europeans.	1 Drummer on Command.
2 Rounders.	1 Drummer on Guard.
31 Portugueze.	55 Europeans.
—	8 Europeans on Command.
114	2 Rounders in Guard.
—	35 Portugueze.
	3 Portugueze on Command.
	—
	122
	—

996.—DUTIES ON RICE.

September 4th. "The Consideration of Duties to be laid on Rice and other Grain having Severall times been talk'd of We now Agree and Resolve that one Seer and half in Specie be taken out of every maund that is three and three quarter Maunds out of every hundred Maunds or if the Buyer likes best of it He may pay three and three quarters per Cent. on the Value.

Rice Shipt off out of the Companys Bounds by any Person under their Protection to pay the like Duty of 3¾ per cent.

On Batavia arrack two Rupees four annaes on a Leaguer to be paid on all by whomsoever Imported.

Three and three quarters per Cent. on the Value of Goa Arrack Imported. Ordered That it be the Jemendars care to collect those Dutys."

997.—SAVING UP COWRIES.

September 4th. "Because of the difficulty we find at this time in procureing Cowries Resolved That all Cowries Collected throughout the whole Year for Revenues be monthly putt into Baggs (72 Cahaun is nearly 2 cwt. in each Bag) and delivered into the care of the Export Warehouse keeper that we may not be wholy to seek for Cowries when we want them to be Shipt for England."

998.—MELANCHOLY PROSPECTS AT DELHI.

September 10th. "We received the 7th of September a letter from Mr. Surman etc at Dilly dated the 1st of August 1716 giving a Mallancoly Prospect of our Affairs depending there but a Paragraph towards the End gives some Hopes it may become better by meanes of Ray Kirpiram."

999.—CHARGES GENERAL FOR AUGUST 1716.

September 27th.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Charges generall	967	8	3
Charges Dyet	1,053	9	9
Charges Reparations	337	5	9
Pylots wages and Seamen in Monthly pay	679	8	0
Charges Horses	137	12	3
Charges Military	582	5	6
Charges Budgerows and Boates	129	3	0
Charges *Marlborough* Sloop	23	7	3
Charges *Charles* Sloop	685	13	9
Charges *George* Sloop	10	6	9
Camp Royall	25	0	0
Servants Wages in Monthly pay	781	2	6
Repairing the Long Rowe	39	0	6
Repairing the Doctors Lodgings	10	2	6
Repairing the Doctors Shop	17	5	3
Charges Draines	39	1	9
Repairing the Church	532	3	6
Charges Hoggs	254	13	6
Charges Oxen	116	3	3
Charges Merchandize	234	0	9
Grain bought for Madrass Presidency	83	13	0
Charges Merchandize	8	2	0
Carried over Rupees	6,748	0	9

	Rs.	A.	P.
Brought over Rupees	... 6,748	0	9
Batavia Arrack	... 40	0	0
Sugar	... 47	8	0
Grain	... 17	9	6
Durbar Charges	... 45	8	0
Factors Provisions	... 80	8	0
	6,979	2	3

1000.—CHARGES GENERAL FOR SEPTEMBER 1716.

October 29th.	Rs.	A.	P.
Charges Generall	... 876	3	3
Charges Dyet	... 1,063	5	9
Charges Repairations	... 195	11	3
Pilots wages and Seamen in Monthly Pay	... 1,019	8	0
Charges Horses	... 143	7	3
Charges Military	... 721	6	9
Charges Budgerows and boats	... 46	10	0
Mary Buoyer	... 170	8	9
Cossimbuzar Sloop	... 46	4	6
London Sloop	... 9	14	6
Charles Sloop	... 627	10	9
George Sloop	... 394	12	6
Camp Royall	... 41	5	6
Servants Wages in Monthly pay ...	... 781	2	6
Repairing the Long Rowe	... 6	15	6
Repairing the Doctors Lodging ...	... 9	9	9
Rebuilding the Doctors Shop ...	... 11	11	6
Charges Draines	... 1,098	8	0
Repairing the Church	... 92	7	9
Charges, Oxen	... 140	4	3
Charges Hoggs	... 365	7	6
Charges Merchandize	... 683	7	3
Durbar Charges	... 45	8	0
Rupees	... 8,591	14	9

1001.—JOHN COLDECOTT PERMITTED TO REMAIN AS A FREE MERCHANT.

October 29th. "The Honourable Company having in the Year 1710-11 given John Coldecott Liberty to come into India and reside as a free Merchant whose Affaires in England required his Returne soon after his then Arrivall in India, he is now come again on the ship *Stanhope*, and requests Our Permission to remain as a free Merchant in Calcutta. Agreed That Signing the Covenants and giving the Usuall Security He may remain and trade as a free Merchant."

1002.—ZAMÍNDÁRÍ ACCOUNTS FOR SEPTEMBER 1716.

November 5th. Account Revenues for the month of September 1716—

	Rs.	A.	P.
By Duty on Cowries	47	4	0
By Gain on Cowries	87	1	3
Duty on Mangon	207	2	0
on Moldarry	3	5	3
on Weighers	121	4	3
on Fish &c.	151	6	3
on Wood	6	15	0
on Potts	1	2	0
on Caulkers	36	4	6
on Bannians	4	14	9
on Bramins	2	6	0
on Ferry boats	7	4	9
an Hoggs	1	1	6
on Cotten Beaters	6	6	9
on Cooleys	11	7	3
on Sale of Houses	20	11	6
on Salammy of Pottahs	40	14	6
on Recovering debts	23	14	9
on Peons Fees	122	10	0
on Fines	339	15	6
on Sale of Slaves	16	6	0
on Marriages	12	12	3
on Bang	55	9	3
on Baggom Buzzar	27	13	9
on the Markett	153	15	9
on laying ashore boats	2	4	0
on Vermillion	12	6	0
on Sooba Buzzar	65	0	6
on Cloth Prizers	2	13	0
on Conjee	0	9	6
By Enaut Peon	1	8	0
By Irons of the Prisoners feet sold	0	13	6
By Ground Rent	1,155	14	0
By Rent	2	8	6
By Petty Customes	5	10	0
By Produce of the Companys spare Ground ...	29	14	6
By Jan Buzzar	14	4	9
By Goviniam	200	0	0
	3,003	11	0
Deduct for Charges ...	330	3	9
Rupees ...	2,673	7	3

MR. HENRY FRANKLAND, *Zemindar*.

1003.—GABRIEL GRATTON SENT TO ENGLAND.

December 3rd. "John Cassells who married the Widdow of Paul Gratton designing to send Gabriel Gratton the Infant [son] of said Paul Gratton to be educated in England his Wife consenting thereto Ordered That five hundred Rupees be advanced to him (upon Account of the Principall and indorce it from the Note in his Hands for three thousand five hundred Rupees) to provide Necessarys for the Child and pay for his Passage to England on the *Prince Frederick*."

1004.—HOSPITAL REGULATIONS.

December 6th. "Regulations Agreed on for the Hospitall, At the Companys Charge—

Medicines { out of the Stores bought / in the Buzar } by Prescription of the Doctors.

Cotts for the Sick.

Cloth for Raggs.

Wood, charcoale Potts and Pans, and what else shall be necessary.

Six Harrys during the Sickly Season and four afterwards.

Two Washermen."

"Dyet of Sick men, Candles and Oil to be made good to the Steward out of the Soldiers Pay monthly at the Pay Table and no other Deduction to be made before he is paid, which expence not to exceed four anaes a day for each man.

All Utensills and Necessarys belonging to the Hospitall to be under the Stewards care, and he to be answerable for them.

Agreed That Richard Warren be Steward upon likeing and to lodge in the Hospitall and be continued in case he behave himself well and [be] diligent and honest in that Office and that he be allowed ten Rupees per Month for his Dyet during his continuing in itt besides the wages fifteen Rupees per month already allowed for the Service he does as Cooper."

1005.—CHARGES GENERAL FOR OCTOBER 1716.

December 10th.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Charges Generall	1,063	3	6
Charges Dyett	1,124	4	0
Charges Repairations	193	1	8
Pilots Wages and Seamen in Monthly Pay	1,184	0	0
Transported Rupees ...	3,564	8	9

			Rs.	A.	P.
Brought over Rupees	...		3,564	8	9
Charges Horses	...		149	2	0
Military Officers and Soldiers 3 Months pay—August, September & October	Rs. A. P. 5,960 0 0				
Gunners and Gun room Crew, 1 Month	551 0 0				
Repairations and petty Charges ...	115 8 3				
			6,626	8	3
Budgerows and Boates	...		63	13	6
Mary Buoyer	...		191	4	3
Cossimbuzar Sloop	...		23	12	9
London Sloop	...		15	15	0
Charles Sloop	...		423	12	3
George Brigantine	...		1,181	2	9
Camp Royall	...		36	0	0
Servants Wages in Monthly Pay ...	...		781	14	6
Charges Oxen	...		135	9	0
Charges Hoggs	....		283	3	0
Charges Merchandize	...		517	1	9
Cossimbuzar Factory ...	...		119	14	6
Grain for Madrass Presidency ...	...		295	8	3
Oil for Madras Presidency ...	...		402	3	0
Batavia Arrack for St. Hellena ...	...		510	0	0
Sugar for St. Hellena	...		161	8	0
Armory stores	...		83	8	0
Durbar Charges	...		45	8	0
Factors Provisions	...		80	8	0
Rupees	...		45,772	5	9

1006.—THE ENGLISH WILL GRATIFY J'A'FAR KHAN THIS ONCE.

December 10th. "Our Boats with the Honble Companys Goods from Dacca and Malda being stopt at Didergunge by Raggoomundun the Farmer of the Customes and finding no Redress from the Duan Jaffercaune We were under the Necessity of sending a Party of Soldiers, which we dispatcht hence the 7th Currt. to clear them by Force and having the Same Day received a Letter from Mr. Feake, etc. at Cossimbuzar dated 4th December in which they write the Duan had directly told them that he cannot or will not allow us the Priviledge of the Mint at Muxoodavad except the King Orders it in our Phirmaund and that he nevertheless expects and will have the Sume Agreed to be given him and his Officers for the liberty he has allowed us of carrying on Our Traffick the two past Years and to make them

Sencible he is in earnest has already Suffered Raggoonundun to put Peones on our merchants at Cossimbuzar and Harrass them which obstructs our Investment there We have Maturely considered of these untoward Circumstances and considering further that Jaffer cauns writing in our disfavour may very greatly injure our Negotiations at the Mogulls Court It is Unanimously Agreed That it appears to us the Wisest Coursé to gratifie him this once and therefore Resolved That Mr. Feake etc. be allowed to give the Duan the Sume Agreed to be presented to him but hat they save what they can of the Sume to be distributed amongst his Officers because the Terms we agreed to give those Presents on are not fully complyed with."

1007.—WILL OF SAMUEL BARTEE.

"In the Name of God Amen I Samuell Bartee Serjeant in Calcutta being Sick and weak but in perfect mind and memory blessed be Almighty God but considering the uncertainty of this life do for avoiding all manner of controversies that may happen after my decease make publish and declare this my last Will and Testament in manner and forme following Viz^{t}.

Monday, January 7th 1716-17.

Imprimis.—I recommend my Soul into the hands of Almighty God hoping through mercy and the alone Meritts of my Saviour to receive Pardon, and as for all my worldly Estate I give and bequeath as followeth—

To my son Samuell Bartee, Soldier in the said Calcutta all my Debts dues and demands whatsoever that shall of Right belong to me at the time of my decease.

Item I give unto Robert Broadfoot Doctor in the said Calcutta one Gold Ring at my decease and I do also make and appoint the said Robert Broadfoot Trustee and Guardian to my Son Samuell Bartee In Wittness Whereof To this my last Will and Testament I have hereunto sett my hand and Seal this twenty seventh day of June 1716.

SAMUELL BARTEE.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of us—

HENRY SMITH.

SAMUELL TIMES.

Seal.

DIARY AND PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS BOOK

OF THE

COUNCIL AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

From January 7th, 1716-17 to Febry. 1717-18.

1008.—THE COUNCIL, JANUARY 1716.

The Honble Robert Hedges	...	President.
The Worp^ll^ Mr. Samuell Feake	...	Chief at Cossimbuzar.
Mr. James Williamson	...	Accomptant.
„ Edward Page ...	...	Export Warehouse keeper.
„ Samuell Browne ...	...	Import „ „
„ John Deane ...	...	Buxey.
„ Henry Frankland	...	Zemindar.
„ William Spencer...	...	Secretary.
„ Waterworth Collett	...	Store keeper.

1009.—JAMES ROTIER RESIGNS THE SERVICE.

January 14th. "Mr. James Rotier now presented a Petition wherein he desires Liberty to lay down the Companys Service and return for England on board the *Grantham*."

Petition.

To the Honble Robert Hedges Esqr President and Governor and Councill of Fort William in Bengall.

HON^BLE^ SIR AND SIRS,

Having by Letters from Europe this Shipping received information of my Fathers Death as also an Invitation from some Relations to come Home which with other Circumstances I have very well considered and finding good Reasons to conclude it for my Advantage to return To England in Order thereto I humbly request Your Honour, etc^as^ leave to lay down the Honble Companys Service and to take my Passage on their Ship the *Grantham* and your Petitioner as in Duty bound shall ever pray etc.

HON^BLE^ SIR AND SIRS,

Your most Obedient Humble Servant,

JAMES ROTIER.

Jan.ry 14th, $17\frac{16}{17}$.

1010.—PAYING A DUTCH DOCTOR AT HUGLI.

January 18th. "Mr. Thomas Cooke having had a severe fitt of Sickness which seized him at Hugly when sent up to weigh and receive Salt Petre from the Merchants it was bought off, which Sickness kept him long there in great danger of his Life and being under the Necessity of seeking Relief from the Dutch Doctor and such other physichians as resided at Hugly because we could not spare any from hence to attend him, He was at 45 Rupees 12 Annaes Charge upon that Account which is not unreasonable Therefore Agreed That that Sume be paid him by Mr. John Deane Buxey and Charged in his Account of Generall Charges."

1011.—THE RIVER-SIDE HUTS TO BE PULLED DOWN.

January 24th. "The small thatcht Hutts, standing on the Rivers edge before the town being observed not to preserve but prejudice the Banks, Ordered That they all be pulled down and be removed before the rains sett in and that It be the Jemindars care to see all as far up as Pranns House a little short of Capt. Seatons Compound formerly called the Facquiers Ground pulled down and removed."

1012.—MUSTER ROLLS FOR THREE MONTHS.

February 1st. "Abstract of Capt. Henry Dallibars Company of Soldiers for the Months of November December and January Viz^{t}.—

2	Lieutenants	...	3	Months at	35 per M^{o}.	210
1	Ensigne	...	3	do.	24	72
1	Gentleman at Arms		3	do.	20	60
1	Marshall	...	3	do.	20	60
4	Serjeants	3 at	3	do.	20	220
		1 at	1	do.		
4	Corporalls	...	3	do.	13	156
5	Drummers	...				173
52	Europeans	...				1,450
2	Rounders	...	3	do.	6	36
38	Portugueeze	...	3	do.	5	570
110					Rup^{s}.	3,007

Abstract of Capt. Richard Hunts Company—

1	Lieutenant	...	3 Months at	35 per Month	105
1	Ensigne	...	3	24	72
5	Serjeants	...			240
8	Corporalls	...			273
4	Drummers	...			138
57	Europeans	...			1,550
2	Rounders	...			36
37	Portugueze	...	3	5	555
113				Rup^{s}.	2,969

1013.—CHARGES GENERAL FOR JANUARY 1717.

March 7th.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Charges Generall				1,116	9	9
Charges Dyett				1,140	5	6
Charges Repairations				200	14	9
Pilotts Wages and Seamen in Monthly Pay ...				316	0	0
Charges Horses				143	8	0
Military vizt Officers and Soldiers Pay, 3 M^{os}. Novr. Decr. Jan^{r}.	5,976	0	0	6,732	3	6
The Gunner and Gunroom Crew 1 M^{o}.	533	5	3			
Repairations and petty Charges	222	11	3			
Charges Budgerows and Boates ...				75	12	6
Mary Buoyer				296	7	0
Cossimbuzar Sloop				10	12	0
London Sloop				11	11	9
Charles Sloop				171	4	6
George Brigantine				309	15	6
Petty Stores				475	0	6
Camp Royall				74	8	0
Repairing the Hospitall				320	5	0
Servants wages in Monthly Pay ...				781	14	6
Charges Oxen				7	11	9
Charges Hoggs				7	9	0
Charges Merchandize ...				1,602	10	6
Charges on Salt Petre ...				147	6	0
Stockins bo^{t}. for St. Hellena ...				254	9	0
Durbar Charges ...				45	8	0
Factors Provisions ...				80	8	0
Rupees				14,823	3	0

1014.—A SHIP SOLD BY OUTCRY AT BALASOR.

March 14th. "Publications having been put up at this Fort Gates the 12th December 1716 and since at Ballasore which continued many days fixt on the Gates and other Publick places, declaring that a dividend should be made of the produce of a Ship and Cargoe belonging to Neederam of Ballasore and all Persons concerned in her last Voyage to Maldivies being required to give in their Claim by the first day of January the Ship was thereuppon sold at publick Outcry in Ballasore and the Cowries brought hither and disposed of here and the Account of the whole Ship and Cargoe and each Persons Dividend adjusted, and no other Persons appearing who have any claim upon Account of said Ships last Maldivia Voyage Ordered That each Persons Dividend be paid him as adjusted."

1015.—ORDERS BY THE VIZIER RECEIVED FROM DELHI.

March 28th. "On Tuesday last being the 26th Current received a Letter from Coja Surhaud at Dilly wherein he inclosed Copys attested by the Cozee of Dilly of twenty five Husbull Hookums all dated the ninth of the Moon Zeilhedge the 5th year of his Majesties Reign The Originalls whereof being under the Seal of the Grand Vizier Syud Abdulla Caun, Cutbull mulluck[1] and are viz.—

"*List of Copys of Husbullhookums under the Seal of Sheriat Caun Prime Cozze at Court dated the 9th of the Moon Zeilhedge the 5th year of his Majestys Reign Received March 26th 1717 Viz. The Originalls being under the Viziers Seal.*

1. Directed to all Muttsuddys of all Provinces in the whole Empire concerning Dusticks.

2. Directed to all Muttsuddys of all Provinces in the whole Empire concerning Settlements of new Factorys.

3. Directed to do. do. concerning Robberies.

4. Directed to do. do. concerning the Currancy of Madrass Rupees.

[1] Sayyad 'Abdu-llah Khān, styled Qutbu-l-Mulk.

5. Directed to all Muttsuddys of all Provinces in the whole Empire concerning Original Sunnods.

6. Directed to do. do. concerning Phirmaush, etc.

7. Directed to do. do. concerning Bombay Rupees.

8. Directed to Hyder Cooly Caun Governour of Surat concerning the Surat House.

9. Directed to do. concerning Pishcash in lieu of Customes.

10. Directed to all Muttsuddys in the Province of Ahomed Abaud and the Port of Surat &c. concerning Custome Free.

11. Directed to all Muttsuddys at the Port of Surat concerning the Surat House.

12. Directed to all Muttsuddys in Bengall concerning the Mint at Muxoodavad.

13. Directed to all Muttsuddys in the Provinces of Bengall Behar and Oudeisa and at the Port of Hugly concerning Custom Free.

14. Directed to Acram Caun Duan of Bengall concerning the Mint.

15. Directed to all Muttsuddys at Patna in the Province of Behar concerning the House.

16. Directed to all Muttsuddys at Chittygong and Ganjam concerning Ship Wreck.

17. Directed to Saduttulla Caun Duan of Hyderabaud concerning Rebellious Zemeendars.

18. Directed to do. concerning Custome Free.

19. Directed to all Muttsuddys in the Province of Hyder Abaud concerning Rebellious Zemeendars.

20. Directed to Anverruddee Caun concerning Divy Island.

21. Directed to all Muttsuddys in the Province of Hyder Abaud concerning Vizagapatam Villages.

22. Directed to all Muttsuddys in the Province of Hyder Abaud concerning Trivatore and 5 Villiages.

23. Directed to all Muttsuddys in the Province of Hyderabaud and at the Port of Metchlipatam concerning Divy Island.

24. Directed to Saduttulla Caun Duan of Hyder Abaud concerning Trivatore and 5 Villages.

25. Directed to all Muttsuddys in the Province of Hyder Abaud concerning Custome free.

Ordered That they be translated into English and that the Originall Persian and English Translations be copyed in a Book.

1016.—THE IMPERIAL RESCRIPTS APPROVED BY THE KING AT DELHI.

"Received a Letter from Mr. Surman, etc. at Dilly dated 23rd February last wherein They inclosed Accounts Cash Warehouse and Charges Generall also Consultations for the Month of December They advise us that his Majesty had approved of the Phirmaunds and that they had past the Great Seal after They had paid the Cheif Priest who keeps it Rupees 12,000 besides Presents to others under him (He is a great Favourite of the Kings having been his Tutor) The Portugueze Envoy Who was there was obligd to returne to Goa without effecting his business for the want of applying the like Remedy; They are now waiting the Viziers Seal and apprehend no trouble from him herein were Inclosed Copys of 25 Sunnods as in the above Consultation There still remains seven unsignd by the Duan Colsa Our business being near ended they are Preparing to Petition the King for their dispatch and hope speedily to give us an Account of their departure."

March 29th.

1017.—INTEREST ALLOWED TO THE MERCHANTS INSTEAD OF AN ADVANCE.

"The merchants of most Note among those We designe to Contract with for the ensueing Investment being arrived and appearing before Us objected against contracting with us because We have not money to advance as Usuall Which Advance uses to be from Seventy to Seventy five per Cent. on the Contracts, and no Arguments would prevail with them to contract till We Agreed to allow them Interest One per Cent. of half the Amount of what They shall Contract for."

April 18th.

1018.—ZAMINDARI ACCOUNTS FOR JANUARY 1716.

Account Revenues for January 17$\frac{16}{17}$.

April 18th.

		Rs.	A.	P.
By Gain on Cowries		42	12	0
Duty on Grain		229	10	10
Mangon		536	7	2
Molldarry		3	0	4
Weighers		140	5	0
Fish		125	6	0
Wood		6	8	0
Potts		1	2	0
Caulkers		32	14	6
Bannians		4	15	0
Bramins		2	6	6
Ferry Boats		7	4	7
Hoggs		1	1	8
Cotton beaters		0	14	9
Cooleys		7	5	11
Fish, etc.		2	4	0
Laying ashore boats		5	15	1
Sale of Houses		40	7	1
Sallammee		25	11	2
Recovering Debts		40	0	1
Peons Fees		127	0	11
Marriages		42	3	11
Fines		47	4	1
Bang		50	3	0
Sale of Slaves		1	2	0
Ground Rent		1,262	2	2
Butty		22	8	0
Sale of Paddy		103	15	1
Begum Buzar		27	13	7
Stick Lack		12	6	0
The Market		184	14	9
Suba Buzar		65	0	4
Delolly		4	14	10
Conjee		0	9	9
		3,208	4	1
Deduct for Charges ...		325	1	5
		2,883	2	8

Mr. Henry Frankland, Zemindar.

1019.—A MISTAKE IN THE BALES OF CLOTH.

April 25th, 1717.

"Upon Reviewing the remainder of Goods in the Warehouse in Order to take Account of the Ballance a Bale of Broad Cloth Aurora No. 481 of the Parcell received per the Ship *Grantham* Captain Thomas Collett Commander Invoiced in the Invoice from London dated 15th February 1715 for 4 Cloaths, viz$^{t.}$—

No. 1441	... 22 yards	2 q$^{r.}$	
1442	... 22 „	2 „	
1443	... 23 „	0	at £14-12-6 per Cloth.
1444	... 22 „	2	

Which bale appearing to be no larger than a Bale of the same kind Invoiced three Cloths Mr. Samuell Browne Import Warehouse keeper Mr. John Deane and Mr. William Spencer who were together in the Warehouse suspected a mistake in it therefore They caused one end of it to be opened in their Presence and in it They found three Cloths No. 1441 No. 1442 No. 1443 after which They remained in the Warehouse till the President was returning from Church and then desired him to view that Bale and see the Cloth taken quite out of the Package which he did and he with the other three Namely Messrs. Browne Deane and Spenser do attest It appeared packt like the rest come on the same Ship and another Cloth could not possibly have been packt up in that Bale."

1020.—A LARGE TENT NEEDED FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE IMPERIAL RESCRIPTS.

May 6th.

"Agreed That Rupees 1,000 be advanced to Mr. John Deane Buxey to defray the Charges of the makeing of a Large Tent, That we have already being much worn and We having Occasion for one to receive the Kings Royall Phirmaunds in which to Shew the expected Respect to We must meet at some distance before they arrive Hugly."

1021.—SARHAD SENDS COPIES OF THE IMPERIAL RESCRIPTS.

May 9th, 1717.

"Last Tuesday Night the Governour received a Letter from Coja Surhaud at Dilly inclosing three Coppys of the Kings Royall Phirmaun's viz. One for Bengall

One for Madrass and One for Suratt Attested by the Cozzee of that Place by which We have hopes that the Phirmaun's are passed the Kings Seal and are in Possession of our People. Ordered That the said Copys with their Translations be entred in the Book provided by Order of Councill the 28th March last to enter the 25th Husbull Hookums then received also Coja Surhauds Letter be translated and entred therein."

1022.—THE IMPERIAL RESCRIPTS IN SURMAN'S HANDS.

"Thursday Night last received a Letter from Mr. Surman etc. at Dilly dated the 10th Ultimo wherein They advise us that the Grand Viziers Seal is at last affixt to the Phirmaun's after a long Delay and Scruple whether he should do it or no, without some Alterations and They are now by the Kings Order, delivered into Mr. Surmans possession They now send us Copys of 25 Perwannaes attested by the Cozzee The Originalls whereof are finished except One Writers Signing them. The Seven others mentioned in their Letter of the 23rd of February are not yet done, the late Duan Colsa refusing to Signe them without some Alteration but Seerhaud assures them They shall be compleated in a few days. They write Attesham Cawn Duan Colsa and Rey Reyon Duan Tun are displaced and Enootoola Cawn put in their post Who was possessed of them before in Allumgeer [Aurangzēb] and Behauder Shaws [Bahādur Shāh] Time and describe his Character etc. This Change has Somewhat lessened Our Patron Condora's [Khān Daurān] power and They are glad that Alteration did not happen before Our Business was compleated because from his Judgement of Affaires of the Kingdome and being an utter Enemy to Bribery They fear he would have prevented our having such great Priviledges as are now granted which they hope now is too late for him to inquire into. They have not got Liberty to return to Calcutta but will endeavour It shall be Speedily.

May 13th.

"It being necessary to make some Publick Rejoycing upon the Advice We have received from Mr. Surman and that all the Country may know Our Phirmauns are actually in Mr. Surmans Possession. Agreed That next Wednesday We make a Publick Dinner for all the Companys Servants and a loud Noise with Our Cannon and conclude the day with Bonfires and other Demonstrations of Joy which we know will be taken notice of in the Wacka and other publick News Papers.

1023.—MUSTER-ROLLS FOR FEBRUARY, MARCH, AND APRIL 1717.

May 13th. *Abstracts of Capt. Henry Dallibars and Richard Hunts Muster Rolls for the months of Feb.ry March and Aprill 1717.*

	rs.		rs.
Capt. Henry Dallibars Compa.—		Capt. Richard Hunts Company—	
2 Lieutenants ...	210	1 Lieutenant	
1 Ensigne ...	72	1 Ensigne ...	72
1 Master at Arms ...	60	4 Serjeants ...	240
1 Marshall ...	60	7 Corporalls ...	273
4 Serjeants ...	240	3 Drummers ...	117
5 Corporalls ...	195	1 Do. ...	21
3 Drummers ...	117	44 Europeans ...	1,320
1 Do. ...	30	1 Do. ...	20
46 Europeans ...	1,380	2 Rounders ...	36
2 Rounders ...	36	36 Portugueze ...	540
37 Portugueze ...	555		
1 Ditto. ...	5	100	2,744
104	2,960		

On Command at Cossimbuzar—
1 Corporall.
7 Europeans.
2 Portugueze.

1024.—LICENSE, TONNAGE, AND PASS MONEY FOR 1716.

June 3rd. "Mr. William Spencer having brought in an Account of Tonnage and Pass Money also License money for keeping Publick Houses for the Year 1716 Amounting to Rups. 2,913, which was paid into Cash at Sundry Payments Vizt.—

	Rs.
Sum Totall of Tonnage and Pass mony 2,513 rp.	2,513
Licences for Punch Houses.	
August 1716—	
Elizabeth Bindon, 1 year due 31st July ...	50
September—	
Gulame Burgee from 14th Septr. 1715 to 16th Septr. 1717	100
Francis Bennett from 16th Septr. 1715 to 16th Septr. 1717	100
Transported Rupees ...	2,763

Licences for Punch Houses—concluded.

	Rs.
Brought over Rupees ...	2,763
October—	
Robert Lavers from 14th Septr. 1716 to 14th Septr. 1717	50
William Hopkins from 3rd Octor. 1716 to 3rd Octor. 1717	50
Aprill 1717—	
John Cap from 29th Aprill 1717 to 29th Aprill 1718	50
Rupees ...	2,913

1025.—THREE IMPERIAL RESCRIPTS.

June 10th, 1717. "Mr. Feake delivered a letter from Coja Surhaud in which He received Three of the Kings Royall Phirmauns attested by the Cozzee of Dilly of Which He now gives us Two, One for Madrass, and One for Suratt, the other for Bengall He left at Cossimbuzar, He likewise delivered an Attestation under the Seals of the Swannanagur Wackernagur, and the Herrcoradroga, Concerning the Cullundan Stolen from Contoo the Cassimbuzar Broker, in which were severall Bills of Debt on the Company."

1026.—SHIPS TRADING TO THE EAST WITH FOREIGN PASSES.

Saturday 15th. They received letters and directions from England by ship *Hanover*, amongst them a printed copy of—

"A Proclamation about Ships Trading to the East Indies with any Foreign Princes pass, etc.

"Agreed That We Write to Mr. John Eyre at Ballasore Ordering him to forbid Our Pilots or any Pilots etc. under Our Protection taking Charge or bringing up any Ship that may arrive in Ballasore Road that comes with a Pass from any Foreign Prince to trade in India."

1027.—SITWELL, A FREE MERCHANT, TO CONTINUE FIVE YEARS IN INDIA.

June 17th. "Mr. George Sitwell a Free Merchant come on the *Hannover* Appeared before us this day and produced his Covenants Which because of the new Clause in it obliging him to continue 5 Years in India, Ordered That It be Coppyed in the Coppy Book of Letters received from Europe, where upon any Occasion We may readily turne to itt."

1028.—COPIES RECEIVED OF SEVEN RESCRIPTS AND FOUR ORDERS.

June 24th. "Received [on the 20th Inst.] a Letter from Mr. Surman etc. with Attested coppys of Phirmaunds for Bengall, Suratt, and Madrass.

Also 4 Attested Coppys of Husbull hookums, Vizt:—

1. Directed to Aiker Caun concerning the Pattana House.
2. Directed to all Muttsuddys throughout the Empire Present and to come.
3. Directed to all Muttsuddys in Bengal concerning the Towns in Calcutta, etc.
4. Directed to Acram Caun concerning the Calcutta Towns.

By This Cossid Mr. Surman etc., sent us Inclosed four Copys of Perwanna's, which are as follows:—

1 & 2.	Calcutta Towns	On the Officers Present and to Come. On Ekram Caun.
3.	Pattana House	On Esgar Caun.
4.	Companys Debtors,	On the Officers Present and to Come.

Ordered That They be translated into English and Entred as formerly directed in the Book appointed for that Purpose Numbering them in the Succeeding Course after Those already Transcribed there."

1029.—TREASURE SENT TO THE MINT.

July 1st. "Ordered that twenty Chests of Treasure be sent to Cossimbuzar as soon as may be after it comes up from the *Cardigan* and that Mr. Feake etc. be directed to endeavour the Coyning at Muxoodavad Mint what part of it he has not immediate Occasion to pay away for carrying on the Investment."

1030.—CHARGES GENERAL FOR MAY 1717.

July 1st.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Charges Generall	896	0	9
Charges Dyett	984	12	9
Charges Repairations	328	3	9
Pilots Wages and Seamen in Monthly Pay	1,103	0	0
Charges Horses	115	0	6
Transported Rups. ...	3,427	1	9

	Rs.	A.	P.
Brought over Rupees ...	3,427	1	9
Military	814	7	3
Charges Budgerows and Boates	215	4	9
Cossimbuzar Sloop	1,134	7	6
Charles Sloop	91	8	0
George Brigantine	11	9	3
Camp Royall	41	8	0
Wharfing the Dock	435	1	9
Repairing the Banksall Godown	112	0	9
Charges Draines	330	1	0
Servants Wages in Monthly Pay	780	3	6
Charges Oxen	83	12	3
Charges Hoggs	7	7	3
Charges Merchandize	152	5	0
Durbar Charges	128	0	0
Factors Provisions	80	0	0
To a Coarcer twice brought to Account—once in November Charges Gen.ll and again in Aprill Cash	73	0	0
To New Tent advanced Harrynaut in Part ...	1,000	0	0
	8,917	14	0

1031.—ZAMĪNDĀRĪ ACCOUNTS FOR APRIL 1717.

Account Revenues for April 1717.

July 11th.

	Rs.	A.	P.
By Gain on Cowries	180	4	1
Sale of Ground	21	4	8
Duty on Grain	167	8	7
Mangon	259	5	4
Moldarry	3	13	9
Weighmen	144	3	2
Fish etc.	125	6	7
Wood	7	4	5
Potts	1	2	0
Caulkers	32	14	6
Bannians	7	11	0
Bramins	2	6	2
Ferry Boats	6	14	7
Hoggs	1	1	7
Transported Rupees ...	961	4	5

Accounts Revenues for April 1717—concluded.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Brought over Rupees ...	961	4	5
Duty on Cotton Beaters	0	14	8
Cooleys	11	7	4
Sale of Houses	140	9	11
Sallamee of Pottahs	153	3	8
Recovering debts	43	9	0
Peons Fees	136	1	9
Marriages	257	14	5
Fines	326	9	8
Batteana	26	0	0
Bang	48	4	3
Sale of goods of some run away	110	0	0
Ground Rent	1,338	15	9
Buttee	26	0	4
Begum Buzar	20	12	9
Laying ashore Boates	1	15	5
Sealing Wax	14	7	2
Markett	161	13	10
Suba Buzzar	65	0	5
Delolly	2	13	0
Conjee	0	9	6
Sale of Houses of some run away	77	10	11
	3,926	2	2
Deduct for Charges ...	445	13	2
	3,480	5	0

1032.—SURMAN TAKES LEAVE OF FARRUKHSIYAR.

July 18th. "Last Night we received a Letter from Mr. Surman etc. at Dilly dated the 7th June 1717 by which to our great Satisfaction We understand They had their Audience of Leave from King Furruckseer the 30th of May last and were prepareing to proceed hitherward from Court with all possible Expedition."

1033.—AN ORDER GIVEN FOR FREE TRADE, BUT NOT FOR THE MINT AT CASSIMBAZAR.

July 18th. "On the 16th Currant we received a Letter from Mr. Feake etc. at Cossimbuzar dated the 12th Instant in which they acknowledge the receipt of our Letter of the 6th with 20 Chests of Treasure then sent them under the Convoy of a Party of Soldiers who They write They will return to us in three or

four days and under their Convoy upwards one hundred bales Silk, They also sent us a Coppy of Jaffercauns Sunnod which He gave them without any Charge but They had not then attempted getting an Order for the Mint because Jaffercaun's Cheif Muttsuddy, Ruggoonundum seems to be in a dying Condition and till he recovers or is Dead they cannot tell who to apply themselves to, They had nevertheless agreed to deliver a Petition to the Nabob on Sunday the 14th Instant to desire Liberty to Vizit him, when they designe to show him the Coppy of the Kings Royall Phirmaund for the use of the Mint.

"Ordered that Jaffercauns Sunnud now received from Mr. Feake etc., be translated and entred with the Translations in the Book among the other new Grants."

1034.—JA'FAR KHÂN'S ORDER RECEIVED AT CALCUTTA.

July 22nd. "Last Saturday received a Letter from Mr. Feake etc., at Cossimbuzar dated the 17th Instant wherein were inclosed Jaffercauns originall Order to the Governour of Dacca (coppy whereof we received before as noted in Consultation of the 18th where it is called a Sunnud) not to molest Our Merchants in our business under their management This Letter was brought us by a Serjeant who with ten Soldiers convoyed down eleven boates with one hundred and Nine bales Raw Silk They advise that their Petition had been delivered to Jaffercaun for the use of the Mint but tis yet doubtfull whither he will soon grant us that Previledge or no.

The Duans Order being directed to the present Governour of Dacca he will expect the Originall to be sent him. Ordered therefore that we send the Originall and One Coppy to the Vacqueell that he may deliver the Originall and keep the Coppy by him."

1035.—TRAVELLING FURNITURE.

July 30th. In the Charges General for June, the following item occurs—"Old Tents Carpetts and travelling Furniture, Rs. 186-9-6."

1036.—THREE MONTHS' PAY DUE TO THE GARRISON.

July 30th. "There being three months Pay due to the Officers and Soldiers of this Garrison from the last of Aprill 1717 to the 31st of this Month Amounting to five thousand seven hundred two Rupees.....Ordered that five thousand seven hundred and two Rupees be advanced Mr. John Deane Buxey to pay them and that for the future They be paid Monthly according to the Companys Order."

1037.—JA'FAR KHÂN REFUSES TO OBEY THE KING'S COMMANDS.

July 30th. "Saturday Night last received a Letter from Mr. Feake etc. at Cossimbuzar dated the 22nd Currant wherein They advise they had shown Jaffercaun the Coppy of the Kings Royall Phirmaund, and of the Husbullhookums about the Mint and for the Townes which after he had read He Possitively said We shall not have the use of the Mint nor Liberty to purchase more Townes tho both are granted Us by the King This Refusall is not to pass with us for an Answer tho We cannot Immediately determine what Course to take, that will be most likely to induce or Oblige him to a complyance Nevertheless It is Agreed that We immediately send Express to Mr. Surman etc. Who we believe are on their way from Court and direct them to give the Vacqueell They leave behind them Notice of Jaffercauns disobedience to the Kings Command, and Order him to seek Redress."

1038.—PROCLAMATION AGAINST INTERLOPERS.

July 31st. Amongst the papers in a packet from England, received in Calcutta by the St. George, on the 31st of July was the following proclamation:—

"Proclamation for prohibitting his Majesties Subjects from Tradeing to the East Indies contrary to the Liberty and Priviledges of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies Granted to them by Act of Parliament."

1039.—A NEW BANKSALL AT BALASOR.

August 12th. "The Banksall at Ballasore being old and falling down and there being no place to secure our People who have business a Shore from being devoured by the Wild beasts, Agreed That we give Orders to Mr. Eyre to build a Room and Virands the Charge not to exceed five hundred Rupees."

1040.—WILL OF SAMUEL BRIERCLIFFE.

August 15th. "Mr. Waterworth Collett produced the last Will and Testament of the Rev^{d} Mr. Samuell Briercliffe Who dyed last Night The Wittnesses to which are Jones Cane a Midshipman on board the *Prince Frederick* at Madrass or dispatcht thence for England and James Russell Gunner on board the *Sha Allum* not yet returned from Persia, but the Will being all Mr. Briercliffe his own handwriteing, Agreed that it be Registred after this Consultation."

Will of Samuel Briercliffe.

"In the Name of God Amen I Samuell Briercliffe Chaplain to the Honble East India Company in Bengall, being in perfect Health both of Mind and Body but knowing the uncertainty of Humane Life do make and Ordain this my last Will and Testament in manner and Form following:—

Imprimis.—I bequeath my Soul into the hands of Almighty God my Creator trusting in the Sacrafice of Jesus Christ my Savior that I shall be admitted into Everlasting happiness and as to my Body I bequeath It to the Earth to be buryed by the Order of my Trustee hereafter nominated, with as much Frugality as possible.

Item.—I bequeath unto my Worthy Friend Thomas Brearcliffe now or lately living in Crown Court in Cheapside London my whole Estate; that is all Summs of Money, Goods, Chattels and Effects whatsoever, wherewith at the Time of my decease I shall be enrichd with, or which shall then of right belong unto me.

Item.—I do bequeath one hundred pounds Sterlin of England unto my dear Mother Ann Briercliffe, but in case of her decease before the arrivall of this my Will in England, I bequeath the said hundred Pound to the Charity School of Christ Church Hospital in London.

Item.—I do constitute and appoint Mr. Waterworth Collett my Trustee and Executor, Whom I request and Order to put my Estate into the Companys Cash, and remit It to England by Bill.

This I do declare to be my last Will and Testament in Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and Seal this 22nd day of October 1716 in Calcutta in Bengall.

SAMUEL BRIERCLIFFE.

Signed, Sealed, and Deliver'd (where no stampt Paper is to be had) in the presence of us Witnesses.

JONES CANE.
JAMES RUSSELL.

1041.—FEAKE REASONS WITH JA'FAR KHÂN

August 19th.

"On Saturday last received a Letter from Mr. Feake etc. at Cossimbuzar dated the 15th Inst in answer to Ours of the 4th wherein They acquiesce with what we wrote about Jaffercauns disobedience, to the Kings Royall Order and give a long Account of what discourse past between Jaffer caune and Mr. Feake in a full Assembly at the Durbar."

1042.—ZAMÍNDÁRÍ ACCOUNTS FOR JUNE 1717.

September 2nd. *Account Revenues for June 1717.*

	Rs.	A.	P.
Gain on Cowries	51	12	0
Duty on Grain	180	11	4
Mangon	413	8	5
Moldarry	4	1	3
Weighers	104	14	1
Fish etc.	126	10	0
Wood	7	1	0
Potts	1	2	0
Caulkers	32	14	6
Bannians	5	11	3
Brammins	2	6	1
Ferry boates	7	7	0
Hoggs	1	1	7
Cotton beaters	0	14	9
Cooleys	11	7	5
Sale of Houses	21	14	6
Salamee of Pottahs	32	14	10
Recovery of Debts	28	10	11
Peons Fees	71	4	11
Marriages	132	5	9
Fines	236	8	6
Bang	69	11	5
Sale of Slaves	26	6	5
Ground Rent	814	14	9
Butty	10	2	0
Mangoes	25	5	3
Begum Buzzar	16	10	6
Laying ashore boates	0	13	1
Dooar Beekey	10	5	3
Making sealing Wax	18	12	0
Tan Buzzar	17	1	5
The Markett	173	9	6
Suba Buzzar	65	0	4
Delolly of the Markett ...	2	13	0
Do. on Fish	2	1	8
Conjee	0	9	9
	2,729	10	3
Deduct for Charges ...	352	8	0
	2,377	2	3

1043.—CHARGES GENERAL FOR JULY 1717.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Charges Generall	820	11	6
Charges Dyett	1,107	13	0
Charges Reparations	226	12	9
Pilots Wages and Seamen in Monthly Pay ...	778	0	0
Charges Horses	105	7	6
Horse Furniture	196	4	0
Military Viz^{t} —			
Officers and Soldiers pay 3 Months—			
	Rs.	A.	P.	
May to July ...	...5,702	0	0	
Gun Room crew 1 M^{o}.	... 518	5	3	
Reparations and petty Charges	... 292	7	3	
				6,512 12 6
Charges Budgerows and Boates				53 3 9
Cossimbuzar Sloop				365 12 0
Charles Sloop				149 1 0
George Brigantine				234 7 9
Camp Royall				58 0 0
Warfing the Dock				54 1 0
Charges Draines				205 7 9
Petty Stores				62 7 9
Servants Wages in Monthly pay				782 1 6
Charges Oxen				137 8 0
Charges Hoggs				15 1 6
Charges Merchandize				293 15
Charges on Salt Petre				30 15 6
Durbar Charges				45 8 0
Factors Provisions				110 0 0
				12,345 7 9

1044.—DECAY OF THE COMPANY'S HOUSE AT HUGLI.[1]

Thursday, September 5th, 1717.

"To the Honble Hedges Esqr. President and Governour of Fort William and Councill.

"Honble Sir and Sirs,

"Conformable to your Honour etc^{as} order I have surveyed the Honble Companys House at Hugly in which there are only two entire Rooms Standing and the Timbers of them are so rotten at the ends that they can last but little longer the Tops and part of the Walls of the other Rooms are fallen down, the Cook room and small rooms about it

[1] See also the letter from the unknown adventurer at the end of the addenda.

are even with the Ground, what old Iron there was loose I have brought down with me the Wall also that encloses the old Factory Ground is fallen down in severall places.

I am
Honble Sir & Sirs
Your most Humble Servant
EDMUND MASON."

FORT WILLIAM,
the 4th Septr. 1717.

September 9th. "Mr. Masons Report of the Condition the House at Hugly is in being now under Consideration, also A Report of Mr. John Eyre and Gunner Cook in Consultation the 20th April 1713.

"It is Resolved (because the Ground that House Stands on cannot be secured from the incroachment of the River without an Expence much Greater than the value of the House would be if it was in good Repair) that all the Bricks Timber and Matterials of It be removed into the Compound where the old Factory stood and be imployd towards building a Small House there for the Accomodation of so many Persons as We have frequent Occasion to send at one time on the Companys Service to Hugly and that Mr. John Deane the Buxey take the care thereof."

1045.—BOATS SENT TO MEET SURMAN AT PATNA.

September 12th. "Mr. Surman etc. being on their way in their Return from Court to Patna where they are speedily expected. Agreed That We send up the Supra Cargoes Budgerow and two small Budgerows to meet them there and that Ensigne Gammon with two Serjeants two Corporalls one Drummer and thirty five Centinells under his Command be sent to Convoy them down.

"To Strengthen the Guard going to Patna to Convoy Mr. Surman etc. down hither, Agreed That twenty Buxserry's to be added to the Soldiers under Ensign Gammons Command."

1046.—SURMAN ON HIS RETURN JOURNEY AT AGRA.

September 16th. "Received a Letter on the 14th Inst from Mr. Surman etc. dated the 4th August at Agra, adviseing they are well at that place after a great fatigue occasioned by violent heats and will make what speed they can to Patna, the

Phirmaun is deliverd to the Goorgeburdar who staid for the dawk Dustick and they expect him every day; the Phirmaund they mean must be the Kings answer to Governour Hedges his Letter, for the three Phirmaunds and all other Sunnods they write in former Letters are in Mr. Surmans Possession."

1047.—SURMAN AT KUJUAH.

Thursday, September 9th. "On Monday the 16th Instant received two Letters from Mr. Surman etc. ..... The letter dated the 18th Ultimo at Cudjowah giving Account of the great fatigues they have mett with occasioned by the Rains which has shortned their days Journey from twelve to six Coarce and that only when the weather will permitt them to march for the ways are very bad.

They have in there Journey from Agra been attackt by the Mewattys for two Gurrys in which they worsted the Rogues and have not seen them since The Gursburdar (mentioned in last Consultation) is arrived with the Presidents Phirmaund and their is no Papers now remaining in Coja Surhauds hands."

1048.—CHARGES FOR THE UPKEEP OF THE HOUSES IN BIHAR.

September 23rd. "Mr. Henry Franklands Correspondent having in Conformity to an Order in Consultation the 23rd Aprill 1716 advanced three hundred seventy three Rupees and thirteen Anaes for Servants Wages to the 31st August 1717 maintain'd to keep possession of the Companys House and Ground at Singia, Futtua and Choundee near Pattna and small Repairations to defray what part he could of which Charges he refined some Salt Petre earth and sold the Salt Petre taken out of it for one hundred ninety six Rup^{s}. fifteen anaes and three pice clear of Charges which being deducted from the Sum of three hundred seventy three Rupees and thirteen anaes advanced by him the ballance remaining due to him is one hundred seventy six Rupees ten anaes and nine pice Curr^{t} of Pattna to which 6 Per Cent being added for Batta the Amount is Currant of Calcutta one hundred eighty seven Rupees seven anaes and six pice, which Sum being demanded by Mr. Frankland, Ordered That It be paid out of Cash."

1049.—SURMAN AT ALLAHABAD.

September 23rd. "Thursday the 19th Instant received a Letter from Mr. Surman etc. dated the 27th Ultimo at Allabass wherein they give us an Account of their handsome Reception by Subah Rajah Chevillra and assure us they will make the

utmost Expedition to Patna where they will endeavour to gett in the Companys debts and perform every thing else We have Ordered them. Cojah Surhaud still remains at Dilly and they have sent him a Protest from Barrapola and Ferredabad wherein They lett him know his Expences from that time are on his own Account to which he returned a retorting answer that he expected the contrary."

1050.—A STANDING GARRISON OF TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY.

September 26th. "Taking into Consideration what Number of Soldiers are necessary to be kept constantly in pay It is Agreed (since we have frequent Occasion to send small Parties to Convoy the Companys Goods from severall Places because Jaffer Caun Sooba of Bengall encourages the interrupting our Affaires and Stopping Our Goods by under Officers and Choukeydars) that beside Commission Officers there be kept in constant Pay Two hundred and twenty that is one hundred and ten in each Company includeing the Marshall, Master at Arms also Serjeants Corporalls and Drummers of which tis necessary that twenty men or thereabouts be always at Cossimbuzar."

1051.—NEWS FROM BOMBAY.

September 29th. "Received a letter from Bombay in which they advise they have received the News from Mr. Surman etc. of the Phirmaunds being compleated Attested Coppys whereof they have received and desire to have the Originall Phirmaun for Suratt sent them by a Sea Conveyance, The *Nightingale* arrived Bombay from Mocha the 3rd of June who mett the *Princess Ann* in that Gulph, Mocha is much harrased by the Contenders for the Crowne which hinders the Coffee from coming downe and none care to trade on this Account."

1052.—BROWN MARRIED TO MRS. THOROWGOOD.

October 4th. "This day Mr. Samuell Browne 5th in Councill was Married to Mrs. Katherine Thorowgood."

1053.—WILL OF EDMUND MASON.(1)

October 21st. "In the Name of God Amen I Edmund Mason of Calcutta Merchant being weake in Body but of Sound Mind and Memory make this my last Will and Testament in manner and form following vizt—

Imprimis.—I restore my Soul to Almighty God who gave it Hopeing for Salvation through the Meritts and Mediation of my Lord and

(1) He died on the 9th October.

Saviour Jesus Christ and for my Body I desire it may be decently interred at the discretion of my Trustee hereafter Named.

Item.—I will and bequeath unto my good Friend Mr. Thos. Falconer of Callcutta Merchant the Sum of Fifty Madrass Rupees, appointing him to be my Sole Trustee to this my last Will and Testament.

Item.—I will and bequeath unto Mrs. Elizabeth Pennuse Daughter of Captain George Pennuse Inhabitant of this Place my whole Estate (except the fifty Madrass Rupees abovementioned) consisting either in Goods Chattells, Moneys debts, Adventures at Sea or anything else whatsoever, desireing that my Trustee aforesaid will deliver it to her from time to time as it shall come to his hands.

In Wittness that this is my last Will and Testament I have hereunto set my hand and Seale in Calcutta this thirtyeth day of September 1717."

EDMUND MASON (Seal).

Signed, Sealed, and Published (Where no Stampt Paper is to be procured) in the Presence of Us.

HARRY CLARE.
HUMFFREYS COLE.
JNO. WYNDHAM.

1054.—CHARGES GENERAL FOR SEPTEMBER 1717.

November 11th.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Charges Generall				911	13	3
Charges Dyet				1,210	6	9
Charges Repairations				474	6	3
Pilots Wages and Seamen in monthly pay ...				748	5	3
Charges Horses				107	5	3
Military Vizt. Officers and Soldiers pay 1 Mo September ...	1,826	0	0			
Gun room Crew, 1 Mo. do. ...	507	5	3			
Repairations and petty Charges ...	367	10	6			
	2,700	15	9	2,700	15	9
Budgerows and Boates				421	2	0
Mary Buoyer				122	6	3
Transported Rupees ...				6,696	12	9

1054.—CHARGES GENERAL FOR SEPTEMBER 1717—*concld.*

	Rs.	A.	P.
Brought over Rupees ...	6,696	12	9
London Sloop	38	7	3
Charles Sloop	16	12	0
Camp Royall	38	3	3
Charges Platform	435	9	6
Hugly Factory	192	10	9
Petty Stores	134	1	9
Servants wages in monthly pay	763	3	6
Charges Oxen	60	10	0
Charges Hoggs	58	3	9
Charges Merchandize	143	12	9
Grain bought for Madrass Presidency ...	578	6	9
Durbar Charges	45	8	0
Rupees	9,202	6	0

1055.—BUYING THE OCTAGON NEAR SUTANUTI.

November 14th.

"The Octogon built on a point of Land near Chuttanuttee from which the River bends towards Hugly and this Place by which Scituation it overlooks the River up and down a great way, for which reasons the Collector of Hugly Customes has severall Times attempted to get it into his hands in Order to fix a Choukey There which would greatly incommode all the Affaires both Publick and Private at this Place Therefore to prevent it falling at any Time into his hands as It had like once to have done That We buy it for the Honble Companys Use the Price Agreed on being four hundred Madras Rupees Which is much less then the Octogon (which is Strong and well built) cost the building of besides with the Ground belonging to it is nearly worth that money."

1056.—PROPOSED REGULATIONS FOR PRIVATE TRADE.

November 14th.

"The President believing the following Regulations Highly necessary Proposes them for Confirmation, and if they do not pass into Orders of Councill, insists on their being Coppied after this Consultation that the Honble Court of Directors may see and Judge of them.

"Because Irregular Proceedings in the Management of that part of our Private Affaires which Relates to Freight, must Necessarily Occasion Such disorders as will unavoidably be of Pernicious Consequence to our Honble Masters Affaires in the Article of Freight, when we have Ships of theirs on our hands to be imployed on Freight Voyages as well as to

all of us who are or shall be concerned in Ships designed for Surat or Persia. It is Highly necessary, we declare and Order how our Freight business is to be managed, for else some or other of us may through inadvertency and want of due Consideration in such Cases, Happen to be biassed by a Seeming Prospect of a little immediate Gain, to aim at a Clandestine Management in opposition to the Generall Interest which woud be of worse consequence to that trade in Generall then perhaps Some men may be aware of. Tis therefore Agreed and Orderd that—

"Those among us who are or shall be Concerned in Ships for Surat or Persia, do meet Yearly before any Ship is sett up for those Ports, And as often after as shall seem necessary, And agree on what Ships shall be set up for those Ports, after the best Inquiry possible is made of what freight goods are likely to offer or be procurable that Season.

"After we have determined what Ships are to be sett up for Surat or Persia, no other Ship is to be sett up that Season upon a Freight Voyage for those Ports by any Person of us, or under the Companys Protection in Bengal except it be first Agreed on by a Generall Consent of those among us concerned in Shipping. Butt all are at Liberty to send Ships or other Vessells with their Cargoes of what they think proper, except Freight Goods, to either of those Ports or where else they please.

"If a Ship from some other Port happens to come Consigned to any of us, expecting freight for Surat or Persia, after we have declared what Ships are Sett up for those Voyages, She must be content with the Gleanings after the others are full. The Reason of which is, that the Rate of Freight may not be beat down by underhand Practices as it must of necessity be if Seperate Interests are Sett up.

"Tis a fix'd Rule never to be Swerved from that when we have a Ship, or Ships, of the Honble Companys to be imployed on Freight Voyages for either or both those Ports, no private Ship under our direction, or Protection Designed to a Port a Ship of the Companys is sett up for shall have a Freight Bale till the Companys Ship is provided for.

"That the gentlemen at Madrass or Bombay may have no Cause to suspect we design to exclude them from an equitable Share of the Benefitt by Freight We declare they may, as long as they Please, Hold the Parts they have already in our Ships, And in such as the Gentlemen of Madras has not already full one third part and of Bombay one fourth part, they or their Attorneys for them may if they think fitt increase their Subscriptions to those Proportions.

"Because the Ladeing of Ships belonging to us or any others under our protection at the Danes Factory or anywhere else up the River beyond our Bounds, may besides other evill Consequences (either designedly or through inadvertency) give oppertunitys for misapplying our Dustucks, which would be greatly to the Prejudice of Our Honble Masters Affaires, And is directly Contrary to their Orders. Tis necessary we take such Measures as will effectually prevent our Dustucks being that way misapplyed.

"Ordered therefore that no Ship in English Service, be Laden or have Freight Goods putt aboard her at any Place up the River out of our bounds, between this and Hugly.

"And to prevent Just Complaints and remove the unjust, too frequently made by the Hugly Government of our abusing the favour we have long enjoyed and is Confirmed to us by King Furruckseer, of trading Custome free.

"Ordered that no goods whatsoever be landed out of the Boats, of Laden aboard any Ship at this Place, before the President for the time being, or in case he be sick, or absent upon any occasion, the next after him in Councill who happens to be present knows what Account they are for, And the Export warehouse keeper, whose proper business it is, has examined the Dusticks and Rowannas, who after Examination if he finds no fallacy in the case is to permitt and order their being Landed or disposed of without delay according to the Intent of the Dustick or Rowanna.

"If the Curiosity of any other Person in Councill inclines him when he has Leisure to assist the Export Warehouse keeper in that Examination he may, But the Warehouse keeper must not wait the Leisure of any Man, because Delays in Such an Affair may Happen to be prejudiciall to one, or other, Contrary to the Design or Intent of this Order."

1057.—OBJECTIONS TO THE PROPOSED REGULATIONS.

After this consultation the following note appears—

November 14th. "We assent to every Order in the above Consultation except the uncommon Entry after it the Honble President has made of a Paper of Regulations he proposes for private Trade for no paper ought to be Registred in this Book without an Order of Council. At the time it was laid before the board We Who were the Majority desired till next meeting to consider of it (but two days) and that we might have a Coppy but notwithstanding the President promised us one he forbid the Sect.^ry^ even so much as

permitting one of our Assistants to take it his Reasons We are unacquainted with however He having Signed it We have given in an answer which is entred after Consultation of the 12th December 1717.

EDWARD PAGE.
SAMUELL BROWNE.
HENRY FRANKLAND.
WILLIAM SPENCER.
WATERWORTH COLLETT.

1058.—SURMAN AT TRIBENI.

November 16th.

"Last Night received 2 Letters from Mr. Surman etc. both dated November 15th One from Amboa the other from Trevinny wherein They inform us It is their Opinion that We receive the Kings Favours above or near the Place we received the Last Seerpaw which is Agreeable with the Advice of all the black People of Note and Reputation at this Place, and because it is not fitt to run the hazard of disgusting the King by our not paying the usuall and expected Respect to his favours, It is Resolved that the President together with Messrs. Page, Browne, Spencer and Collett do proceed hence towards Hugly, if possible on next Monday Morning; and with them as many of the Free Merchants and English Inhabitants of Note, as can make a handsome Appearance, allso as many of the Europe Commanders as can be spared from Attendance on their Ships now near their Departure. A Sufficient guard of Soldiers is to remain in the Garrision, all the rest to attend under the Conduct of four Commission Officers, The Broaker and Cheif of our Merchants are also to attend at Hugly on this Occasion.

"Not knowing justly how much money there will be occasion for at the receiving of the Mogulls favours, Agreed That the President take with him a Chest of Madrass Rupees and that the Import warehouse Keeper deliver the same."

1059.—RECEPTION OF THE IMPERIAL RESCRIPTS NEAR TRIVENI.

November 23rd.

"The President together with Messrs. Page, Browne, Spencer, and Collett Who in Conformity to the Order in Consultation the 16th November went to receive the Kings Phirmaunds Seerpaw and favours near Trevinny beyond Hugly returned Yesterday in the Evening, and this day the Originall Phirmauns Perwannaes obtained by Mr. Surman Etc. and also the severall Coppys of them, were examined and found agreeable with the following List."

1060.—LIST OF IMPERIAL RESCRIPTS AND ORDERS BROUGHT BY SURMAN.

"King Furruckseers Royall Phirmaund brought by the Gursburdar to Hugly directed to President Hedges in answer to the Address sent his Majesty for Confirmation of Our old and the Granting us some new Priviledges.

"A Box received from the hands of Mr. Surman containing as follows Viz.—

"List of Phirmauns and Husbullhookums Obtained by Mr. John Surman Chief and Councill in the Negotiation at King Furruckseer his Court at Dilly Anno 1717—

No.	Originals.		Copies.
		Originalls. 3 Phirmauns { 1 For Bengall, Behar, and Oudeisa (Bengall Presidency). 1 For Hyderabad (Madrass Presidency). 1 For Ahomed Abaud (Bombay Presidency).	
1	1	Husbullhookum under Cuttbullmoolks [Kotubulmulk] Seal on the Government of the whole Empire Concerning Dustucks ...	17
2	1	Do. under Do. on Do. Concerning Settlements of New Factorys	16
3	1	Do. „ Do. „ Do. Concerning Robberys	16
4	1	Do. „ Do. „ Do. Concerning the Currency of Madrass Rupees	16
5	1	Do. „ Do. „ Do. Concerning Original Sunnuds ...	16
6	1	Do. „ Do. „ Do. Concerning Phowsdarry, Phirmaush, etc.	16
7	1	Do. „ Do. „ Do. Concerning Bombay Rupees ...	16
8	1	Husbullhookum under Cuttbullmoolks seal on Hyder Cooly Caun, Concerning Surat House and 150 begaes of Ground without the Citty for a Garden	16
9	1	Do. Concerning a Yearly Pishcash in Lieu of Custome ...	
10	1	Do. on the Government of Ahomedabad present and to come Concerning a free Trade at Surat, paying a Yearly Pishcash in Lieu of Custome ...	16
11	1	Do. on the Government of Surat concerning the House and 150 begaes of Ground	16
12	1	Do. on Do. present and to come in Bengall Concerning the Mint at Muxoodavad	17
13	1	Do. on Do. Do. in Bengal Behar and Oudeisa Concerning a free Trade	17

No.	Originals.		Copies.
14	1	Husbullhookum under Cuttbullmoolks Seal on Ecram Caun Duan of Bengall Concerning the Mint at Muxoodavad ...	14
15	1	Do. on the Government present and to come in Patna concerning the House	17
16	1	Do. on the Officers at Chittygong and Ganjam Concerning Shipwreck	16
17	1	Do. on Saduttula Caun Duan of Hyderabaud Concerning Fort St. Davids Towns	17
18	1	Do. under do. on Saduttula Caun, Duan of Hyderabaud, Concerning a free Trade	17
19	1	Do. on the government of Hyderabaud Concerning Fort St. Davids Towns	18
20	1	Do. on Anverruddee Caun Concerning Divy Island ...	17
21	1	Do. on the Officers of Hyderabaud Concerning Vizagapatam Towns	17
22	1	Do. on do. Concerning Trivatore and five Villages at Madrass.	
23	1	Do. on do. Concerning Divy Island	17
24	1	Do. on Saduttula Cawn Duan of Hyderabaud Concerning Trivatore and 5 Towns	18
25	1	Do. on the Government of Hyderabaud Concerning a free Trade	17
26	1	Do. on Eskar Caun Concerning Patna House ...	18
27	1	Do. on the Officers of the whole Empire present and to come Concerning Companys Debtors deserting ...	18
28	1	Do. on the Government of Bengall present and to come Concerning Calcutta, 33 Towns	15
29	1	Do. on Ecram Caun Concerning Do.	15
30, 31 and 32	3	Sealed up { 1 for Jaffercaun „ „ „ / 2 for Movarriscaun „ „ „	
33	1	A Letter in a Bag Sealed from the Grand Vizier for the Ameir Ull Omorah Hussein Ally Cawn.	

1061.—PRESENTS FOR THE IMPERIAL OFFICERS.

November 25th.

"The Gursburdar and Chilla (*i.e.*) Kings Slave being come from Hugly it is necessary and according to Custome to give them Presents which they may apply to their own use The sum of two thousand Rupees which was presented the Gursburdar at Treveny being for the King and Registred by the Vaccanagur and News Writers who were present at the delivery of it. Ordered therefore that We present them viz.—

For the Gursburdar—

500 Madrass Rupees.
A Seerpaw Viz.—
1 Ps. Kincaub.
1 Cheera or Turbant.
1 Puttea or Sash.

For the Chilla—

500 Madrass Rupees.
1 Ps. Aurora Broad Cloth.
A Seerpaw Viz.
1 Ps. Kincaub.
1 Cheera or Turbant.
1 Puttea or Sash.

The Vaccanagur Swannanagur Horreora also the Cozzee's Naib, Mufties Naib, and the Bootard being come from Hugly to take Notice of the Ceremony's and Respect We mett and received the Kings favours with It is necessary We give each of them a Present on this Occasion to influence their giving a handsome account of it.

Agreed therefore that We present them as follows (viz.)—

Vaccanagur.

6 yds. Scarlett Cloth.
2 Ps. Aurora Cloth
2 Ps. Ordinary Green Cloth.

Swannanagur.

1 Ps. Aurora Cloth.
1 Ps. Ordinary Green Cloth.

The Horeorra.

10 yds. Aurora Cloth.
10 yds. Ordinary Green Cloth.

The Cozzee.

1 Ps. green Cloth.
1 Ps. Aurora Cloth.

The Mufftee.

15 yds. Aurora Cloth.
10 yds. Green Cloth.

The Bootaad.

6 yds. Aurora Cloth.

Among their Servants.

50 Madrass Rupees.

It is also necessary that We send the Governor of Hugly a Present on this Occasion that he may not think himself Slighted and become our Enemy for giving him nothing at the time We give presents to his inferiours in the Government. Agreed therefore that We present him (viz.)—

10 yds. Scarlett Cloth.
1 Ps. Aurora Cloth.
10 yds. Yellow Cloth.
1 Looking Glass about 25 rupees value.
4 yds. Velvett.

062.—ZAMINDARI ACCOUNTS FOR SEPTEMBER 1717.

December 2nd. *Mr. Henry Frankland, Zemindar.*

	R.	A.	P.
By gain on Cowries	50	10	0
Duty on Grain	164	4	2
Mangon	279	1	0
Molldarry	4	14	0
Weighers	123	3	9
Fish etc.	128	13	4
Wood	9	1	10
Potts		2	0
Transported Rupees ...	761	2	1

	Rs.	A.	P.
Brought Over Rupees ...	761	2	1
Duty on Caulkers	36	4	6
Bannians	6	9	0
Brammins	2	5	9
Ferry Boates	7	4	7
Hoggs	1	1	7
Cotton Beaters	4	14	8
Cooleys	11	7	4
Sale of Houses	8	7	6
Sallammee of Pottahs	19	11	10
Recovering Debts	44	10	10
Ettallack of Peons	70	7	4
Marriages	11	0	6
Fines	699	5	3
Bang	46	8	2
Sale of Slaves	33	0	0
Sale of Thieves Goods	57	13	0
Ground Rent	882	2	0
Butty	5	5	6
Begum Buzzar	27	13	9
Laying boates ashore	2	4	0
Making Wax	18	12	0
Cammor sell Paddy	31	11	7
Jean Buzzar	20	5	6
Conjee	0	9	4
Suba Buzzar	65	4	0
Markett	159	11	10
Dellolly	2	13	0
	3,034	10	3
Deduct for Charges ...	704	11	3
Rupees ...	2,329	15	0

1063.—DESPATCHING THE *HANOVER*.

Tuesday, 3rd December.

Being mett in Consultation in Order to dispatch the *Hannover* We made up the Europe and Madrass Packetts to be sent on her and Ordered Mr. Henry Frankland to go down to Coxes and dispatch her thence.

By the *Hannover* was sent a Box which contained Madrass Originall Phirmaun and Husbullhookums and five attested Coppys of each also a Single Coppy of each other Phirmauns and Husbullhookums attested by the Cozzee of Dilly Numbred in the Order They stand in Our Register of them which is agreeable with the List transcribed after this Consultation.

1064.—LIST OF RESCRIPTS AND ORDERS SENT TO MADRAS.

List of Phirmaun's Husbullhookums and Coppys of them etc. sent to Madrass.

No.	Originalls.	Coppys.	
	1	5	Madrass Phirmauns.
		1	Bengall Phirmaun.
		1	Surat Phirmaun.
No. 1		1	Husbullhookum on the Officers of the whole Empire concerning dustucks.
2		1	Ditto on ditto concerning Settlements of new Factorys.
3		1	Ditto on ditto concerning robberries.
4	1	5	Ditto on ditto concerning the Currency of Madrass Rupees.
5		1	Ditto on ditto concerning Originall Sunnods.
6		1	Ditto on ditto concerning Phirmaush.
7		1	Ditto on ditto concerning Bombay Rupees.
8		1	Ditto on Hydercooly caun concerning the Surat House and Garden.
9		1	Ditto on ditto concerning a Pishcash in lieu of Custome.
10		1	Ditto on the Officers of Ahomed Abaud concerning Free Trade.
11		1	Ditto on Ditto concerning Surat House and Ground.
12		1	Ditto on the Officers in Bengall Concerning Muxoodavad Mint.
13		1	Ditto on the Officers in Bengall, Behar and Oudeisa concerning a Free Trade.
14		1	Ditto on Acram Caun concerning Muxoodavad Mint.
15		1	Ditto on the Officers in Patna concerning the House.
16		1	Ditto on the Officers of any Port concerning Shipwreck.
17	1	5	Ditto on Sadduttulla Caun, Duan of Hyderabaud concerning Fort St. Davids Townes.
18	1	5	Ditto on ditto Concerning a Free Trade.
19	1	5	Ditto on the Officers of Hyderabaud concerning Fort St. Davids Townes.

No.	Originalls.	Coppys.	
20	1	5	Husbullhookum on Anverruddee Caun Concerning Divy Island.
21	1	5	Ditto on the Officers of Hyderabaud concerning Free Trade.
22	1	5	Ditto on ditto concerning Trivatore etc. 5 Villages.
23	1	5	Ditto on ditto concerning Divy Island.
24	1	5	Husbullhookums on Saduttulla Caun, Duan of Hyderabaud concerning Trevatore etc. 5 Villages.
25	1	5	Ditto on the Officers of Hyderabaud concerning a Free Trade.
26		1	Ditto on Askar Caune Concerning Patna House.
27		1	Ditto on the Officers of the whole Empire concerning Companys debtors deserting.
28		1	Ditto on the Officers in Bengall concerning Calcutta Townes.
29		1	Ditto on Acram Caune concerning ditto.
	3		Persia Letters sealed.
		3	Coppys of Persia Letters.

1065.—WILL OF WILLIAM HAMILTON.

"In the name of God Amen The twentieth seventh day of October Anno Domine 1717 I William Hamilton, Chyrurgien of Bengall in the East Indies being of perfect Memorie and Remembrance Considering the uncertainty of this transitory Life do make and Ordain this my last Will and Testament in manner and forme following viz.—

December 9th, 1717.

Imprimis.—I bequeath my Soul unto the hands of Almighty God my Maker, Hoping through the Meritorious Death and Passion of Jesus Christ my only Savior and Redeemer to receave free Pardon and Forgivness of all my Sins And as for my Body to be buried in Christain buriall at the direction of my Trustie hierafter mentioned.

Ittem.—I Give deseire and bequeath unto my Good Friend Mr. James Williamson five hunder pounds.

Ittem.—I Give to Mr. Edward Stivenson five Hunder Rupees and a Diamond Ring with twintie pound.

Ittem.—I give to Mr. Barker a Diamond Ring with twentie pound.

Ittem.—I give to Mr. Phillips a Diamond Ring with twentie Pound.

Ittem.—I give and bequeath to the Church of Bengall one thousand Rupees.

Ittem.—I give, deseire and bequeath unto my Honarable Father John Hamilton of Boogs living in the Parish of Bothwell, all Sum and Summs of monie Goods Chattles and Effects whatsoever wherewith at the Time of my Decease I shall be possessed or Invested, or which shall then of Right appertain unto me But in caice of his Decease then I give and bequeath; what is hirein before given and bequeathed unto my said Father to be equaly given among my Brothers and Sisters.

Ittem.—I Give and bequeath unto My Cousin Mrs. Anna Hamilton daughter to the deceased Robert Hamilton of Wishaw in the Parish of Cambusneather five hunder pounds.

And I do hierby make Nominate and appoint Mr. John Surman to be my Trustie to Whome I Give my Large Diamond Ring that I had given me by King Futtuckseer and likwayes my Culgie This I do declare to be my Last Will and Testament Revoking all other Wills and Deeds of Gifts by me att any time hiertofore made or given In Wittness wherof I have hierunto sett my Hand and Seal the day and year first above written.

W. Hamilton.

Singed and Sealed at Sūrūgegurra on board of the boates going for Bengall where no Stampt Paper is to be had in the Presence of us.

John Cockburne.

John Sturt.

John Cockburne and John Sturt the Wittnesses to this last Will and Testament of Doctor William Hamilton deceased appearing before us the President and Councill in Bengall for Affaires of the Honourable United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies in the Consultation Room in Fort William the 9th day of December 1717 and being sworne on the Holy Evangelists declare upon Oath that they saw the Testator write this his Will all with his own hand and that he did in their presence seal and declare it to be his last Will, They

also depose that he the said Testator William Hamilton, was at that time perfectly in his Senses but not in perfect health of body.

J. WILLIAMSON.
EDW. PAGE.
S. BROWNE.
JNO. DEANE.
HENRY FRANKLAND.
WILLIAM SPENCER.
W. COLLET.

Memorandum.

Our late Governor Robert Hedges has signed the Originall Probat of the above written Will but being taken ill dyed before these now entred in the Consultation Books weré signed by us all."

1066.—DETAILED OBJECTIONS TO THE PROPOSED REGULATIONS FOR PRIVATE TRADE.

Thursday, December 12th.

"The President having in Consultation of the 14th November last delivered into Councill some Regulations proposed for the Management of Private Trade which We not thinking agreeable to the Companys Orders do make the following Reply:—

To the 1st Par.—The Honourable Company our Masters are pleased to Indulge their Covenant Servants and such Persons as are Licensed by them to reside in India with a Liberty to Trade without Restraint, provided it does not in any wise interfere or prejudice their Affairs and We cannot see that having the Trade free and open to Surat or Persia can be of any pernicious Consequences to them or their Affairs in the Article of Freight, since it is a Standing Order not to be broke through that when one of their Ships is set up for any Freight Voyage, She must have the Preference in all Respects before any other Ships can agree for a Bale, and in case any Clandestine proceedings are made contrary thereto the Company have given full Instructions how they are to be dealt with who are the Agressors therefore we cannot see any reason for such fear, seeing no one is ignorant of the Penalty; but after She is full freighted Wee cannot see any Damage can accrue to our Honourable Masters by seting up a Ship, or that it can be termed Clandestine or in opposition to the Generall Interest without the Interest of one or two among us be termed so; and that most of us are and still are designed to be excluded is evident by the Second Article wherein the

Governour proposes the Agreeing on what Ships of all Ports shall be sent on Freight Voyages without providing that Wee who are not already concerned shall be interested in them, which some of us on Request have been already denied.

To the 2nd Par.—Wee cannot but think what the Honourable Company have at severall times written about Private Trade and the Limitations thereof must have slipt the Honourable Presidents Memory or else he would not pretend to Confine Madrass or the Companys other Settlements to any Regulations Wee shall make seeing they order (to use their own words) they shall trade with All Freedom at Fort William equal with our Selves, and shall be allowed to Trade at Hugly with the same Freedom as any of us do and that wee (meaning the President and Councill) give them Dusticks.

To the 3rd, 4th & 5th Pars.—And seeing the Honourable Company has granted a free Liberty to Trade to Bengall and Orderd our Assistance thereto, wee cannot think but if a Ship should come consigned to any one among us, Wee have the Priviledge to provide for her equally one with the other which Wee declare for our Selves shall never be done so as to prejudice the Company for wee will not agree for one Frieght bale till the Companys Ship (if any be set up for that Place) be full Laden and Wee further declare it as our Opinion that no Ship be set up for such Voyage till a full Freight for that Ship be secured which will Assuredly prevent the Lowering of Freight This will give every one of us his Share in the Companys Indulgence which is now ingrossed by a few.

To the 6th Par.—The Honourable Companys giving Liberty to Trade at Hugly is enough to authorize the Lading a Ship at the Danes Town and no one is ignorant of the ill Consequence of misapplying the Companys Dusticks and since no Instance of such Villany has been wee cannot see any Reason of Suspicion; but this Article and Some others are only specious Pretences, since our Governour declared this Dispute had not Happened if Freight enough had offered for all the Ships which must be for Surat, for none Wee have, are designed for Persia where the *Bouverie* is Bound so that it is not any Concern for our Honourable Masters but private Interest is the Occasion of this Dispute.

To the 7th Par.—Wee Agree that all Dusticks and Rowannas for Goods Landed at this Place or Laden on board any Ship be examined according to Custome and must urge another Custome which has never been denied viz. That any one among Us may have Goods directly brought to his Gaul and after showing his Dustick as

usual landed at his own House or Warehouse without Molestation or being stopped at Chuttanuttee Point, where the Governour without the Advice or Consent of his Council has planted Soldiers to Stop all Boats Laden with bales, Ophium, or Sugar which wee declare is contrary to our Opinions and what wee think may be prejudicial to the Honourable Companys Affaires. For As his Imperial Majesty King Furruckseer has been pleased to grant us several Favours besides his Royall Phirmaun which putts the Honourable Company on a better foundation of carrying on their Trade than ever so wee ought to take perticular Care that nothing may be transacted that may give Occasion to the Government to complain of his misusing his Favours, especially since wee find by a Letter received from Cojah Surhaud that Jaffer caun has written to Court against us. Now the seting up this choukee[1] at Chuttanuttee Point to Stop all Boats going up or down the River being an unusual thing, and what his Imperiall Majesty has strictly forbidden to be done, Wee are of opinion and do Agree that no Chowkee be suffered in the Companys Bounds to impede or hinder the free Passage of boats up or down the River. Wee cannot see any Advantage this Chowkee can be, but are sure it may be attended with evill Consequences, as lately if any Accident had happened to the two boats laden for a Moors Ship on the other side of the water which was stopt a Considerable Time by them.

Dated in Fort William in Bengall the 25th November 1717."

1067.—THE ANSWER TO THESE OBJECTIONS.

December 17th. "The Proposalls delivered by the President in Consultation the 14th of last November for Prevention of irregular Proceeding in the Management of that Part of our Private Trade which relates to Freight, clashing with Some of Mr. Franklands Projects his Dissent is not to be wondred at And what the Powerfull Motive is, which influences some Others to Unite with him, will appear in a Clearer Light than the party he Leads would Probably have it.

The Freedom of Trade indulged by our Honourable Masters to their Servants as well as other Persons who they indulge to reside in India is neither disputed nor designed to be. But can any Man suppose the Honourable Company design their Indulgence shall be extended to their own Prejudice. If not, it follows of Course that as many of us as see how it may be so extended and do not endeavour to prevent the Evill, may justly be esteemed unworthy Servants which surely none of us are

[1] Chauki, station of police or customs, a guard.

willing to be thought, 'tis therefore to be hoped every man will forsake his Error as he becomes convinced of his being in one. Any Man May be mistaken in his Judgement, and 'tis no Shame to recant an Error a man is convinced off, but there must be a great defect of one kind or other where an Error is stood stiff in after Conviction.

We are glad to find 'tis become Unanimously Agreed to make it a Standing Order never to be broken through that when any of the Companys Ships are Sett up for Freight Voyages, they are to be fully provided for before other Ships bound to the same Ports with them are to have one Freight bale. This is a good Point gained for the Honourable Companys Service. Next after them wee think it reasonable and believe our Honourable Masters will judge it so, that wee provide for our Selves and fellow Servants by securing what Freight bales shall remain as a Perquisite for them, and us. Does not Our Toil and Labour to serve the Honourable Company deserve some Encouragement superiour to what They allow Persons not in their Service. Wee hope it does, And believe that one article, the Care taken to secure Good Freights for their Ships when any remain on our hands to be imployed on Freight Voyages, deserves something, And (supposing this Article agreed on) what can be more reasonable than the division wee proposed; of one Third for Madrass Presidency one fourth part for Bombay Presidency and the rest for Bengall of all our Ships imployed on Freight Voyages for Surat or Persia which supposing each divided into twelve equall Shares is three for Bombay four for Madrass and five for Bengall, Wee see no reason to object against those proportions except it be disputed in favour of Bombay that each Presidency should have one third part which does not seem reasonable because both Madrass and Bombay have several other benificiall Trades, which wee are not and cannot well be concerned in.

Wee are sorry if any man is in earnest so blind as not to perceive the Damage that may accrue to our Honourable Masters in the Article of Freight by private Ships when more are known to be designed for Freight Voyages than sufficient to Carry all the Freight Goods, whose is the fault if any of us do not know that the plenty or Scarcity of Shipping does, and no other accident can raise or lower the rate of Freight.

If when a Ship of the Companys is sett up for a Freight Voyage There are more others designed on the same Voyage than Sufficient to carry all the Freight Goods expected that Season The rate for Freight will fall of Course if private Interest prompts any man to promise they

shall be carried cheaper on another Ship, which is likely to happen notwithstanding Agreements and Promises to the Contrary: for Promises are just as binding when the Companys Interest is apparently at Stake as when 'tis disputed whither it be or not, wee therefore still believe it to be the Generall Interest both of the Honourable Company and of our Selves, that a sufficient number of private Ships and no more, be appointed for the Surat and Persia Trade, of which two may be otherwise imployed and many cannot with a reasonable Prospect of moderate gain when a Ship or two of the Companys remain on our hands to be imployed on Freight Voyages.

The Objectors are pleased to write they cannot see any Damage can accrue to our Honourable Masters by setting up a Ship or that it can be termed Clandestine in opposition to the generall Interest without the Interest of one or two among us be termed so. It may be supposed they mean one or both of us by that Reflection because it may be thought improbable that any of them designed to reflect on themselves, Nevertheless because 'tis unjust on us who divide our Risque and dont. adventure great Sums in one bottom, 'tis possible Mr. Frankland may (tho' he did not suspect it) be the Person aimed at. But whether he be or not is no concern to us, we do not reflect or find fault with his adventuring boldly he and any man may adventure his own money how he pleases without opposition from us, we are not for limitting him or any man who has money in a fair trade, But Clandestine management such as will prejudice the Companys Affairs and the generall Interest of all their Servants we must be against. If the buying a Ship privately at Hugly, and setting her up for a Surat freight Voyage after an Engagement and Promise which the Doing so cannot (without the help of quibling) be reconciled with And the part Loading her at the French Factory in Hugly and pretending She was not there but (some Reaches down the River) at the Danes Factory, be not Clandestine management wee know not what is. 'Tis so apparently such, that the reasons for the Care wee propose to prevent the like when a Ship of the Companys is sett up for Surat are greatly Strengthened by it. The *Sha Allum* is an Instance of our Sincerity, She was put by the Persia Voyage that the *Bouverie* may have a full Freight and wee did not declare her for Surat because wee did not think it fair to break through the agreement made before her arrivall for other Ships. But it happened that Scruple did not stick with the Objectors.

The Assertion is not true that any Person was excluded or designed to be excluded by us from a Share in every Ship imployed in the Surat

or Persia freight trades who had money or Creditt to advance for a Share. But want of both may possibly have excluded Some till they found the art of forcing a Creditt from the Merchants which a late Order of the Court of Directors expressly forbids under the penalty of discharging those who continue in the Practice of it, And are of Councill, from the Companys Service. The Court of Directors remarks on this Occasion that the borrower will ever be Servant to the Lender is very just Consequently if the Report be true that Mr. Frankland has rivitted a party to his Interest by becoming Security for the Debts a Majority of them owe, to Screen them from the dangerous Clamours of their Creditors his easily Leading them right or wrong any way he inclines is not to be wondred at.

The Article quoted of the Presidents Proposalls cannot bear the wrested Construction the Objectors putt on it They nor any of them are designed by it to be excluded and none of them that wee know of has been denied who desired to Subscribe before the Subscriptions were full, and had money to pay for their Parts. But Wee confess wee do not understand the Trade of lending our money to be adventured by Sea for the Profitt of other People, at our risque, interest free and without Security, or a Prospect that it Will be repaid in case of a Loss.

Little need be said in reply to the Objectors Second Paragraph, because the Limitation proposed by the President or something very like it was aimed at, And supposed to be for the Generall Interest by the Governour and Councill of Fort St. George when they sent Mr. Boone (the same Gentleman who is now President of Bombay) with authority to agree and settle that affair with the then Governour and Councill of Bengall. And 'tis probable they may now as they did then believe it for the General Interest. Let all this Dispute as it Stands in writing be fairly sent them, and leave those Gentlemen to judge for themselves.

So much has been already said on the Subject of the Objectors third Paragraph that a great deal perticularly in Reply to it need not be added more than since they affirm the Companys Indulgence is Ingrossed by a few, Lett allthe Subscription Papers for some past Years as well as the present be Coppied and sent to the Court of Directors, that they may Judge how far 'tis Truth and who are the Ingrossers. And to put the whole matter in a Clear light, let every man distinguish what part of his Subscriptions have been for other People when the whole was not for his own Account. This is proposed that no man who holds a part in anothers Name may pretend he is excluded.

The Objectors endeavouring to Justifie their Lading a Ship at the Danes Factory, argues they are not yet willing to confess the Truth. It was not there but at the French Factory where four of themselves saw her the 19th November as they past by in the Presidents Company upon Occasion of receiving the Phirmaun etc. at Tribanny. The Presidents Reply when They started the question (what if more Freight bales had offered than all the Ships in the river could carry) was, there could in that case have been no room for disputes, And does not argue that any single Article in his Proposalls is grounded on Specious Pretences, we are not willing to under value the Objectors Judgement so much as to believe they in earnest think it does.

The Octogon on Chuttanuttee Point is the most proper place of any within our bounds above us, to keep an out Guard at, for thence all boates passing up and down may be seen a great way. The President has therefore placed a Guard there, Honestly designing it to be a fence against the Abuse of our Dustucks, The perticular Regard the Court of Directors injoyn him to have of their Interest Authorizes his doing it And none have just cause to find fault with its being done who have not some indirect end or other to serve. The pretence that 'tis forbid by King Furruckseer is frivilous, for the design of it is not to abuse boats, or extort a Duty, or put them to Charges, or Delay them a Moment, But to inquire what they are and whether bound the doing which may sometimes happen to Prevent the Kings being defrauded of his Customes, And this Account will not only silence but abundantly please the Hugly Government if they ask questions concerning it, which hitherto they have not done.

It has been a Rule from the beginning at this Place that Dusticks or Rowanna's for Goods brought hither shoud be first brought to the President who always did or should send them to the Export Warehouse keeper for he is the proper Officer to enquire what Account they are for, and prevent Goods designed for the Companys Warehouse being sold to private Persons. And if he discovers no fallacy he passes them without delay to be disposed of as the Dustuck or Rowanna directs. Nothing is proposed contrary to this, Consequently no Innovation is designed."

FORT WILLIAM, JOHN WILLIAMSON.

17th December 1717.

1063.—FURTHER OBSERVATIONS BY THE OBJECTORS.

December 17th. "To prevent the mispending time that may cause a Neglect in the more immediate business of the Honourable Company which at this time of Year requires Dispatch wee choose rather to defer giving a Reply to the above Paper given in by the President etc. that our Honourable Masters Interest may not suffer by disputing our private but thus far we declare notwithstanding what they have alledged to the contrary the Choukee at Chuttanuttee Point may be attended with pernicious Consequences therefore the Continuation of it is against our opinions, and wee do insist on the breaking it up but in case the President is Resolved to continue the same we require the Charges thereof may be kept apart till the Honourable Company further Order whether they are willing to be at the extraordinary Expence and wee hereby clear our Selves from any damage that may accrue to our Honourable Masters by disgusting the Government or affronting the French or Dutch by stopping boats and other Irregularities."

WM. SPENCER.
EDWARD PAGE.
W. COLLETT.
S. BROWNE.
HENRY FRANKLAND.

1069.—JOHN DEANE AGREES WITH THE PRESIDENT.

December 17th. "Having well Considered both sides of the Question in Relation to the Regulating of Trade, Agree in Opinion, with the President and Mr. Williamson."

JOHN DEANE.

1070.—BILLS OF EXCHANGE FOR THE PRESIDENT.

December 19th. "There standing to the Creditt of the Honourable Robert Hedges Esq. in the Honourable Companys Books the Sum of thirty eight thousand one hundred and seven rupees and one annae. Principall money on which the Interest Computed to this day amounts to nineteen hundred forty seven rupees and fifteen annaes together forty thousand fifty five Rupees for which he desires Bills of Exchange on the Honourable Court of Directors in England payable to Sir James Bateman and Mr. John Edmonds Merchant or to either of them or their Order Thirty one days after Sight.

Ordered that 1st 2nd 3rd and 4th Bills be given him dated the 20th Instant the Exchange at 2s. 9d. a Rupee and amounts to five thousand five hundred seven Pounds eleven Shillings and three pence."

1071.—MR. SURMAN'S PLATE.

December 19th. Mr. Surman having delivered in an Account of Plate brought with him from the Mogulls Court said to weigh two thousand three hundred ninety seven and three thirty seconds Sicca Weight, Ordered that the Account be delivered to Mr. John Deane Buxey to examine the Perticulars by."

1072.—DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT.

Saturday, December 28th, P. M. "The Honourable Robert Hedges Esq. late President having after a Sickness of nine days departed this Life at between Six and seven a Clock this Evening, And the worshipful Samuell Feake, Esq. being next in Succession Who is now at Cossimbazar. It is Unanimously Agreed That wee Dispatch two Cossids to advise him thereof that if possible He may arrive before the dispatch of the *Duke of Cambridge* and that during his absence that Mr. James Williamson take the Charge of the Government."

1073.—THE KING'S MESSENGER LEAVES FOR MADRAS.

January 6th, 1717-18. "The Gurzeburdar Who takes his Passage on the *Duke of Cambridge* with the Kings Royall Phirmaun for Madrass leaving this place to-day, Agreed That we give him the Seerpaw Ordered in Consultation of the 25th November..... and He earnestly requesting a farther Present, Ordered that Mr. Samuell Browne Import Warehouse Keeper deliver him a Ps. of Callimancoes."

1074.—SAMUEL FEAKE SUCCEEDS AS PRESIDENT.

January 12th. "This day at Noon arrived the Honourable Samuell Feake Esq. here from Cossimbazar and took his place at this Board as President and Governour of Fort William in Bengall to which he succeeds by the Death of our late President the Honourable Robert Hedges Esq. and accordingly the Commission and Keys of the Fort were now delivered him."

1075.—WILL OF THE LATE PRESIDENT ROBERT HEDGES.

January 12th. "Know all Men by These Presents that I Robert Hedges President in Bengall in the service of the Honourable United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies finding myself reduced to a low State in body by the Severity of a few days Sickness, which God be praised has not yet any way prejudiced my Memory or Understanding, Considering all Men are Mortall and that a Man in my weak state of Health ought not to neglect the necessary care of appointing Trustees for the management of his Affairs in case of his Death I the said Robert Hedges do for these and other good Considerations appoint Mr. John Stackhouse Merchant and Mr. Thomas Coales Writer in the Honourable Companys Service and Who have both been very assisting to me in my private Affairs to be my Trustees and I give them full Authority to be and appoint them to act as my Trustees in Bengall in case of my death I confirm to them the usuall Reward of Five per Cent. Commission for collecting Debts and adjusting my Accounts with all Persons in India And I direct that they remitt in Bills of Exchange on the Honourable Court of Directors, what shall remain of mine in their hands, after they have paid all my debts in India, the Charge of my Funerall which I would have decent, But will not have any Monument built over my Grave in Calcutta and the Legacys which I shall appoint them to give by directions in writing which I designe to give them Seperate from this. *Dated in Fort William the 26th December 1717.*"

ROBERT HEDGES.

1076.—EDWARD PAGE APPOINTED CHIEF AT CASSIMBAZAR.

January, 16th. "It being highly necessary for the Honourable Companys Interest that a Cheif be imediately sent up to Cossimbazar Factory in Order to secure a good quantity of the November Bund Silk, and Mr. James Williamson now Second in Councill at this board whose Right it is to be Cheif at Cossimbazar being proposed declares [he] is fully resolved to return for England the ensuing Season, and Mr. Edward Page Who is next in Succession claiming that Post as his Right Agreed That Mr Edward Page be appointed Cheif of Cossimbazar Factory and that he get himself in readiness to proceed to that Settlement with all Expedition also that George Mandevile a Writer, go up thither to assist in the business of that Factory.

Agreed That We all keep our Posts until the Books are ballanced."

1077.—SURMAN DELIVERS IN THE BOOKS AND PAPERS OF THE EMBASSY.

January 20th. Mr. Surman, etc., delivered in their books and papers.

"This day Mr. John Surman and Gentlemen who Negotiated Affairs at the Mogulls Court delivered in the following Books:—

Journall and Ledger commencing the 1st September 1714, and ending the 30th October 1717.

Cash Book do. commencing October 1714, and ending October 1717.

Charges Generall ditto ditto.

Monthly Account of the Warehouse in Book commencing October 1714, ending 14th October 1717.

Diary and Consultation Book commencing 15th August 1714 Ending 14th December 1717.

Books Letters Sent Commencing 17th August 1714 ending 15th November 1717.

Received do. 22nd July 1714, ending 14th November 1717.

Ordered That the Journall and Ledger be Coppied fair to be sent Home on the *Cardigan*. The Coppys of all other Books and Papers being already wrote fair."

1078.—THE SALTPETRE ARRIVES.

January 27th, 1717-18. The Salt Petre We have so long expected being arrived enables us to Comply with the Governour and Councill of Madrass demand of 10,000 maunds and to have sufficient quantity for our next Years expected Shipping. That They may not have the like misfortune as this years, Who have been detained a month and half for want of Kinitilage We judge it for the Companys Advantage to buy it all Which we cannot get at lower price than 5 rupees 3 anaes per maund The Owners having been at extraordinary great Charges in clearing it at Rajamall and afterwards hastening it down on light boates that it might be here in Time for the *Cardigan* and *St. George* All which We know to be truth and the Petre being very good Agreed That We take the whole quantity at that price which will be about 10,000 Maunds and that We secure what more We can."

BIOGRAPHICAL AND OTHER ILLUSTRATIVE ADDENDA.

BIOGRAPHICAL AND OTHER ILLUSTRATIVE ADDENDA.

I.—THE FAMILY AND HISTORY OF ANTHONY WELTDEN.

The Weltden family claims to be descended from Bertram de Waltden or Weltden in Northumberland who flourished A. D. 1027 in the time of William the Conqueror. In a manuscript "Copie of the visitation of Kent, May, 1619," by Hasted (British Museum *Add. MS.* 16279) the genealogy of the family is given without break up to 1685. From this it appears that in the sixteenth century the family split into five branches. Simon Weltden, of Welton, Northumberland, by his marriage with Elizabeth Denton, had two sons; Christopher Weltden, of Welton, from whom descends the Northumberland branch of the family, and Hugh Weltden, who was Sewer to Henry VII. This Hugh Weltden had four sons; first Hugh, from whom descends the Shottesbrook (Berkshire) branch of the family; secondly Edward, from whom descends the Swanscombe (Kentish) branch; thirdly Thomas, from whom descends the Cookham (Berkshire) branch; and fourthly William, from whom descends the Thornby, or Thurnby (Northamptonshire), branch of the Weltden family. Of these the Swanscombe and the Thornby branches are connected with India.

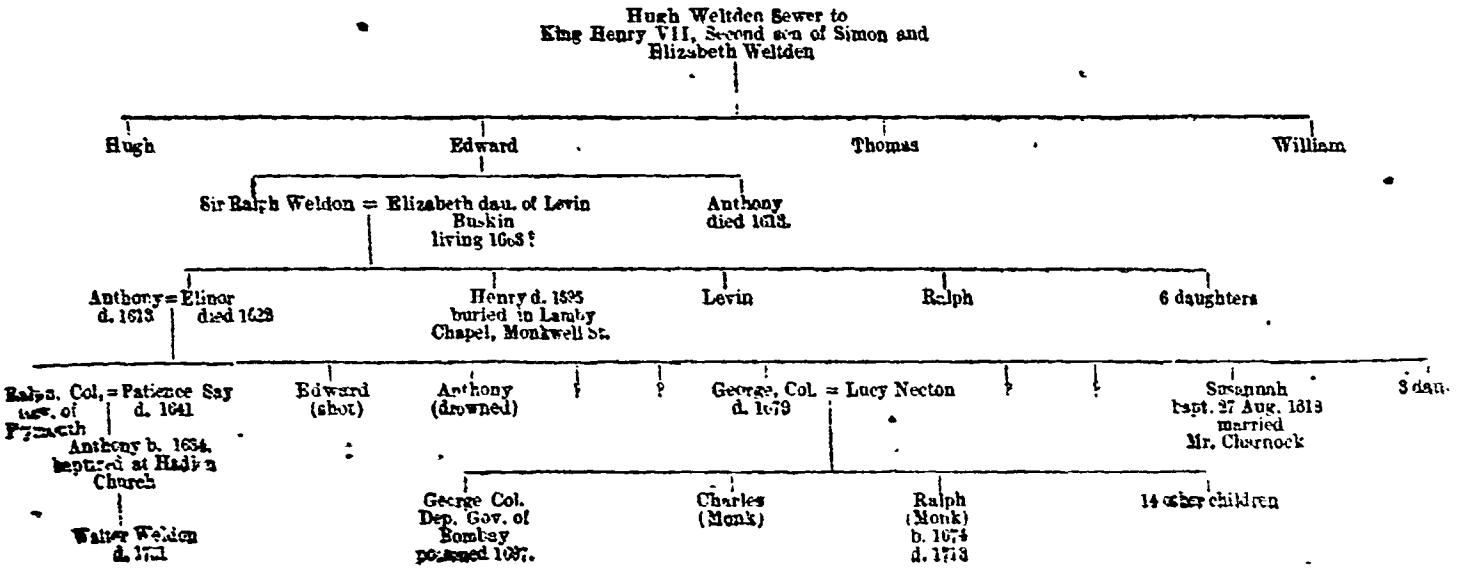
The family name is often written Welton and Weldon, the latter being the form always used by the Swanscombe branch; but the original form seems to have been Weltden. Wallis in his *Natural History and Antiquities of Northumberland* tells us that "Welton Tower (a corruption of Wall-Town) is the seat of the ancient family of Weltons;" and Lewis, in his *Topographical Dictionary of England*, under the heading "Welton in the parish of Ovingham, Northumberland," says "the Tower, the manorial seat of the ancient family of Welton, is fast going to decay."

The armorial bearings of the Weltdens according to Burke and Hasted are as follows:—

Arms. Argent, a cinquefoil pierced gules; on a chief of the second a demi-lion issuant of the first.

Crest. A demi-lion rampant arg. gutté-de-sang.

SWANSCOMBE (KENTISH) BRANCH OF THE WELTDEN FAMILY.


Hugh Weltden Sewer to King Henry VII, Second son of Simon and Elizabeth Weltden
Hugh
Edward
Thomas
William
Sir Ralph Weldon = Elizabeth dau. of Levin Buskin living 1663 ?
Anthony died 1613.
Anthony = Elinor d. 1613 died 1628
Henry d. 1595 buried in Lamby Chapel, Monkwell St.
Levin
Ralph
6 daughters
Ralph, Col., = Patience Say
d. 1641
Edward (shot)
Anthony (drowned)
George, Col. = Lucy Necton
d. 1679
Susannah bapt. 27 Aug. 1613 married Mr. Chernock
3 dau.
Anthony b. 1634, baptized at Hadlow Church
George Col. Dep. Gov. of Bombay poisoned 1687.
Charles (Monk)
Ralph (Monk) b. 1674 d. 1718
14 other children
Walter Weldon d. 1711

THORNBY OR THURNBY (NORTHAMPTONSHIRE) BRANCH OF THE WELTDEN FAMILY.

Hugh Weltden 2nd Son of Simon
& Elizabeth Weltden
Sewer to Henry VII.

Hugh | Edward | Thomas | William

? Will.
d. 1631

Henry died
1659

William Weltden of Thornby d. 1689. | Richard | Henry | Anthony Gov. of Fort William in Bengal 1710-11 | Jane | Bridget d. 1764 | Elizabeth | Deborah | Mary

Henry, Heir app. circ. 1675, d. 1758.

William b. 1718 matric. as Pembroke College, Oxon

Anne | Mary | Jane

WELTDEN PEDIGREE.

319

An interesting account of some of the Swanscombe Weldons is found in the preface to a book by Benedict Ralph Weldon called *English Benedictine Congregation, Chronological Notes*, by Dom. Bennet Weldon.

Benedict Ralph Weldon became a professed monk in January, 1692, and wrote his book in Paris, the date of the preface being May, 1709.

The monk was grandson of Sir Anthony Weldon of Swanscombe, clerk of the kitchen to King James I. Sir Anthony had eight sons and four daughters.

The eldest son, Ralph, was a Colonel and Governor of Plymouth. He was a roundhead and relieved T[illegible]ton.

The second son, Edward, w[illegible] e entered a place he had taken fo[illegible]e Grand Duke of Tu[illegible]

[illegible] third son, Anthony, w[illegible]ous in the war of the Low Countries, [illegible] fair estates, and perished at sea in a great expedition for [illegible] Grand Duke of Tuscany.

The sixth son George, was a Colonel, and father of the author. He remained loyal to the king, was banished for seven years, had a great hand in the Restoration, but died unrewarded in March 1679. His wife's name was Lucy Necton of Norfolk. He lost his fortune in trying to retrieve his position. Of his seventeen children, only three sons lived to grow up, and there were seven years between each of them. The eldest son was Col. George Weldon, Deputy Governor of Bombay. The second was Charles, a monk. The third, Ralph, the author, also a monk. *One d[illegible]ter Susannah, married Mr. Charnock.*[1]

[illegible]ril 26, 1702, and was buried in Aldgate Church [illegible] four pa[illegible] with regard to his eldest brother made the author come to London to try to recover Col. George Weldon's fortune for his mother and sisters. Mrs. George Weldon was poisoned, and died on her way home from Bombay 25th April, 1697. Her husband, Col. George Weldon, was induced to go on shore at Mauritius to solace his grief, ate 'the best part of two pullets' and salad, was seized with violent pains, died on 2nd July 1697 in great torment, and was buried on the island. Some say, the author adds, that the poison did not work quickly enough, and that the murderers stifled their victim in order not to lose a favour[illegible]e wind. Dom Bennet's efforts to bring the murderers to justice were fruitless. He himself died Nov. 23rd, 1713, in his fortieth year.

[1] Perhaps, these were the parents of Job Charnock. I have not yet found any other record of the marriage. The Swanscombe parish registers show that Susanna was baptised 27th August, 1618.

Of the Thornby Weltdens there is no similar detailed account.

Of William Weltden of Thornby, who died on the 25th December, 1631, the will is extant in the probate registry of Northampton.

His son Henry died on the 3rd July, 1659, and was buried on the following day, as appears by an entry in the parish registers of Thornby. But he does not seem to have left any will.

His son, William, matriculated at Wadham College, Oxford, 10th March, 1656-57, and was admitted as a student of the Inner Temple on the 28th November, 1660. He died on the 28th March, 1689, but apparently left no will. The youngest brother of this William Weltden, and fourth son of Henry Weltden was Anthony, who, as appears from his will, is to be identified with the Governor of Calcutta in 1710-11.

William Weltden was succeeded by his son and heir, Henry, who died intestate on the 16th April, 1718, aged 41. His son William matriculated at Pembroke College, Oxford, on the 26th March [illegible], being then aged 16

In Thornby Church, within the rails of the altar, on a stone let into the wall against the wall, is the following inscription:—

Serenissimis Jacobo & Corolo regibus in ducatu Lancast. Servus & Auditor fus Gulielmus Weltden Arm. a Bertamo de Waltden in Northumbria, qui floruit Aº Dni 1077, seriatim productus obiit 25º die Decemb. Aº Dni 1631.

Upon common gravestones on the ground in the church we find:—

"Hic jacet supra dic. Gul. Weltden Arm. qui obiit 25º die Decemb. Aº Dni 1631—Et Henricus Weltden Gen. praedicti Gul. filius, qui obiit 3º die Julii Aº Dni 1659—Et Gul. Weltden Gen. Henr. praedicti filius qui obiit 28º Die Martii Aº Dni 1689—Etiamque Henricus Weltden Gen. Gul. praedicti filius qui Obiit 16 die Aprilis Anno Dom 1718

Aetat 41

Governor Anthony Weltden.

Anthony Weltden, Governor of Fort William in Bengal, 1710-11, as appears from his will, belonged to the Thornby branch of the family, and was, almost certainly, the fourth son of that Henry Weltden of Thornby who died in 1659.[1] As the youngest son he had to seek his fortune abroad and must have gone to sea at an early age.

He first appears in the records of the East India Company, when still a young man, as the captain of the *Curtana* at Madras in 1687. At this time the English already at war with the Mogul government had determined to break with the King of Siam and demand

[1] I have unfortunately not been able to discover any entry of the birth or baptism of Anthony Weltden.

compensation for alleged damages. The Madras government being eager to commence hostilities sent the *Curtana* and the *James* to Mergui to settle their differences with the Siamese government. The command of the expedition was given to Captain Anthony Weltden, who was entrusted with the following documents to be delivered by him on his arrival at Mergui.

1. A letter recalling the English in Siam.
2. A letter to Constant Phaulkon, the Vizier, demanding satisfaction for damages done to the Company and its Servants, amounting to £65,000.
3. A letter to the King of Siam threatening to take ships and goods 'by way of reprisall' if compensation be not made in 60 days.
4. A letter to the Raja, Governor of Tenasserim, repeating what was written to the king.

The proceedings of Anthony Weltden at Mergui seem to have been highly injudicious, and provoked a sudden insurrection of the natives who massacred all the English in the place and seized the *James*. Weltden, however, on his ship the *Curtana*, and White, the Siamese port officer, on his ship the *Resolution*, managed to escape. From Mergui Weltden sailed to Cape Negrais, where he hoisted the English flag, and thence to the Nicobar Islands. At Acheen he rejoined White, and sailed with him Madapallan, where he left White and arrived at Madras on Christmas day, 1687.

The story of the Mergui expedition is given in detail in Anderson's *English Intercourse with Siam*. The polemics of the subject are found in (1) *The Answer of the East India Company, to Two Printed Papers of Mr. Samuel White, One Entituled 'His Case'; The other, 'A True Accompt. of the Passages at Mergen'* and (2) in Francis Davenport's *Historical Abstract of Mr. Samuel White, his Management of Affairs, in his Shabander Ship of Tenassery and Mergen, during Francis Davenport's stay with him in Inality of Secretary.*

The following passages occur in the Company's records which bear on Weltden's proceedings at this time.

In the Madras Public Consultations Vol. XII, page 40, the arrival of the *Curtana* at Fort St. George from England is recorded on the 24th March 1687.[1]

"Ship *Curtana* Capt. Anthony Weltden Commander arrived here this evening from England and on her, Mr. William Hatsill Mr. . . Farwell and Mr. . . Sherrar free Merchants. . . . .

[1] I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. A. T. Pringle for the extracts from the Madras Public Consultations.

At a Consultation Extraō. . . . .

The *Curtana* Capt. Anthony Weltden Commander coming in here and the Commander coming ashoar this morning, to know if we had any service for Bengall, & understanding by him that he had on board Letters from the Rt Honble Comp^a to the Agent and Councill in Bengall as well as 23 Soldiers &c^a for said place, & being thought very convenient for the Rt. Honble Comp^as affaires that we should have a sight of their Honrs Letters (the Ship coming from Portsmouth in June last) Itt is order'd that the Secretary do give the Commander an order to bring them ashoar, as also the Souldiers (to remain here) having great occation for them at this place, as by the report of one Councill of Officers, which we have already advised the Rt. Honble Comp^a of, in giving them an acct. of our condition."

On 'Munday' the 28th March, the following entry occurs in the Consultations Book:—

"Mr. Willcox &c^a att Conimeer having advised us in their Generall of the 26th Inst rec^d this morning, that there is a ship belonging to the King of Siam, att Pullicherry & severall more expected, Itt is order'd that the Curtana Capt Anthony Weltden Commander, be sent along the Coast to the Southward, to see if he can meet with them, or any other Enemies ships, & that orders be given him accordingly, & att her return to bee sent into the Bay, she being Consigned thether from the Rt Honble Comp^a which should not have been diverted, but upon this extraordinary occasion.

In regard itt would take up a considerable time to bring the Lead out of the Curtana ashoar, & ballast her againe, Itt is order'd that itt be continued on board till her return from the Southward."

On the 18th April the Madras Public Consultations (Vol XII p. 58) record "the despatch of the *Curtana* to Mergen to fetch back all the Englishmen recalled from the service of the King of Syam." The *James* is ordered to accompany the *Curtana* on her voyage.

On 'Munday' the 25th April

"To encourage Capt Weltden in this present design of the Siam business, Itt is order'd that 3 yards of Scarlet, be given him to make a Coate."

In May it appears from the Consultations Book that the *Curtana* was sent to recall the *George* which sailed for England against orders. The *Curtana* returned on the 16th May.

On 'Munday' the 23rd May

"Capt Anthony Weltden, & Mr John Farewell offering Pag^o 2000 belonging to the owners of Ship Curtana, for six months att ten p. Cent Interest p. Annum, Itt is order'd that a Bill bee given them for the same, Wee being in great want of money, to defray the Charges of the Garrison, &c^a which was done accordingly."

On the 2nd June we have a note of the departure of the *Curtana* and *James* to Mergui.

In the Consultations of the 22nd August we have a copy of the commission and instructions to the Worshipful W. Hodges, Captain A. Weltden, Mr. J. Hill and Captain J. Perriman for their negotiations in Tenasseree. In this lengthy document Weltden is mentioned several times. In the following passage he is designated for the post of Deputy Governor of Mergui.

"And if you settle any ways att Mergen, we then hereby order & appoint the Worpll William Hodges Esqr Governour, Mr. Samuell White Depty Governr & Mr John Hill Capt of that Garrison & third of Councill, & in case of the decease, absence or refusall of the others, to succeed to the Government, & to make choice of such persons upon the place, or belonging to the Ships, as shall be thought faithfull, & fitting to supply the Councill for the time being and to prevent any disputes or disorders in our Shipping, Wee appoint Capt. Weltden Admirall, Capt Perriman Vice Admirall, and Capt Armiger Gostlin Reer Admirall, in absence of our land Councill, who when aboard any of the said Ships, are to take place, as stated in the title of this Commission, only Capt Weltden to bee also of your land Councill, and to take place next the Depty Governour."

In an abstract of a letter from the Fort St. George Council to the Court of Directors dated the 25th September, 1687, we have

98. "*Mary*, *Curtana*, and *James* Friget Sent to Tenasseree to demand of the King of Siam Satisfaction for dammages, which if denyed to take Ships etc. on them Sent 43 Souldiers as per Consultation etc. sent also the *Pearl* the 29th August thither and to Mergen, with Mr Hodges and Hill on her, with 17 Souldiers and Lascars and Slaves, hope Mr White and Burneby will quietly Surrender, and the English obey the Kings command, had they received letters of the Kings to White believe he would have rendered the Fort etc. to them, they gave him all the assurances they could of the truth of such a letter, tho' had not copy, the originall to come to them via Suratt, no interest shall biass them from obeying the Company's orders.

In an abstract of another letter from Fort St. George to Bombay dated the 29th September, we read

2. The 29th August the Pearl dispatched to Mergen and Tenasseree with the King's Proclamation on her went Mr Hodges, and Mr John Hill with Commission etc. and Souldiers to make those sent per Curtana and James Sixty besides Officers and 4000 Dollars Ammunition etc. to Storm the place and maintain it, hope Mr White will Surrender it, which is else design'd for the French, who have five men of war and 2000 Souldiers gone to Siam.

On the 8th December, 1687, the Madras Public Consultations Book records.

"The *Delight* Robert Mellish Master arrived from Acheen, who give an Acct. of the Insurrection of the Natives att Mergen & their Massecring the English there, which he heard from Capt Weltden & Mr Samuell White att Acheen, who are gone to the Gingerlee Coast, and from thence design'd hither."

On the 25th December

"The *Curtana* Frigat Capt Anthony Weltden Commander arrived here from Mergen, & the Capt delivers a Generall Letter from Mr Samuell White dated yesterday, wherein he advises that upon some urgent occations he had made a stop att Palliacat for some dayes, but would be here with all possible speed."

On 'Munday' the 26th December

Att a Consultation . . . .

Capt. Anthony Weltden Commander of the Curtana Frigat arriveing yesterday from Tenassery, was sent for to give an acc^{t} of his voyage, & the discharge of his Commission upon that expedition who desired time till next Consultation day, to transcribe his Diary, which should give us a full & faithfull acc^{t} of all transactions therein, which thô lamentably unsuccessfull, by the trecherous insurrection of the Natives, yet no fault of his, having punctually dischared his duty, he also acquainted us that he had been att the Island of Negrais, and exactly Survey'd its Scituation & conveniency, & found itt so advantagious a place, for the R^{t} Honble Comp^{as} Settlement, fitting safeguard of Shipping that he took posession thereof for them, in the King of Englands name & behalf, raising a Standard with his Majesties Coulors, and an Inscription on a plate of Tinn to that purpose, burning Severall Hutts, & a peece of Timber carved with Siam Characters, which the Syamers had left there, in token of posession, & right to the place, his discription thereof was also desired and promised, as also of the Niccambar Islands where he had spent sometime, & brought a Spanish Priest thence with his observations upon the people & place, leaving another behind, sent thether to convert the ignorant Inhabitants, he also toucht att Acheen & came thence in Company with Samuell White on Ship Resolution, their first Anchoring on this Coast being att Madapollam, where they stayed 4 or 5 dayes, & in their way hither left Mr White and his Ship on some business att Palliacat, who wrot us a Generall Letter there, that he intended in few dayes to come hither, in obedience to his Majesties Proclamation, and the R^{t} Honble Comp^{as} commands, which he had strictly observed upon their first publication att Mergen, & should readily contribute, his best advice & Service upon any occation we should require itt.

And the Curtana being well man'd & fitted, & itt growing late and no Ship yet arrived from the Bay or the Southward, & not knowing when they will, or how fitt they may bee, to bee dispatch 't with advices to England, which by the many bad circumstances wee are under, is of great consequence & necessity to bee sent home, Itt was therefore proposed to the Councill, whether we should lade & send the Curtana now for England, or discharge her from the R^{t} Honble Comp^{as} Service, which upon debate 'twas resolved to discharge her this day from Service & demorage in consideration of the charge of her Tonnage, which would be Wanting on another Ship whose freight must bee paid whether we lade or not, the Royall James being suddenly expected from Coodaloor, and Severall others in few dayes from the Bay, Capt Weltden was acquainted that the R^{t} Honble Comp^{a} had no further occation att present for his ship, & that he was free to trade in the Country, according to their License given him, & 'tis order'd that the Book Keeper, do make up the acc^{t} of her demorage &c^{a} and that itt bee paid accordingly, as also the late President &c^{as} obligation to the

Captne for Pago 2000 taken of him att Interest for the Rt Honble Comps accompt.[1]

In an abstract of a letter from Fort St. George to the Court of Directors dated 21st January, 1688, we read:—

4. Curtana and James sloop with 40 souldiers and suitable Ammunition dispatched to Mergen and Tenasserce, with Commission to demand satisfaction of the King of Siam, which if denyed to publish the Proclamation for recalling the English thence, and make war on him and his subjects seizing Mergen, to reinforce them sent the Pearl with forty Souldiers and Mr Hodges and Mr John Hill, wrote also to Mr Burneby and White acquainting them of the Kings letter to them, which was not come yet to them being on the Bengall, yet sent some Paras to them of the generall letter to that purpose, but Captain Weltden arriving the 25th December with them acquaints them that he and the James had been at Mergen, wellcom'd by the English to whom deliver'd the Letters to them and the King, makeing a truce for 50 days to await his answer but 14 days after on the 14th July the Natives broke the Truce, and at nine at night killed all the English they could meet Captain Weltden and Mr White escaped with wounds to their boat and to aboard the Curtana cutting her cable sailed out of the River, but their great Guns playing on sloop James took her and some of her men, the Master and Boats crew escape [d] to the Curtana, the rest with all English massacred to the Number of 50, some women and children that hid themselves saved, French report this was long [along?] of Captain Weltden and Mr White; Mr. White on a countrey ship stopt at Palliacat, went thence to Pullicherry sailing for Bombay as they write us, whether they have wrote about him. . . . .

43. The Island Negraes they will promote for a Settlement there, for it's many advantages, it being a very fertile place, and fit for any ship to ride out a Monsoon, and to lay aground in Safety, as by report of Captain Weltden, being but six days sail from the Fort or Bengall, Captain Weltden found no Inhabitants thereon, but a Siam Inscription erected on a standard which he supposed to be that King's title of possession, but the Captain burnt it placing another Inscription on Tinn that he had taken possession thereof in the King of England's name for the Company's service.

In the abstract of another letter from Fort St. George to the Court of Directors dated the 24th February, 1688, we read

3. The Tenasseree expedition has been unhappy, Captain Weltden being Sent thither agreed on a fifty days Truce but broken in 22, the English Murtherd after receipt of the Compas Orders per Williamson, sent the Pearl thither with Mr Hodges and Mr Hill and 50 Souldiers Etc. to assist the Curtana, hear they are arrived at Mergen, and Mr Hodges and Hill gone to Siam, but without orders. They have taken severall Siam Prizes.

Having thus been discharged from the service of the Company Weltden continued to trade in the East on his own account for the

[1] It appears that the *Curtana* was not a ship in the regular employ of the Company, but was only used by the Madras Council for the occasion.

next two years and is mentioned more than once by Dampier in his *Voyages.*[1]

Thus in Vol I, chap. XVII, p. 477, Dampier mentions that Captain Weldon touched at the Nicobar Islands, and in Vol I, chap. XVIII, p. 505, he says that he set out to Tonqueen with Captain Weldon about July, 1688, and returned to Achin in the April following. In Vol I, chapter XVIII, p. 507, Dampier says that sometime after Christmas, 1689, he learnt that the *Curtana* had been "sold to the Mogul's subjects," who "employed Mr Morgan as Captain to trade in her for them."[2]

In a letter from Fort St. George to the Court dated January, 1689, (O.C. No. 5658) :—

"No news yet from Tonqueen, but daily expect it by the Saphir and Curtana."

In another letter from Fort St. George to the Court dated 21st September, 1689, (O.C. No. 5679) :—

"Our Severall Lotters has largely advised Your Honours of the Merge Negotiation commenc't by President Gyfford &c[t] who sent thither Captain Weltden on the Curtana Frygot, and the James Sloop with the 50 Soldiers Your Honours ordered in your letter of the 22nd October 86 : to which upon the arrivall of the Williamson Wee adventured to send 35 more upon the Pearle Friggot with Mr Hodges and Mr Hill to assist Captain Weltden in that designe who before their arrivall mett that cruel misfortune, which Your Honours have long since been advised of . . . ."

For the next twenty years the history of Captain Weltden is practically blank. At sometime during this period he must have married his wife Mary, and during a part of this period he was probably busily engaged in defending his conduct in the Mergui expedition. By 1703 the various claims in connection with the *Curtana* seem to have been at last settled by the Directors of the East India Company in England, for on the 19th October of that year the Court of Committees,[3]

"On reading a Note deliverd in by Mr Acton Ordered that the Secretary give Captain Weltden Copy of the Discharge which the owners and Commander of the Curtana gave the Company."

This is the solitary notice of Captain Anthony Weltden which I have been able to discover in the Company's records till the 11th

[1] A New Voyage round the World Describing particularly the Isthmus of America, New Holland, Sumatra, Nicobar Isles..... By William Dampier 1688,89.

[2] Further details are given in Vol. II, chap. I. Dampier's voyage with "Weddon" is also noticed by Dalrymple in his *Oriental Repertory*, Vol. I.

[3] Court Book XXXIX. p. 166.

November, 1709, when he was appointed by the Court of Directors to be President and Governor of Fort William in Bengal.

On Friday the 11th November, 1709, the Court Book (Vol. XLIII) records the following proceedings.

"Request of Capt[a] Anthony Weltden was read praying to be entertained the Companyes Chief in the Bay.

M[r] Bolts moved the Court that M[r] Sheldon now at the Head of the Companyes Affairs in the Bay may be elected President there.

Petition of Jonathan Winder was read praying to be President or Governour of the Companyes Affairs at Bengal.

Petition of Robert Hedges was read praying to be President or Chief of Councill in Bengall.

A Motion being made and the Question being put

Resolved that the said four Persons be balloted to be President of Bengal . . . .

Capt Weltden having the Majority of Balls was declared to be the Companyes President in Bengal."

On the 29th November, 1709, President Weltden was allowed to carry out five tons of goods free.[1]

On the 16th December he writes to the Directors as follows[2] :—

To the Hon[ble] the Court of Directors

Gent[n]

I Humbly request the favour of the Hon[ble] Court that I may have liberty to carry with me to the Bay of Bengall the Persons undermention'd Paying only their Passage

viz[t].

My wife
Sister
Daughter
Sonne
Two Maid Servants
One Man Servant

I also further request That yo[r] Hon[rs] will permitt me to carry with me being my necessaryes and sea Storey

viz[t].

10 Chests of Beer & ale
4 Hhds
1 Aume } of wine
2 Chests
[illegible]es or small tubs of Provisions
1 Chest of Linnen
1. Borrel of Pewter Bedding—
9 Boxes of Apparell
1. Escrutore.

[1] Court Book, Vol. XLIII, p. 804.
[2] Court Miscellanies, Vol. II.

1. Box of Books
1. Case wth a Hapsicord
4 Hampers Syder

Ffour thousand Pounds value in Bullion.

Decem 16th 1709

I am
Gent^n^
Yo^r^ Hon^rs^ most
Obedient Servant
Ant. Weltden.

[granted][1].

On the 23rd December Weltden wrote as follows to the Company's Secretary, Mr. Wooley[2]:—

S^r^

All my wearing Apparrell is not Readdy to be Shipp^t^ my Liquors and Some Eatables are in the Blue Warehouse, humbly request the Shipping of all those things that are Reddy there they haveing been examined & Sealed, and are Comprehended in the Lycence granted and I desire the same favour for my Silver

I am

Your most obedient Servant

December ye 23^d^ 1709. Ant. Weltden.

On the 30th December, 1709, "Sir Stephen Evance Kn^t^ and Elihu Yale Esqr were now approved off to be Security for President Weltden in four Thousand Pounds."[3]

The *King William* galley with President Weltden and family on board left Plymouth Tuesday 7th February, 1710, sighted the Canaries on Wednesday, 1st March, and arrived at the Cape on Wednesday, the 10th May.[4]

On the 13th May, Weltden wrote as follows to the Court of Directors[5]:—

Cape of Good Hope May ye 13th : 1710

Honorable

As in Duty bound, I herein acquaint you That wee arrived on the 10th; And I Judge might have been here sooner had wee not mett with great Calmes & Small winds nere the Equinoctiall; which Continued with us 4 or 5 weeks.

Your Servants aboard the King William are all in health & Good Order; your Soldiers Likewise.

[1] See the Court Book for 16th Decr.
[2] Court Miscellanies, Vol. II.
[3] Court Book, Vol. XLIII, p. 869.
[4] See Log of the *King William*. India Office Marine Records, 635 A.
[5] Court Miscellanies, Vol. II.

When wee Came near this place wee had strong Winds & Thick weather with a Great Sea, Whereby wee Lost our Maine & Mizen Topmasts, At that time wee Concluded to goe by the Cape & proceed Directly for Bengall, But Our Course in a few hours was Stopt by Great Raines and a South East wind which Caused us to putt for the Porte and here Wee arrived the next evening.

Most of the Dutch Shipps which sailed out of the English Channel a month before us Came in here 3 or 4 days before us Your Honors Shipp the Recovery from Bengal (Capt. Hunter Commandr;) Arrived here 23 days And waites Only for a favourable Wind, Your Ship King William proves very Strong, Thight and a Great Sailer, Wee hope to goe from here on Tuesday next the 16th And according to Orders shall make the Best of our way for the Bay, where I hope to Act for you Faithfully and Dilligently In the meantime I am

wth All Respect

Honble

Your most Humble and Ffaithfull
Servant
Ant. Weltden.

The details of the proceedings of President Weltden in Calcutta having been given in extracts from the Consultations Books.

Alexander Hamilton in his *East Indies*[1] accuses Weltden of corruptly taking bribes through his wife, and the charge of corruption is several times brought against him in the records. Before however the Court of Directors at home could have known of these charges, they, apparently for no reason at all, dismissed Weltden from his high office.

The Court Book (Vol. XLIV) records the following proceedings in this connection.

Fryday 9th June [1710]. Resolved That this Court will immediately proceed in the Consideration of the State of the Companys Affaires in India, And Severall matters being offer'd in the debate with relation to the Affaires in the Bay and a Motion being made That Captain Anthony Weltden be removed from the Presidentship of Fort William in the Bay of Bengall And the Question being put by the Ballott was carryed in the Affirmative.

Resolved That Captain Anthony Weltden be removed from the Presidentship of Fort William in the Bay of Bengall.

This order was confirmed on the 14th June, and the Court proceeded as follows:—

"The Court resuming according to the Resolution of last Court the further Consideration of the affairs of the Bay whether the same should be mannaged by a President and Councill or by a Rotation in the Chairmen, and the Question

[1] Edition of 1727, Vol. II, p. 10.

being put whether the Companys affair in the Bay shall be mannaged by a President and Councill, It was carryed in the Affirmative. A motion being made That Mr Ralph Sheldon should be President in the Bay of Bengall and Mr Robert Hedges being also proposed to be President and Mr John Russell being likewise propos'd to be President and the said Persons being severally Ballotted for and Mr Sheldon having the Majority of Balls was declared to be President.

Mr John Russell } being each proposed to be Second
Mr Robert Hedges } of the Councill in the Bay

And Mr John Russell having the Majority of Balls by the Ballott was declared to be Second of Councill in the Bay. Mr Hedges being proposed to be Third of the Councill in the Bay and the previous Question being put by the Ballott whether he should be Proposed for Third of Councill It was carryed in the Affirmative. Resolved By the Ballott That Mr. Robert Hedges be Third of the Councill in the Bay."

The Commissions were accordingly made out and sealed on the 21st and 23rd June.

On "Fryday" the 30th June

"The Court causing the Paragraph of the Letter to the Bay to be read over again wherein is a Blank for the time of Mr Weltdens Stay in the Bay or at the Coast, Resolved That the said Blank be filled up with the words in Six Months from the Receipt hereof.

After this come entries of the receipt of letters from Weltden

(*a*) One dated 13th May 1710 from the Cape (Recd. 22nd Sep. 1710)

(*b*) Another 18th Jan. 1711 from Bengal by the *King William* (Recd. 24th Aug. 1711).

(*c*) A third dated 13th February 1711 from Bengal by the *Susanna* (Recd. 10th Oct. 1711)

On Wednesday, 19th December,

The Court being informed, That severall summs of Money have been demanded by Mr Weltden, the late President in the Bay, of the Black Merchants, and others there, and particularly fifty Thousand Rupees of Jonardaun Seat, Ordered That the Committee of Correspondence be desired to prepare a Clause to be put into the Generall Letter to the Bay, to make enquire whether any, and what sums of money have been demanded, and taken by the said Mr Weltden of Jonardaun, or any others, and on proof thereof if Mr. Weltden be then in the Bay, That they cause him to refund the same, and if he be gone from thence, That they send the Company an Account of the Effect of their Enquiryes.

This order was confirmed on the 28th December.

Weltden and his family left Calcutta by the *Sherborne* on 7th January 1712. This ship was taken by the French off the Cape of

Good Hope on the 17th April 1712 and carried off to the Isle de Bourbon. Here all the prisoners and the whole cargo of the Ship were transferred to the *Adelaide* in which they sailed for France. In February 1713 they arrived at Port Louis and the *Sherborne* was declared a lawful prize and her cargo confiscated to the French. Weltden declared his own effects on board the *Sherborne* to be worth 15,000£, but this estimate must have been greatly exaggerated. Weltden arrived in Paris at the end of March, or the begining of April, 1713.[1]

On reaching England later in the year he made a representation of his losses to the company and demanded compensation as appears from the following entries in the Court Book XLVI.

On Wednesday 2nd June 1714, we have.[2]

" Letter from Anthony Weltden Esqr dated May 1714 being read together with Copy of his Letter of the 28th December last, thereto annexed, And the whole being considered off, Ordered That it be referred to the Committee of Correspondence, to consider of both the said letters; and report the matter of fact, with their opinion thereupon."

On Wednesday the 27th October Weltden agreed to submit his demands to arbitration.

" Mr Nightingale acquainting the Court, That Mr Weltden who was President of Fort William, is desirous to submit all his Demands on The Company to Arbitration; And That The Committee of Correspondence to be Arbitrators, The Court Consented thereunto, and Ordered That Covenants of Arbitration be drawn out accordingly, And That all the said Mr Weltden's Demands be submitted to The said Committee of Correspondence, which are the Chairman, Deputy, Sir Justus Beck, Mr Elwick, Mr Gould, Mr Gouph, and Mr Nightingale, or any four of them, to be determined in a Months time."

The Covenants of Arbitration were agreed to on the 5th November and on the 26th November Anthony Weltden was awarded £1200 in satisfaction of all his claims.

" Award made by Sr Charles Peers, Sr Robert Child, Mr Elwick, Mr Gould and Mr Nightingale, and Dated this 26th of November being-read, Whereby the said Arbitrators Award, That the Company shall within ten Dayes pay to Anthony Weltden Esqr twelve Hundred Pounds, full Satisfaction and Discharge of all Salary, Reckonings, Debts, Dues, Damages, Pretensions, Claims, and Demands whatsoever, whether in Law or Equity, and deliver him up his Covenants and

[1] The details of these proceedings are given elsewhere in connection with the *Sherborne*.

[2] Earlier references to Weltden's claims are found in Court Book XLV on the 6th and 22nd January 1714.

Security to be cancelled; That the said Mr Weltden shall give a proper Discharge for the Money, and deliver up the Counterpart of his Covenants under the Companyes Common Seal to be cancelled, And also give the Company a Generall Release. Ordered That a Warrant be made out to the said Anthony Weltden for twelve hundred pounds, in pursuance of the said award; and That his Covenant and Security be delivered him up to be Cancelled, he complying with the said award for so far as concerns him."

On the 22nd December the draught of a release to be given by Anthony Weltden was made ready.

On the 12th January, 1715, Anthony Weltden writes to the Company's Secretary, Mr. Wooley, as follows[1]—

Sr.

I was in hopes to have waited on you this morning according to my promise. But since I saw you I am relapsed and in Greate paine of the Goute that tis not possible for me to stir out, I Informed you that the Counterpart of my Covenant wth the Company was Lost when I was taken by the French, which is true, and Since they cannot be returned, I suppose yr Honble Court will not Insist upon a thing that cannot be.

I find by the award I ought to have had received the 1200£ On the 6th of December, If so I ought to be allowd. Interset from that time, I understand by some of the Directors I ought to have been paid at that time, I am sorry that I am Confinde. Had I been able to have stirrd. abroad I believe I might have had it, I know not why I am kept soe Long out of it I am sure 'tis not the Courts Desire It should be soe, I request you will forward ye payment as soon as may be, Pray doe me the favour to lett me knowe if the Warrant for the Last Dividend is now Deliverd.

I am

Sr.

Winchester Street

Your humble servant

Jan: ye 12 17$\frac{15}{14}$.

Ant. Weltden.

This letter was read in the Court on the same day.

Letter from Anto. Weltden Esqr. to the Secretary, dated this day, being read, relating to the £1200 awarded him; and that he can't deliver the counterpart of the Covenants he enter'd into with The Comps. it being taken by the French.

Ordered That he give a Note under his hand, That if ever the said Counterpart can be recovered, he will deliver it up to be cancelled; and that on signing thereof, and of the Receipt for the Money, and the general Release, he be paid the said £1200.

On the 19th January, 1715, Weltden signed the release and was paid the money awarded to him.

[1] Court Miscellanies, VIII.

From the parish register of Well in Lincolnshire it appears that

"Anthony Weltden Esqr. Governor and President of Fort William in Bengal dy'd in London March 13th [1715 and was] Burried at Well March 24th."

The same register records the burial of Mrs. Mary Weltden, widow, in 1717.[1]

The will of Anthony Weltden is preserved in the probate registry at Somerset House, London.

Anthony Weltden of Well, Lincoln, makes a will dated 28th May 1706, leaving £ 2000 to his daughter, Mary, on her attaining the age of 24 years, £ 1500 each to his sons, George and Henry, on their attaining the age of 24 years; he leaves his landed estate in the County of Lincoln to his eldest son, Anthony; he leaves £ 250 per anum to his wife, Mary Weltden, while she remains a widow, also one third of his estate, and the mansion at Wellen for her residence. His wife, Mary Weltden, is left executrix, and George Townsend of Lincoln's Inn, and his kinsman, Henry Weltden of Thornby, Northamptonshire, are trustees.

Anthony Weltden makes a codicil to his will on the 4th January 1709. He states, as his reason for so doing, that he is about to undertake a voyage to the East Indies and that he intends to take his wife with him. He now leaves as executors his wife, Mary Weltden, George Langton of Weltden, Lincoln, and Henry Weltden his kinsman. He cancels a small legacy to his sister-in-law, Mrs. Bowen. There are no other material alterations, and the original will is to stand.

In March, 1715 (date of month left blank) Anthony Weltden makes a second codicil, revoking that of 1709. He is in great trouble about his daughter Mary who has married a Mr. Griffin. Anthony states that he is suffering much distress of mind as it is alleged that Griffin has previous wife who is still alive. Until matters are cleared up Mary is not to have her legacy, but is to be allowed fifty pounds a year while she keeps apart from Griffin. Should the marriage be proved to be legal, the legacy is to be paid. Should it be illegal and Mary should lawfully marry again, she is also to have her money.

The sons, George and Henry, are to have £ 1000 instead of £ 1500 each. There is no mention of the eldest son, Anthony. The executors are his wife, Mary Weltden, his kinsman, Henry Weltden, and his friends, George Langton of Lincoln and Samuel Taylor of Warwick.

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[1] I am indebted for these entries to the Revd. E. H. R. Tatham, Rector of Well and Iaxby.

The Will and Codicil were proved on the 6th December 1715.

No mention is made in this Will of his son Edward who was left in Calcutta as an ensign in the garrison. On the 9th June, 1713, ensign Weltden was appointed lieutenant.[1] And he was also gentleman at arms.[2] He died in April, 1715.[3]

This Edward Weltden is twice referred to in the Court Book XLVII. On the 14th August, 1717, Henry Weltden petitions to be paid the effects of his brother Captain Edward Weltden, late of Bengall, deceased. And on the 4th September, 1717, £ 90-10 6, due on account of Lieutenant Edward Weltden, late of Bengall, deceased, is ordered to be paid to such as have legal power to receive the same.

II.—THE FAMILY AND PERSONAL HISTORY OF JOHN RUSSELL.

The family of John Russell, "the Chequers Russells," as Carlyle calls them, were of ancient descent. The baronetcy in the family dates from the 19th January, 1629, when Sir William Russell was created a baronet by Charles I. From him the title descended to his son Sir Francis and his grandson Sir John Russell. In 1664, Sir John Russell third baronet married Frances, youngest daughter of the Lord Protector Cromwell, and relict of Robert Rich, son of Lord Rich, and grandson of Robert, Earl of Warwick. The fourth son of Sir John and Frances Russell was John Russell, Governor of Fort William, 1711-13, and two of their grandchildren also held high office in Calcutta, namely, Henry Frankland, Governor, 1726-28, and Sir Francis Russell, who died second member of Council, in 1743.

The family seat was originally at Yaverland in the Isle of Wight, and afterwards at Chippenham in the county of Cambridge. The Chequers estate in Buckinghamshire was acquired through the marriages of Governor John Russell and his children with the Revetts. The armorial bearings of the Chequers Russells are—

Arms. In chief sable three escalops arg. in base arg. a lion rampant gules.

Crest. A goat arg. attired and gorged or.

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[1] Summaries, § 745.
[2] *Ib.*, § 897.
[3] Court to Bengal, 18 Jan. 1717 para. 75.

PEDIGREE OF THE RUSSELL FAMILY.[1]

Thomas Russell
d. 1438

Of Yaverland, Isle of Wight,
who held the manors and advowsons of Yaverland and Wathe,
the manor of Ronburgh in the Isle of Wight,
and Carrisbrooke Castle in capite,
and died 16 Hen. 6, from whom was descended

Maurice Russell
of Yaverland Esq.

William Russell
of Surrey Esq.

I Sir William Russell Knt and Baronet 1654.

(1) m. Eliz. dau. of Sir Francis Cherry Knt. (no issue)

(2) Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Gerard of Burwall, Cambridgeshire

(3) Eliz. Smallpage by whom he had

Sir Wm Russell Knt. and Bart.
m. dau. of H. Rouse

II Sir Francis Russell Bart. d. 1664
m. Cath. Wheatly
(d. 1673)

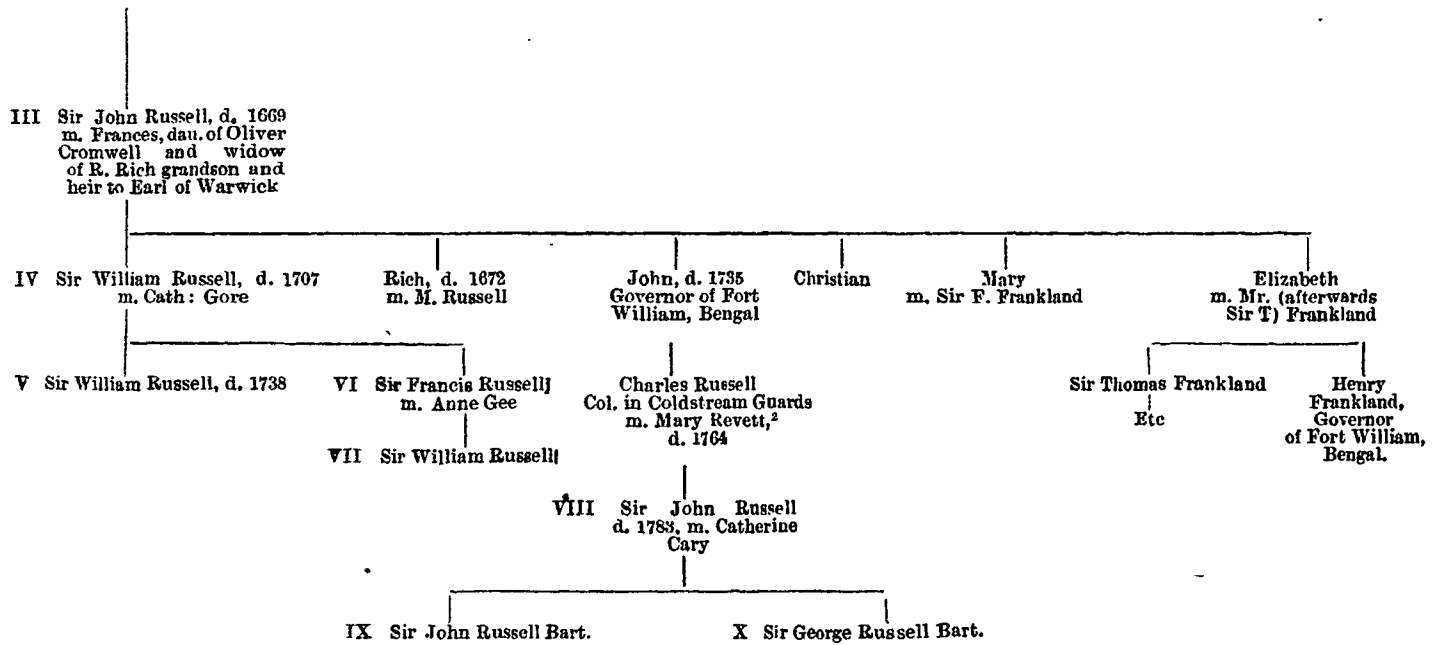
Sir Wm Russell Knt.
m. Anne Bendish

5 other sons

Elizabeth m.
(1) Ed. Lewknor
(2) John Gauden

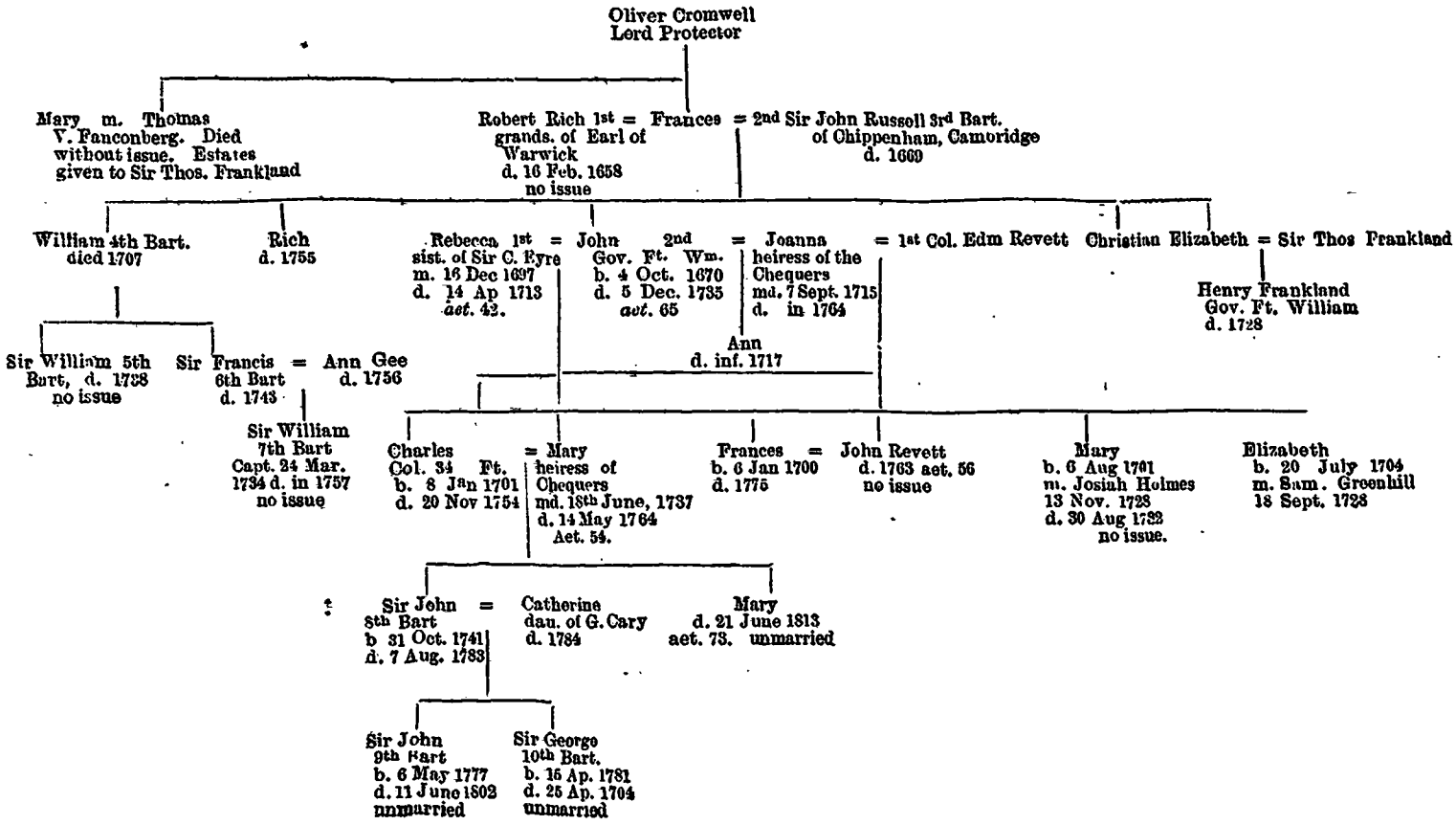
Anne
m. John
Bodvil

Sarah
m. Sir T.
Chickeley


III Sir John Russell, d. 1669 m. Frances, dau. of Oliver Cromwell and widow of R. Rich grandson and heir to Earl of Warwick
IV Sir William Russell, d. 1707 m. Cath: Gore
Rich, d. 1672 m. M. Russell
John, d. 1735 Governor of Fort William, Bengal
Christian
Mary m. Sir F. Frankland
Elizabeth m. Mr. (afterwards Sir T) Frankland
V Sir William Russell, d. 1738
VI Sir Francis Russell m. Anne Gee
VII Sir William Russell
Charles Russell Col. in Coldstream Guards m. Mary Revett,[2] d. 1764
Sir Thomas Frankland
Etc
Henry Frankland, Governor of Fort William, Bengal.
VIII Sir John Russell d. 1783, m. Catherine Cary
IX Sir John Russell Bart.
X Sir George Russell Bart.

[1] This pedigree is taken from a M.S. pedigree in possession of the family.
[2] Mary Joana Cutts Revett, dau. of Mrs. John Russell (by her first husband, Colonel Revett) who was Joana, dau. of Mr. Sergeant John Thurbarne, and who was left the Chequers estate by her stepmother Mary dau. of Sir William Coke.

PEDIGREE OF THE DESCENDANTS OF LADY FRANCES RUSSELL.


Oliver Cromwell
Lord Protector
Mary m. Thomas V. Fanconberg. Died without issue. Estates given to Sir Thos. Frankland
Robert Rich 1st grands. of Earl of Warwick d. 16 Feb. 1658 no issue
= Frances =
2nd Sir John Russell 3rd Bart. of Chippenham, Cambridge d. 1669
William 4th Bart. died 1707
Rich d. 1755
Rebecca 1st sist. of Sir C. Eyre m. 16 Dec 1697 d. 14 Ap 1713 aet. 42.
John 2nd Gov. Ft. Wm. b. 4 Oct. 1670 d. 5 Dec. 1735 aet. 65
= Joanna heiress of the Chequers md. 7 Sept. 1715 d. in 1764
= 1st Col. Edm Revett
Christian Elizabeth = Sir Thos Frankland
Henry Frankland Gov. Ft. William d. 1728
Ann d. inf. 1717
Sir William 5th Bart, d. 1738 no issue
Sir Francis 6th Bart d. 1743
= Ann Gee d. 1756
Sir William 7th Bart Capt. 24 Mar. 1734 d. in 1757 no issue
Charles Col. 34 Ft. b. 8 Jan 1701 d. 20 Nov 1754
= Mary heiress of Chequers md. 18th June, 1737 d. 14 May 1764 Aet. 54.
Frances = b. 6 Jan 1700 d. 1775
John Revett d. 1763 aet. 56 no issue
Mary b. 6 Aug 1701 m. Josiah Holmes 13 Nov. 1728 d. 30 Aug 1732 no issue.
Elizabeth b. 20 July 1704 m. Sam. Greenhill 18 Sept. 1728
Sir John 8th Bart b 31 Oct. 1741 d. 7 Aug. 1783
= Catherine dau. of G. Cary d. 1784
Mary d. 21 June 1813 aet. 73. unmarried
Sir John 9th Bart b. 6 May 1777 d. 11 June 1802 unmarried
Sir George 10th Bart. b. 15 Ap. 1781 d. 25 Ap. 1704 unmarried

Sir John Russell of Chippenham in the co. of Cambridge, 3rd Bart, Chamberlain of Chester was the son of Sir Francis Russell Bart, Governor of Ely and Litchfield, Parliamentary Assessor in the civil wars and one of Cromwell's lords, and grandson of Sir William Russell Kt. created Bart on the 19th July 1629. Sir John was baptised at Chippenham 6th Oct. 1640. He died in March 1669, and was buried at Chippenham on the 24th. Will dated 17th March 1669. Codicil 20th March, proved 1st June 1670 and 2nd Dec. 1670. (68 Penn). On the death of his father Sir Francis in 1664 having succeeded to the title he married.

Frances, youngest and favourite daughter of Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector, relict of Robert Rich, son of Lord Rich, and grandson of Robert, E. of Warwick. Baptised at Ely 6th Dec 1638. "Charles II was for marrying her. Not improbable," says Carlyle. Married to Rich, 11 Nov. 1657. No child by Rich who died 16 Feb. 1658. Lady Frances herself died in 1720 on the 27th Jan. and was buried at Chiswick on the 1st Feb. aet. 83. Will dated 27 Aug 1717. Cod. 15 Dec. 1719. Proved 16 Feb. 1720 (39 Shaller). By her second husband, Sir John Russell, had issue 5 sons and 4 daus. of whom 3 sons and all the daus. came to maturity.

Issue

I. Sir William Russell of Hampton Wick, Middlx. 4th Bart eldest son of Sir John, born 1658, died intestate 1707 aet. 49. Adm. granted 12 Nov 1707 to a principal creditor, Dame Catherine renouncing.

Married

Catherine Gore, who also died intestate, in the pa. of St. Ann, Westminster. Adm. granted 18th July 1713 to Dame Frances Russell, the widow of Sir John Russell, during the minority of the children of the dead.

Had issue

(*a*) Sir William Russell 5th Bart. eldest son. ob. s. p. at Waterford in Ireland, May, 1784.

(*b*) Sir Francis Russell 6th bart. born about 1697. Entered the service of the East India Co. and arrived in Bengal in 1716. Chief at Cassimbazar 1728; Member of Council 1731; again Chief at Cassimbazar 1741. Died intestate at Calcutta 26th Feb 1743. Buried 27th Febry Adm. granted on the 26th April to Solomon Margas, William Young and J. Z. Holwell, Dame Ann Russell renouncing.

Married

Ann, dau. of Zachariah Gee, merchant in Bengal, Married on 15th February, 1728. On 30th November 1744 married a second time Thomas Holmes, merchant. Died in 1756, probably at Fulta. Will dated 24th August 1756, proved in the Mayor's Court Calcutta, 1757. (N° 85 Ecc. Suits in High Court)

Had Issue

(*i*) Sir William Russell 7th Bart. Baptised 24 March 1734. *Died unmarried in 1757.*

II. Rich Russell (*not* Richard but Rich after Robert Rich) *of the pa. of St. George's Hanover Sq. Middlx, a Major General in the army.* Buried at Hillingdon, Middlx. Will dated 2nd June 1734, proved 28th June 1735 (133 Ducie)

Married

1st wife Mabel dau of Gerard Russell of Fordham, Camb. Buried at Hillingdon Middlx 1731. Had issue

Mary wife of the Rev. Mr. Mills in 1734.

2nd Wife Catherine Barton of St. Martin's Ludgate

Married at St. George's Hanover Sq: 28 Oct. 1732.

III. John Russell of Duke Street St. James', Westminster, posthumous son of Sir John. Governor of Fort William, Bengal *1711—13. Born 4 Oct. 1670.* Buried at Bath 5th Dec. 1735 aet 65. Will dated 1 July 1731, proved 25 Feb. 1736 (41 Derby)

Married

1st Wife Rebecca sister of Sir Charles Eyre Kt. of Kew, Surrey & Governor of Fort William, Bengal 1695—1701. Married 17th Dec. 1697. Died at Chandarnagore 14 April 1713, buried at Calcutta 15 April, aet. 42.

Had issue

1. Frances, born 6 Jan 1700, in Calcutta. Left India with her father on the *Marlbrough* in 1714. Bedchamber woman to the Princess Amelia. She married John Revett Esq. of Chequers Court, Bucks, formerly of the Foot Guards, only son of Colonel Edmund Revett and Joanna of whom more hereafter. Col. Revett distinguished himself at the battle of Malplaquet where he fell. John Revett died 1763 aet. 56. His will is dated 1 May 1760, proved 5 August 1763 (400 Caesar) She died 1775 without issue, and the Chequers estate

consequently passed to her sister-in-law Mary, the wife of Charles Russell.

2. Charles Russell of Duke Street St. James' aforesaid. Born the 8th January 1701, in Calcutta. Left India with his father on the *Marlbrough* in 1714. Major in the 2nd Regt. Guards 17 Dec. 1751. At the battles of Dettingen and Fontenoy, where he was in command of the battalion and greatly distinguished himself. Afterwards Colonel of the 34th Foot. Fell ill while with his regiment at Minorca. Died in London on the 20th Nov. 1754, and was buried at Kew in the tomb of his uncle Sir Charles Eyre abovenamed 21st Nov. Will dated 22 May 1742, proved 12 Dec. 1754 (39 Pinfold)

Married

Mary Joanna Cutts, dau. of Col. Edmund Revett and Joanna his wife above named, and heiress of her brother John Revett above named. Married 18th June 1737. Died 14 May 1746, aet. 54. Buried 29th May. Will date 22 Sept. 1760. Proved 5 June 1764 (238 Simpson).

Had issue

(i) Mary, only dau. Bedchamber woman to the Princess Amelia. Died unmarried 21 June 1813, aet 73. Buried at Ellesborough.

(ii) Sir John Russell, only son, of Chequers Court aforesaid, 8th Bart., born 31 Oct. 1741. Of Ch: Ch: Oxon: M. A. 1765. Bar-at-Law. Died 7 Aug. 1783 in Kent. Buried at Ellesborough, Bucks.

Married

Katherine dau. and heiress of the Hon. Gen. George Cary a descendant of Edmund Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, temp. Henry VI. Died 1784. Had issue

(*a*) Sir John Russell, of Chequers Court aforesaid, 9th Bart born 6 May 1777, died unmarried 11 June 1802. Buried at Ellesborough.

(*b*) Sir George Russell, of Chequers Court, aforesaid, 10th Bart. born 15 Ap. 1781, died unmarried 25 Ap. 1804. Buried at Ellesborough.

3. Mary, born 6th Aug 1701 in Calcutta. Left India with her father on the *Marlbrough* in 1714; returned on the *Stretham* in 1728. Married to Josiah Holmes on 13 Nov. 1728. Died at Cassimbazar on 30 Aug 1732. No issue.

4. Elizabeth, born 20 July 1704 in Calcutta. Left India with her father on the *Marlbrough* in 1714, but returned on the *Stretham* in 1728. Married to Samuel Greenhill of the E. I. Co's Service, 18 Sep 1728, who will be dealt with in a subsequent volume.

John Russell, Governor of Fort William Bengal married

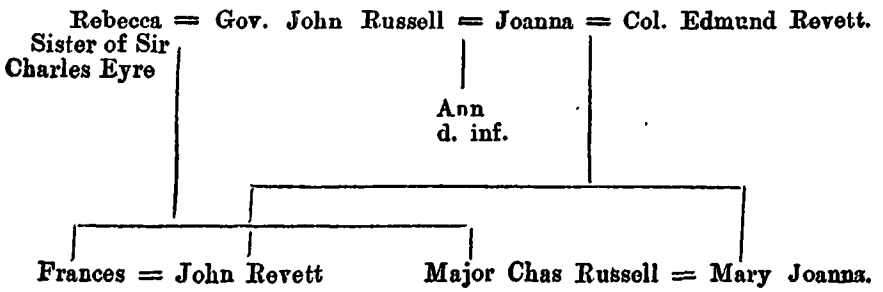
2nd wife Joanna sole dau. and heiress of John Thurban Sergt. at Law of Chequers Court and Alsborough Bucks, relict of Colonel Edmund Revett, and niece to Lord Cutts. Married 7 Sept. 1715. Died 1764. Admins. granted 3rd March.

Had issue

5. Ann who died an infant in 1717.

IV. Elizabeth, dau of Sir John Russell 4th Bart. and Frances, dau of Oliver Cromwell; married Sir Thomas Frankland Bart of Thirkleby, Yorks. Her family will be dealt with in a subsequent volume.

The complicated connection between the Russells and the Revetts may be exhibited thus:—


Rebecca = Gov. John Russell = Joanna = Col. Edmund Revett.
Sister of Sir Charles Eyre
Ann d. inf.
Frances = John Revett
Major Chas Russell = Mary Joanna.
Sir John Russell 8th Bart

John Russell, Governor of Fort William 1711—13.

John Russell, youngest and posthumous son of Sir John Russell Baronet of Chippenham and Frances youngest and favourite daughter of Oliver Cromwell, was born in London on the 4th October 1670.[1] On the recommendation of "Mr. Francklyn and Mr. Marshall" he was on 22nd Nov. 1693 elected a factor for the East India Company. On the 1st December 1693 the Court of Directors as securities from him in £1000 Thomas Francklyn Esq. and William Brockett Esq. of London. On the 22nd January, 1694, he took the oath of a freeman.[2] He arrived Factor in Bengal 3rd Dec. 1694.[3] On the 7th December 1697

[1] See Noble's *House of Cromwell*, 3rd Ed., 1757, Vol. II, p. 414.
[2] See the Court Minutes under the dates given.
[3] See Early Annals I, sec 354.

he married his first wife Rebecca sister of Sir Charles Eyre of Kew, Surrey, by whom he had one son and three daughters.[1] The details of John Russell's career in India are given in the extracts from the Consultations Books contained in this volume and the previous one. He resigned the office of Governor on Thursday 3rd December 1713, and took his passage home on the *Marlborough*. She left the Sandheads on the 9th December 1713, and arrived at the Cape in April, and reached England in August 1714.[2] In the fourth volume of the East India Company's records for this time known as "Miscellanies," pages 118 to 121, there are letters referring to a dispute between a Mr. John Russell and the Company regarding the money due to him on account of the Old or London Company. Mr. Wooly the Company's Secretary tendered Mr. Russell £ 520 on behalf of the Company. But Mr. Russell declared that a great deal more was due to him and that he had been seven years trying to get his money. This was in September, October, 1714. Mr. Russell is said to be living in his house near the Church at Wapping, London. This Mr. John Russell may have been the late Governor of Calcutta, but it is strange that his title is not mentioned.

On 7th September, 1715, John Russell of Duke Street, St. James Westminster married Joanna sole daughter and heiress of John Thurban of Chequers Court and Alsborough, Buckinghamshire. By his second wife John Russell had only one child who died an infant.

In 1727 his two daughters Mary and Elizabeth with a maid servant Judith Weston left England for Bengal in the *Stretham*. The Court Book on the 3rd November 1727 records:—

"Governor Russell attending the Court and requesting that his two daughters and a maid servant may take passage to Bengal on the *Stretham*. Ordered that his two daughters have liberty to proceed on the usual terms and that the servant have likewise leave to go without charge to the Company."[3]

John Russell died at Bath on 5th December, 1735.

Sir Charles Eyre.

The early history of Sir Charles Eyre up to the year 1701 when he finally left Bengal for England has been given by Sir Henry Yule in his great edition of the Diary of Sir William Hedges. In working out the personal history of John Russell the following additional facts have been brought to light.

[1] See Noble loc. cit.

[2] See the log of the *Marlborough* given elsewhere

[3] Passage dated in the Miscellanies, 2nd December 1727.

Sir Charles Eyre was the brother-in-law of Governor John Russell, his sister Rebecca being Russell's first wife. Sir Charles was also in all probability the godfather of Governor Russell's eldest son, Charles, as appears from the inscriptions on the monument erected over their common grave at Kew.

It appears that Sir Charles Eyre on his return to England in 1701 married Elizabeth Carey and settled at Kew Green where he had a house and gardens. He took a prominent part in the erection of the church at Kew.

I can find only one letter from him at this period in the India Office records which runs as follows:—

To the Honble Court of Directors of the East India Company

Gentlemen.

My indisposition hinders me from coming to sign as one of the securitys for my Nephew William Bowridge but I do hereby promise to do it when I am well enough to come to town.

CHARLES EYRE.

CUE GREEN
Aprill 25th 1721.

Sir Charles Eyre died on the 26th September 1729, in the 69th year of his age. His will (269 Abbott), dated the 26th September, 1627, with two codicills, dated respectively 2nd Nov., 1727, and 24th August, 1729, was proved on the 7th October, 1729.

The bulk of his property is bequeathed first of all to his wife Elizabeth Eyre who is constituted sole executrix. She is given £500 a year in annuities, also £5000 together with the house and gardens at Kew Green, the plate, jewells, household goods, furniture, carriages and horses, with power to dispose of the same if she likes. But if they are sold the money is to be put out at interest for the benefit of his nephew Charles Russell. At the death of his wife Elizabeth, the bulk of his property is to go to his nephew Charles Russell, or if he is dead, is to be divided between his three nieces Frances, Mary, and Elizabeth Russell, or the survivors.

Elizabeth, Lady Eyre, died on the 16th January 1736, in the 56th year of her age. Her will (8 Derby) dated the 21st December 1735, 1st Codicil 27th Dec. 1735, 2nd Codicil 14th Jan. 1736, was proved on the 24th January 1736. In it she mentions her sisters, one of them being Mary Carey, who is left £300.

The common tomb of Sir Charles Eyre and Col. Charles Russell may still be seen on the north-east side of Kew church, to

which position it was moved in 1884, when the east end was enlarged. At one end is a shield with the arms of Eyre, and at the other a shield *party per pale* with arms of Eyre and of Carey, the family of Sir Charles Eyre's second wife. The inscription to the memory of Sir Charles Eyre and his second wife on the north side of the tomb runs as follows :—

Under this Monument
Lyeth interred the Body of
Sir Charles Eyre Kt.
Who for several years was Governor
of Fort William in Bengal

Which office of Great Trust He discharged with the utmost
Skill and Fidelity to the Entire Satisfaction of the East India Company
He Lived in this Hamlet upwards of 28 Years
And Died September the 26th 1729 in the 69th year of his age
He was a Gentleman of truly Virtuous and Just character
a liberal Benefactor to this CHAPPEL and Particularly Concerned
in the Erecting of it
At his Death He bequeathed considerable Legacies to the Poor
towards their Cloathing and Education
Also Here Lyeth the Body of Lady Eyre, Widow and Relict
of the Above Sir Charles Eyre Kt.
She died the 16th January, 1735, in the 56 Year of her age.

The inscription to Charles Russell is on the south side of the tomb, and runs thus :—

In this tomb with his Uncle
Sir Charles Eyre Kt.
to whom he was obliged
in Education and Fortune
Lye the remains of

COLONEL CHARLES RUSSELL

who entered into the service of his King and Country in the year, 1718
He served in GIBRALTAR in the year 1727
And led the first Battalion of Guards in the Charge at the Battle
of FONTENOI April the 30th 1745 with the greatest bravery and
Resolution And was soon afterwards honoured with the command of the 34th
Regiment of Foot † Attending of †which in the Island of Minorca
He contracted a disorder of which he died Nov. 20 1754
Aged 54
In the more private duties of Life as a Husband, Father and Friend
He deserved the esteem and imitation of all that knew him.

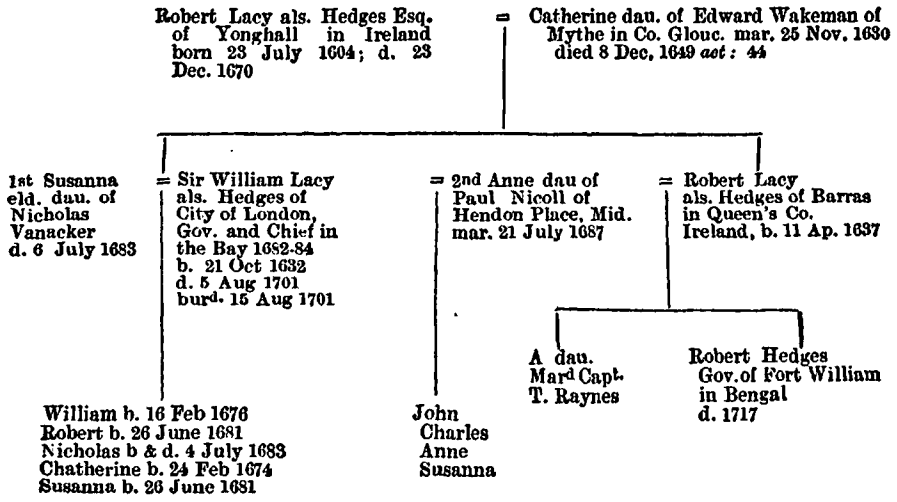
The arms of Eyre are, argent on a chev. sa. three quarterfoils or. These are united in the second shield with arms of Carey, argent,

on a bend engr. sa. three roses of the field: in the sinister chief an anchor of the second. The shield is party per pale, dexter Eyre, sinister Carey.

III.—ROBERT HEDGES.

The history of the family of Robert Hedges and of Robert Hedges himself has already been dealt with at great length by Sir Henry Yule in his edition of the Diary of Sir William Hedges for the Hacluyt Society.

The following extract from the pedigree shows the relation between Robert Hedges, Governor of Fort William, 1714-1717, and his uncle, Sir William Hedges, Governor and Chief in the Bay of Bengal 1682-84.


Robert Lacy als. Hedges Esq. of Yonghall in Ireland born 23 July 1604; d. 23 Dec. 1670
= Catherine dau. of Edward Wakeman of Mythe in Co. Glouc. mar. 25 Nov. 1630 died 8 Dec. 1649 aet: 44
1st Susanna eld. dau. of Nicholas Vanacker d. 6 July 1683
= Sir William Lacy als. Hedges of City of London, Gov. and Chief in the Bay 1682-84 b. 21 Oct 1632 d. 5 Aug 1701 burd. 15 Aug 1701
= 2nd Anne dau of Paul Nicoll of Hendon Place, Mid. mar. 21 July 1687
= Robert Lacy als. Hedges of Barras in Queen's Co. Ireland, b. 11 Ap. 1637
A dau. Mard Capt. T. Raynes
Robert Hedges Gov. of Fort William in Bengal d. 1717
William b. 16 Feb 1676
Robert b. 26 June 1681
Nicholas b & d. 4 July 1683
Chatherine b. 24 Feb 1674
Susanna b. 26 June 1681
John
Charles
Anne
Susanna

IV.—CAPTAIN HENRY CORNWALL.

Captain Henry Cornwall is a person about whom a good deal is found in the Company's records, though I have not been able to trace either his birth or death. He apparently was of good family and had influential connections. He entered the service of the Crown according to his own statement under King William about 1689 and joined the Company's Service about 1701. From 1704 to 1706 he is entered as a sea-faring man in the list of inhabitants at Madras. In 1707 he entered into a contract of marriage with Elizabeth Browne which he never fulfilled and returned to England hoping to improve his position. The petition of Elizabeth Browne against Captain Henry Cornwall on the subject of his promise to marry her and Henry Cornwall's defence are given in full in the Madras Public Consultations for the 15th and 19th February, 1711, and have been printed by Wheeler in his

'*Madras in the Olden Time*.'[1] In 1709 Captain Henry Cornwall appears in the Company's records as the Captain of the *Sherborne*, and for the next three or four years his fortunes are identical with the fortunes of his ship.

When the *Sherborne* was taken in April, 1712, Cornwall was brought back to India on one of the French Men of war and was detained as a prisoner at Pondicherry. In August, 1713, he arrived in England on the *Heathcote*. On the 2nd September he wrote as follows to the Company

To the Honourable Court of Directrs for the affairs of the Honble East India Compa

Honble Srs

Being arriv'd on the *Heathcott* And Indispos'd occations my Adressing your honrs to Excuse my absence, and not deem it any omission or neglect of the Duty and Grattitude I owe the Hon'ble Compa, (whose Misfortune and Loss under my care has partly been the motive of the Illness I Labour under.

Your Honrs receiv'd A Narrative seting forth the measures I took to avoy'd (What at Last I was obliged to submit too, I cant offer more on that head, then assureing 'twas pend with great reguard to truth and honr.

And those Enemyes of mine and my Imployers that Informe the contrary Act Partially unjust, and I've sure hearing 'twill prove so

Mr Weltden whoes absence and correspondence wh your honrs on subjects Groundless, is my greatest hardship (But am assur'd one day they'l appear on the Back of Truth, he having Already fortified the credit of many Impertial men, (tis surpriseing to me That Little personal differences sho'd be the Occasion of Your honrs receiving so many Letters to the Prejudice of men Intirely in Your honrs Service.

When the Enemy granted me Libertye at Pondeecherry I adress'd the Govr and Councill off Fort St George and I Inclos'd a Copyee of a Letter I wrote and Quilted in an officers Court design'd the Better for them to Proceed in their affairs for ye Honrs safely in trade. But that Letter being seiz'd I was closely confin'd and very Ill us'd the remainder of my Imprisonment.

Govr Harrison promis'd me he'd Inclose it to Your honrs in Behalf of my dilligence and Integrity wch was ever swift in yr honrs Service though Attended with all the hazards Imagineable wch I have by me (attested)

Your honrs have had severall forc'd and forg'd accots of the *Sherborne* and her Pylott wch has Been Oweing Intirely to Latigeous Tempers, verrye much Incourag'd in those ports, Especially in party cauces.

I served the Crown twelve years in severll stations in King William's Reign (since that By Recommendation of Mr Harby now Earle of Oxford, I have serv'd your honrs (and I thought with [out] roome for reflection having acted as Became a just and dilligent servt (so yt your honrs Goodness in Point of Justice is my great security you'l suspend a judgement till I have pleaded according to the Liberty of this happy Land

[1] Madras Reprint of 1882, pp. 297—300.

Then youl oblige me very much who

am

Hon'ble Sirs Your most obed^{t}
though a very unfortunate
humble serv^{t}

HEN. CORNWALL

Sepr 2nd 1713

The above letter was inclosed in a letter to the Company's Secretary Mr. Wooley which runs as follows :—

To Mr Wooley

S^{r}

I being Indispos'd, and in the Country to recover my health, begg the favour of Your Tendering the Inclos'd at a proper time to the hon'ble Company that I may not lye under the sence of Ingrattitude or Neglect of My Duty |I wish you Much Joy of your Daughters altered state and request my humble Respects to your Lady and Daughter, beging pardon for this trouble, Remaine with great Respect.

Bye Fleet in Surrye
Sepr the 4th 1713

S^{r}

Your most humble
Servant

HENRY CORNWALL

Lett^{rs} are Left for me
at Capt Bradshaws in Surry Street
in the Strand.

In 1714 Captain Henry Cornwall petitioned the Court of Directors to be appointed Chief at Anjengo and on the 5th October the Court received the following letter of recommendation from Marquis of Winchester and other great friends of Captain Cornwall :—

To the Honourable United East India Company

Gentlemen.

Capt. Henry Cornwall having served your hon^{rs} these fourteen years during wch time he has been in the severall Parts of India Imployed as Merchand and Commander; where your hon^{rs} have settled and traded to and having acquired a knowledge in Traffike and the Languages there Being at times Recommended by severall of the subscribers and giveing us good Proofs of his Industry and Experience, we make it our Joynt Request, in Consideration of his Long Service and Late misfortunes, that your hon^{rs} will plese to make some Provision for him that thereby he may be Inabled to maintain his family he having several times Relinquished considerable Preferment and Prospects in her Maj^{tys} Service, in Obedience to his friends and Inclination to yours

What we presume to Request is that your hon^{rs} will please to appoint or Minuett him Chief of Anjengo, a small subordinate Ffactory on the Mallabar

Coast against the disposal of your Next shipping. he will give your honrs Undeniable Security for the Trust your honrs shall repose in him, and your honrs will Lay such an Obligation On us all as we shall study to returne Joyntly and severally.

Being Honble Sirs
Your most humble Servant
WINCHESTER
WILL : POWLETT
J. JERMAIN
JAMES STANHOPE
R. WALPOLE

London Oct 5th 1714

The foregoing document is in Cornwall's handwriting. The request was not granted, neither was his subsequent petition, on the 25th February, 1715, to be Deputy Governor of Bombay. He was, however, allowed to go to India as a free merchant by order of the Court dated the 9th March 1715.

Petition of Captain Henry Cornwall being read praying leave to take passage on the Queen for Recovery of his Effects in India and to provide for himself and Family and to pay only his passage

Ordered that he have liberty as he desires to go to India and for the reasons now given do Pay only his Passage; But that he enter into the Covenants of a Free Merchant.

The last letter which I have found from Captain Henry Cornwall runs as follows:—

Bombay Jany 20th $\frac{75}{1116}$

Hon'ble Srs

Haveing your Leave to trade in India as free Merchant and Resolving to Continue sometime, I humbly request Your Honrs will please to grant my Wife Leave to proceed On your first ship to Bombay wch favour shall be acknowlidged bye.

Honble Sirs
Your Most Humble Servt
HENRY CORNWALL.

V.—SAMUEL BRIERCLIFFE.

In his interesting paper on *The Bengal Chaplaincy in the Reign of George I*, published in the *Indian Church Quarterly Review* for April, 1892, Vol. V, No. 2, the Revd. H. B. Hyde has given the main outlines of the life of Samuel Briercliffe.

In the seventh volume of *Court Miscellanies* are preserved in original the following letters regarding the appointment of Briercliffe :—

1. To the Honourable the Directors of the East India Company.

I can only give this testimony of the Rev. Mr. Briercliffe that being well recommended to me, I helpt to place him as Assisting Curate to the late Rector of Hatfield, Dr. Thomas Fuller, who often espresst to me his Approbation of him, that he was a sober and diligent Man and a good Preacher, and was well beloved by the People for his quiet and peaceable behaviour among them which character I believe to be very true.

Windsor
Nov. 14, 1712.

White Kennett *Dean of Peterborough.*

2. To the Honourable the Directors of the East India Company.

We whose names are hereunto subscribed do certify that Samuel Briercliffe, Clerk, has been resident at Hatfield in the County of Hertford almost two years, where he supply'd that cure truly and faithfully ; and he is well approv'd of both for his Preaching and his Exemplary life and conversation.

Nov. 14, 1712.
Tho. Hane,
Church Warden of Hatfelde.

Cha. Sibbald *Rector of Hatfield.*
Vinct. Hodgkin *Rector of Hertingfordbury, and one of Her Majesty's Justices of ye peace for the said Country.*

3. To His Worthy Friends the Members of the United East India Company.

Gentlemen,

Having understood by a Certificate under the hand of yo'r Secretary, Mr. Wooley that you have elected Mr. Samuel Briercliffe, Clerk, to be your Chaplain for Fort William in the Bay of Bengal, and having had a very good character of him, I do Approve of him as a fit person for the Office above said.

Lambeth, *10th December, 1712.*

Tho. Cantuar.

VI.—PASSENGERS FOR BENGAL.

During the years 1709—1717.

An Acco^{t} of Orders given for Persons to take Passage on the Company's Shipping for India.[1]

1709.

14	Dec.	*King William* Galley	Harry Clare	Writer.
22	do	do	William Spinkes	do.
do	do	do	John Barker	do.
do	do.	*Des Bouverie*	Ed. Ange	do.
23	do.	*St. George*	Rob. Brooke	do.
28	do.	*King William*	Jas. Tokefield	do.
29	do.	do	Chas. Hampton	do.
do.	do.	no name	Dorothy Penrise with her dau. and one maid servant Mrs. Grace Davis to go to her husband. By order of the Court; 7 inst.	
30	do	*Des Bouvery*	Sam. Brown	Junior Merchant.

1710.

4	Jan	*Des Bouvery*	Jas Rotier	Writer.
6	do	do	Rob. Hedges	2nd in the Council.
do	do	do	Ed. Page	Junior Merchant.
7	do	do	John Stackhouse	Writer.
9	do	*King William* Galley	Geo Weslyd	do.
do	do	do	A black woman, late servant to Mr. Bowridge deceased. By order of Court, 6 Dec.	
do	do	do	Ant. Weltden, President, with his Lady, Sister, Dau. Son, 2 maid servants and one man. By order of Court, 16 Dec.	
do	do	*Aurengzebe*	Rob. Haddock	Free Merchant.

1711.

2	Jan.	*Derby*	Edmund Mason	Writer.
do	do	*Aurengzebe*	Hugh Barker	do.
3	do	*Averilla*	Chas Coldcall	do.
do	do	do	Josia Alexander	do.
4	do	*Derby*	John Dix	do.
do	do	do	Thos Philips	do.

[1] Taken from the lists at the end of the volumes of Miscellanies II, III, and IV.

1711.

5 Jan.	*Averilla*	Ed. Rennolds	Writer.
8 do	*Aurengzebe*	Humphreys Cole	do.
9 do	*Derby*	Philip Vincent	do.
10 do	do	John Osbaldeston	do.
11 do	do	Sam Kindon	do.
18 do	do	Thos. Braddyll	do.
10 Mar.	do	John Bryan	Free Merchant.
11 Dec.	*Marlbro'*	Michael Emmerson	Writer.
do do	*Mary*	Phillip Michell	do.
do do	do	Benj. Thomson	do.
do do	do	Baron Jeff	do.
do do	do	Will. Cowley	do.
12 do	do	Hen. Lloyd	do.
19 do	do	Rich. Frank	do.
do do	do	Thos. Breese	do.

1712.

2 Jan.	*Marlbro'*	John Powell do.
18 Dec.	*Cardigan*	Mrs. Mary Crosse by order of Court, 10th Dec.
do do	do	Julia black servant of Mr. Pattle.
24 do	do	Sam. Briercliffe Chaplain.
5 do	do	Mary Gordon to join Lt. Gordon her husband.

1713.

7 Jan.	*Hanover*	Sam. Harwood to his relation Mr. Sam. Feake by order of Court 19th Dec.
12 Jan.	*Cardigan*	Rosa, servant to Mr. Chitty at Fort William.
do do	*King William*	Hannah Drew, by order of Court 17th Dec.
21 do	*Cardigan*	Two black servants, Mary and Lambeth. By order of Court, this day.

1714.

4 Jan.	*Bouverie*	Gabriel Hanger Writer
9 do	*St. George*	Capt. Francis Seaton Free Merchant.
15 do	do	Thos. White Writer.
do do	do	Eliz. wife of Edmond Westmacott, soldier.
16 Dec.	*Derby*	Mrs. Anne Ffewtrell to her uncle Mr. Wm. Spencer.
23 do	do	Maria, black servant. By order of Court 17th inst.
29 do	do	Mary Mr. Blunt's servant.

1715.

3 Jan.	*Heathcote*	Rich. Popys	Free Merchant.
6 do	do	Mrs. Elizabeth and Sarah Boweridge as per order of Court 24 Decr 1714.	
10 do	*Derby*	Chas. Collet	Free Merchant.

1716.

5 Jan.	*Prince Frederick*	Mrs. Mary Wallis to her husband in Bay and her dau. Mary by order of the Court 2 Nov.	
8 Feb.	*Grantham*	Francis Russell	Writer.
do do	*Prince Frederick*	Wm. Bruce	do.
9 do	do	Mrs. Elizabeth Fisher to go to her father Thos. Morris, one of the Compa's pylots in Bengal.	
15 do	*King George*	Rich Eyre	do.
do do	do	Wm. Tipping	do.
15 do	*Prince Frederick*	Sam. Fazackerly	do.
28 Sept.	*Hanover*	A black woman who came from Bengal to tend a child of Mr. Samuel Feaks to carry her back thither, she paying the charge of her passage as per order of Court 5 Sept.	
2 Oct.	do	Two black women named Louisea and Merianna who came to England with Mr. Addams to be carried to Bengal Mr. Addams pays the charge of their passage as per order of Court 5 Sept 1716.	
12 Dec.	*St. George*	John Harris	Writer.
do do	*Bouverie*	Samuel Greenhill	do.
do do	*St. George*	Christor Birkhead	do.
do do	*Cardigan*	George Mandevill	do.
do do	*St. George*	Thos. Moore	do.
20 do	*Bouverie*	Mrs. Elizabeth Townshend to go to her husband who belongs to a Country Ship in Bengal by order of Court 9th Dec.	

1717.

3 Jan.	*St. George*	Jacob Des Tombe	Writer.
8 do	*Cardigan*	John Oldmixon	do.
9 do	do	Willm. Haskoll	do.
12 do	do	Mrs. Cathorine Thoroughgood by order of Court 12 Decr.	
14 do	do	Mrs. Margaret Cross by order of Court 5 Dec. 1716.	

1716.

16 Jan.	*St. George*	Nath. Golling	Free Merchant.
19 do	*Cardigan*	John Sainsbury Lloyd	Factor.
23 do	*St. George*	Thos. Smith	Free Merchant.
26 do	*Bouverie*	Willm. Skinner	do.
31 do	*D. of Cambridge*	Stephen Scott	Writer.
4 Feb	do	Matthew Wesley	do.
6 Dec.	*Grantham*	John Foster	do.
11 do	do	Robert Turner	do.
do do	do	Ed. Pomfrett	do.
do do	do	Solomon Margas	do.
do do	do	Chas. Bedford	do.
12 do	*King George*	Nath. Hall (This vacates)	do.
do do	*Grantham*	Wm. Davis	do.
14 do	do	Margaret Betty to go to her husband by order of Court 11th instant.	
17 do	do	Wm. Beresford	Writer.
18 do	do	Thos. Unwin	do.
do do	do	A black woman named Flora who came to England with Mr. Addams, Mr. Addams paying.	
do do	do	Nath. Hall.	Writer.

VII.—SHIPS FOR BENGAL.

During the years 1709 to 1718.

Particulars extracted from various sources.

C=Captain. M=Mate. | P=Purser. D=Doctor.

1. The *Frederick*; 350 tons, 70 men, 28 guns.[1] Sailed out of the Downs, the 9th March, 1708. [*i.e.* 1709.[2]]

Richard Phrip, C; John Wynn, 1st M; Hawes Newport, 2nd; James Langster, 3rd; Henry Barnard, 4th; John Bayley, P; Robert Tonge, D; 65 other officers and seamen; 37 soldiers.[2]

Passengers:—Ricd. Carleton, Henry Carleton, Ant. Burton, Kath. Seagood, Frances Holcomb, Hester Brannack, Mary Owen, Sarah Brannack; Kath. Cooper.[2]

[1] Miscellanies, III, 289.
[2] Miscellanies, II, 197.

2. The *Loyall Bliss.* Sailed out of the Downs the 9th March, 1708 [*i.e.* 1709].

Robert Hudson, C; John Sparrow, 1st M; John Misinor, 2nd; James Naish, P; Zachary Hicks, 3rd; John Pennin, 4th; William Penycoat, D; 68 other officers and seamen; 40 soldiers.

Passengers:—Cook the gunner and his wife, two daughters and a son.[1]

3. The *Hallifax.* Sailed out of the Downs the 9th March, 1708 [*ie* 1709].

Henry Hudson, C; John Crowther, 1st M; Robert Wynn, 2nd; Gerard Collier, 3rd; Henry Glegg, 4th; Richard Davenport, P; Oliver Colt, D; 66 other officers and sailors; 39 soldiers.[1]

4. The *St. George;* 450 tons, 90 men, 30 guns.[2] Mustered at Portsmouth, the 10th January, 1709 [*ie* 1710], by Mr. Blakley.[3]

Samuel Goodman, C; James Courtney 1st Mate; Thomas Towton, 2nd; James Lawrence, 3rd; George Willmore, 4th; Nicolas Trevethan, 5th; Thomas Stewart, D; 91 other officers and sailors; 44 soldiers.[3]

Passengers:—Robert Brooke, writer, Mr. Stone.[3]

Log.[4] Begins 17th Oct. 1709.

"Satterday the 12th [January 1712].[5] For ye foremost pt. of ye Day wee had moderate Gailes att NNWt. att 8 ye morng. wee weighed in Company wth the Sheerboon in the Eveng wee anchor'd in 6 fathom water.

Munday, the 7th. Att 6 this morning weighed in Company wth thee Sheerbon wth a moderate Gaile att NNEt. and att 3 in the Evening we anchor'd againe in 5 fathom; likewise here was ship'd on board 20 Lascarrs for England.

Wednesday the 13th [February]. These 24 houers had the wind as by Logg ye foremost part fresh gailes and cloudy wear. in ye night had much Raine likewise ye Sheaborn was close under our quarter by ye morng. lost sight of her. Course is S. 2° 6′ Et. Dist. 9° 7′ and Ld 87 and Depr. 42 E."

Arrived at Gravesend, September, 1712.

5. The *Susanna;* 330 tons, 60 men, 24 guns.[6] Mustered at Portsmouth, the 10th January, 1709 [*ie* 1710], by Mr. Blackly.[7]

Richard Pinnell, C; Ric. Heathfield, 1st M; Christopher Hinton, 2nd; Michael Gee, 3rd; Thos. Aisly, 4th; Richard Keily, P; Hugh Campbell, D; 56 other officers and sailors; 42 soldiers.[7]

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[1] Miscellanies, II, 197.
[2] Miscellanies, II, 243, and IV, 83.
[3] Miscellanies, II, 284.
[4] Marine Records, 584B.
[5] At this time the *St. George* was in the Hugli.
[6] Miscellanies, II, 234, 240, 243.
[7] Miscellanies, II, 284.

6. The *King William* galley; 400 tons, 80 men, 30 guns.[1] Mustered at Portsmouth, the 10th January, 1709 [*ie* 1710], by Mr. Blackly.[2]

Nehemiah Winter, C; Stephen Lashington, 1st M. Josia Mingo, 2nd; John, Peele 3rd; James Winter, 4th; John Winter, P; Oliver Mow, D; 74 other officers and sailors, 44 soldiers.

Passengers:—Chas. Hampton, Jas. Tokefield.

'Log[3] Begins Friday, 4th Nov. 1709; left Plymouth, Tuesday 10th Feb. 1710; sighted Canaries, Wednesday, 1st March; arrived Cape, Wed. 10th May; left Cape, Wed. 17th May; arrived Madras, Wed. 5th July; left Madras, Friday, 7th July; arrived Hijili, Sunday, 16th July.

"Wednesday, 19th July. From yesterday noon ye wind in S.W. quarter modt. and fair the morning. The Governor Imbark'd upon ye Mary boyer for Callicuta, we Salluted him and his family with 21 Guns. Likewise the sloope came on board with our anchor and cable . . . .

Tuesday, 3rd Octr. This morning arrived in ye river ye Shorburne Capt. Cornwall from Bencula and ye Mermaid Capt. Whiatt from Persia . . . .

Thursday, 12th [Octr]. Having given orders aboard to supply Capt. Cornwall with what Necessary he want'd they Lett him have 4 of our men and our third mate to assist him In Caring his ship up to Callicuta. This morning he wayd and made ye best of his way up. . . .

Munday, 1st Jan. 1710 [*ie* 1711]. This morning the Gunnor told me he had an account of four saile of French men of war arrived in Ballasore road and anchor'd there and he having the account In the Night sent away an express which he had sent to my mate to send our boat on board all the Ships that were gone Down: the said Express was an order for all the ships to Return up the River Againe as high as Rangafulla or Rogues River upon which news I sent a boat on board with an oraer to put the ship in a posture of Defence and told the Governer that I was ready to obey his Orders his answer to me was when he apprehended any danger or would have me Goe down to the Ships he would give me timely Notice." . . .

Friday, 12th Jan. 1710 [*ie* 1711] "Yesterday in ye Afternoon the Govener sent for me before ye Counsell and told me yt It was Capt. Raymond's opinion yt It would be for ye Compa's Interest and Safety of ye ships yt the *King William* might be dispatcht to Goe out with ye ships and Goe with them towards Madras as far as they should think Convenient and yt It was thare oppinion It should be so and they would Give Orders accordingly" To this the captain objected that there was no reason for risking three ships instead of two, by sending him along the coast where the French ships were supposed to be, and that it would be better for him to keep as far away as possible from the coast and the French. "So I heard no more of Goeing towards ye Cost of Cormodell."

Left Sandheads, Tues. 23 Jan. 1711; arrived Cape, Fri. 30th March; left Cape, Sat. 7th April; Log ends at Deptford, Thur. 9th Aug. 1711.

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[1] Miscellanies, II, 234.
[2] Miscellanies, II, 284.
[3] Marine Records, 635A.

7. The *Sherborne;* 250 tons, 50 men, 22 guns.[1] Mustered at Portsmouth, the 11th January, 1709 [*ie* 1710], by Mr. Blakley.

Henry Cornwall, C; John Brocket, 1st M; John Cooke, 2nd John Tempest, 3rd; Chas. Wibergh, 4th; William Hamilton, D; Henry Price, P; 45 other officers and seamen; 19 soldiers.[2]

Log lost. Receipt Book and Ledger in the India Office Marine Records, 148 B. and C. In the Receipt Book at the beginning—"Taken by the French." The Ledger shows the monthly pay of the officers to have been C, 10£; 1st M, 6 £; 2nd £4-10-0; 3rd, 3 £; 4th, 2 £; D. £ 3-10-0; D's mate, £2.

The following letter[3] gives the names of the owners.

"*London, Sept. 29th 1709.*

"Gent^{n}

In obedience to y^{r} order I offer the following Gent^{n} owners of the shipp *Sherbourne* Frig$^{t.}$ to enter into Charter party for said shipp with the Honble East India Company

I am

Gent^{n}

Sr Tho: Webster Bart
Paul Deminique Esqr
Sr Francis Dashwood Bart
Sr Stephen Evance
} *App^{d}*

Y$^{r.}$ most obed$^{t.}$ serv$^{t.}$
HEN. CORNEWALL."

In the Court Book, XLIII, 828, 9th Dec. 1709, is the following entry:

"The Court being informed that the Sherborne taken up for Bencoolen proves too little for what she was at first intended and thereby is not capable to carry out the Compa's factors, writers, and soldiers thither together with the stores necessary to be sent to that place Ordered that it be referred to the Committee of Shipping to consider of the said Information and report their opinion what is fit to be done therein."

Capt. Cornwall took leave of the Court 21st Dec. 1709.[4] Ship mustered 11th Feb. 1710;[2] sailed (?) Feb. 1710; arrived Bencoolen (?) July 1710; left Bencoolen, 7th Aug. 1710; struck on the sands of Mullaittivu, 1st Sept. got off the sands, 8th Sept.[5] arrived in the river Hugli, 3rd Oct;[6] anchored off Fort William, 10th Oct. 1710.[7]

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[1] Miscellanies, II, 234, 240.
[2] Miscellanies, II, 287.
[3] Court Miscellanies, I.
[4] Court Book, XLIII 849.
[5] Fort St. George General, dated Dec. 1710, Jan. 1711, paras. 20—22.
[6] See log of the *King William* given above.
[7] Bengal Public Consultations, under the date.

The Council at Madras writing home to the Directors said:[1]

20. Yᵉ Sherborn came from Bencoolen yᵉ 7th August with yᵉ Superviser.

Mʳ. Harrison's letter to us of the 3ᵈ September from Point Pedro advises his haveing embarquod himself on board the Sherbourn on the 7 of August bound hither, and that according to our orders, and instructions to him he had Substituted Captain Richard Phrip (who arriv'd the day before) in his Place and Stead dureing the said Captain's time of Staying there, after when Mʳ. Anthony Ettricke was to Succeed as Depʸ. Governour of York Fort; he declares to have had a good passage from the said 7th of August That they left Bencoolen to the Pᵐᵒ. September coasting along Tyelone being a fair day, and keeping the Lead going, Shoaling gradually till Six of the Clock at night that the Ship Struck in nine Foot water on a Spitt of Sand 80 miles off Point Pedro all sails Standing commonly called the Malle Valley Sands to the Northward of Trincomolay, all endeavours were used to gott the Ship off, but all to no purpose, so that at 12 at night being Moon light the Captᵗ. and Mʳ. Harrison, the former with consent of his Officers and men, as agreed to by papers Sign'd to, and the latter as being of no use to that unfortunate Ship went in a Boat along with the Captain endeavouring to gett to Jaffnapatam as being the nearest Dutch Settlement to request their Assistance of Sloops and able hands to gett the Ship off again, they were from One that night till Twelve next night in that open Boat, and gott no further than Point Pedro whence the Captain went imediately Overland to Jaffnapatam Your Honˢ. had nothing on board the Sherbourn Friggot saveing Thirty Pˢ. of Old Iron Ordnance brought from Banjarr, putt on board said Ship at Bencoolen to serve in Stead of Ballast.

Captain Phrip put into his place while he stay'd

and Mr. Anth. Ettricke to succeed him as D. Gov.

1st Septr. the Sherbourn struck on the Malle Valley Sands in 9 foot water 80 miles off Point Pedro.

after 3 days the Capt. etc. went to Jaffnapa. to get sloops to assist them.

After 24 hours got to Point Pedro

only 31 old great Guns from Banjar on board of yᵉ Compas.

21. Mʳ. Harrison's next letter of the 8th September from Jaffnapatam is a recitall of the Dutch Governʳ. of that place his Courtesies and civilitys both to himself and Captain Cornwall which Letters are enter'd in our Copy Book of Letters receiv'd Nº. 83. 87. 92. to which we humbly referr.

Dutch were very kind to them at Jaffnapa. as per Letters of yᵉ 8th Septr. etc. appears.

22. Mʳ Harrison's next Letter to us is dated the 11th that Month which we receiv'd here the 21st after as enter'd in the Copy book of letters receiv'd Nº. 98 adviseing that Captain Cornwall with the Assistance of the Dutch Sloops and their Bands, had to a miracle on the 8th of September gott the Sherbourn Friggott clear of the Sands and brought her under sail to an Anchor at Point Pedro, and nothing near the damage as at first believ'd, nor indeed could be expected, And it was the Joint Opinion of the Dutch, Mʳ Harrison and the Captain himself that it was safer for him to proceed directly to Bengall than to Adventure comeing up on the Coast in that late Season, and the better to Avoid falling

8th Sept. by yᵉ Dutch help yᵉ Sherbourn was gott off yᵉ Sands & brot her to 1st Pedro.

from thence she sail'd to Bengall

[1] Fort St. George General dated Dec 1710, Jan 1711, a loose paper in the India Office.

into the Hands of the French which tho' they had been gon on the 4th that month from Pondecherry as aforesaid, yet they at Jaffnapatam knew nothing of it, so Captain Cornwall proceeded accordingly to Bengall where he safely arriv'd which was the best thing that he could do, for had he come here we should not have Taken his Ship into Your Service before she had been Survey'd, and her Condition throughly examin'd into, which we are Sure could not be done in this Road The said Letter is enter'd in our Copy Book of Letters receiv'd No 98 as aforesaid.

as per Letter enter'd in ye Letter Book.

Inquiry into the mutinous conduct of the crew of the Sherborne.[1]

Fort William, October, 1710. At a Consultation, Present—

The Honble Anto Weltden, Esq. President
The Worshipfull Robert Hedges and
Messrs Russell Addams Pattle Chitty Calvert and
Capt. Winter and Capt. Newnam Capt. Raymond.

Begun Thursday 19th Continued ye 20th and 23rd.

Captain Henry Cornwall Comander of The Shipp Sherbourn having sent to The Councill a Declaration of The refractory behavior of His Officers and seamen who would not obeay him nor doe their Duty in the business of his Shipp The President and Councill Theirupon sent a Poisitive Comand down to Rouges River on board the Shipp to every Officer and Seaman to do their Duty in bringing the Shipp to this Place and give their Comander all due obedience which order took such Effect that The Shipp arriv'd before the Fort the 16th Inst. and finding the Officers and seamen in Generall Complaining they had been hardly used by their Comander Twas resolved to summon the Commanders of the Honourable Company's Shipping and give em a hearing The Chief Mate 2d Mate 4th Mate Gunner Boatswain Carpenters mate and severall others were sent for and most of Them shewed a very great Unwillingness to goe any more on board under Ye Comand of Capt. Cornwall alleidging he had used The Ships Company very ill by often caning and wipping 'em for every Little fault and that most of them had their discharges from him which Ye Captain says he was oblidged to give them otherwise not one man would goe on board to help to gett The shipp of when she was ashoar on Zealone and to Excuse themselves When they mett him coming from Jaffnapatam with some dutch Vessells to Assist him they told him The Shipp was broake to peices and her decks fallen in and possitively refused to go on board with him all which they don't deny but made his former ill Treatment of Them their excuse which wee could no waies approve of and severely repromanded Them for it and would have proceeded to a further punishment but were ferefull of a Totall desertion of the Ship's company and knowing the imposibility of new manning her at this place was oblidged to proceed more mildely than wee would have don or they deserved.

Thursday 26th. This day the froegoing Councill mett again and Captain Richard Pennell and Captain Edward Arlond were allso called to assist with their advise in this affair and 'tis now resolved to determine it as well as wee can and having maturely debated and considered ye matter wee doe unanimously conclude that The only means to acomidate it for the good of all partys concerned is to do our utmost endeavors to reconsile ye Coma Officers and seamen and

[1] Bengal Public Consultations under the date.

bring them to a good agreement amongst Themselves for should they desert The ship which wee are very well asured they will unless some extraordnary endeavors are used wee are apprehensive twill be impossible to reman her here which will be of The worst of consequenses as ye intire ruin of the ship therefore Captain Henry Cornwall was sent for and acquainted with our resolution who acquoised thereunto and accordingly the officers were sent for and comanded to goe on board their shipp againe and do their duty and obey their Comander but they all in generall possitively refused to go in ye ship under the Comand of Captain Cornwall but upon his and our promiss of better usage for the future and forgett their past ill behaviour they all consented to goe except M^r. John Cook the second Mate who possitively refused to go on board under Captain Cornwalls Command therefore 'tis thought requesite to send him to England per ye next shipp for an example to the rost and in ye mean Time to keep him a close prisoner he having declared to us under his hand that if he is oblidged to goe that he shall comitt such actions that he trembles to Expres to ye Ruine of himselfe and others.

Sherborne sent to Madras, 19th Jan 1711;[1] arrived Madras 1st Feb; only 19 men and boys on the ship when first mustered on the 9th Feb; left Madras, 3rd March; at Fort St David from March to July;[2] D^r. Hamilton escaped, 4th May;[3] the ship returned to Madras, 18th July; left Madras, 6th Sept;[4] arrives in the river Hugli 27th Sept; Weltden and family passengers on the ship, 18th Dec. left Calcutta 7th January 1712;[5] separated from her consort the *S^t. George* during a storm, 13th Feb;[6] taken by the French off the Cape, the 17th April, 1712.[7]

The Underwritten Entry contain ye Court of Directors & Comittees proceedings as also Copys of the Memorials Petitions Letters rec^d & sent and other Matters relating to ye Sherborne taken by the French.[8]

23rd January 1712 [*i e* 1713] The Court being informed there is a Report of the *Sherborn's* being taken by the French and a Debate arising thereupon— Ordered that It be referred to the following Gentlemen, *vizt*, Mr Cotesworth, Sir William Hodges, Sir George Mathew, Sir Jonathan Andrewes, and M^r. Nightingale to prepare a memorial.

Mr Robt Arbuthnot,[9] in a letter dated Rouen, 26th Jan. 1713 NS. advised the Court that an English East India ship had been taken by some ships belonging to Monsieur Crozat and Company, and had been brought into Port Louis. He offered his services.

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[1] Bengal Public Consultations under the date.
[2] Fort St George Public Consultations under the dates quoted.
[3] See Cornwall's letter in Letters to Fort St George, XII, 101, 102.
[4] Fort St. George, Public Consultations, under the dates quoted.
[5] Bengal Public Consultations under the dates quoted.
[6] See log of the St. George *ante*.
[7] Miscellanies, IV, 28.
[8] Miscellanies IV, at the beginning.
[9] This was a brother of the celebrated Dr. Arbuthnot.

On the 28th January the Committee reported.

"The Committee appointed the 23rd Instant to prepare a Memorial touching the East India Company's ship *Sherborne* that was taken and carried into France did in pursuance thereof draw out a Memorial wch was sign'd by the Secretary and present the same to the Lord Treasurer, and two others of the same import one to my Lord Dartmouth and the other to My Lord Bolingbroke.

Their Lordships were pleased severally to assure the Committees who attended them that Letters should be wrote that night to the Duke of Shrewsbury Her Maj^ties Embassador at Paris to do what in him lay for recovering the Ship and Cargo.

The Committee having received a letter from Mr Robert Arbuthnet, Merch^t at Rouen, to this Court sent under Cover of his Brother Dr Arbuthnet's Packett advising of the Ships being carried into Port Louis and other matters relating thereunto and the said M^r. Arbuthnet having referr'd in his Letter to Sr John Lambert for a character of him, the Committee thereupon discours'd Sr John as to the best methods to be taken in the present Conjuncture and on ye whole did write a Letter to Mr Arbuthnet and sent him a blank Pass which he desired.

. . . . Since then the Committee are informed there is a Letter in Town wch came from the late President Weltden that advises ye *Sherborn* was taken the 17th April last off Cape Agullas[1] near the Cape of Good Hope. If this be true, as is most likely, the Committee are afraid the French may proceed to Condemn her as hoping She will be a lawful Prize.

The Committee being informed by Mr Arbuthnet that Monsieur Crozat is concerned in the ships which took the *Sherborne* and that he found very honourable Usage in being permitted to buy on easy terms another Ship of his called the *Griffin* some time since taken by Sr Thos. Hardy in her Voyage from Brest towards La Vera Cruz They therefore represent it to this Court as their Opinion That if it should appear the *Sherborne* was taken before ye Cessation of Arms between England and France commenced it will be for the Comp^ns Interest to attempt to buy the Ship and Cargo if to be got on good terms and that a Committee be appointed to negotiate the same under such Limitations as the Court shall think proper."

In a letter to Fort St George, dated the 2nd Feb 1713, the Directors speak as follows of the missing ship—

"The *Sherborne* as Captn Goodman says came in his company from the Bay but was seperated in a Storm in about 8 degrees South Latitude on this side Celyon he believes She is safe because he heard or saw no Signals of Distress. Wee have heard nothing of her as yet Wee are sorry to find by the abstract of her Invoice her Lading is upwards of 413,000 Rs considering how weak She was and the distracted Ship's Company on board of which we wrote largely last year to the Bay and hinted our dislike that they shou'd load any thing considerable on her up to the Fort considering those circumstances If She should come safe wee can't approve our People's management in venturing so great a Stock on so small a Vessel and the rather when she was taken up for only a Pepper

[1] Cape Agulhas.

Voyage and had been ten days a ground on the Molle Valley Sand off Jafnepatnam and with difficulty got off. It wou'd have been much more to our liking if when she was at Madrass She had been sent to Bencoolen to fill up as the 10th Paragraph of the letter of the 8th February gave us hopes and the reasons there mentioned were good that so by her you might have sent those Stores and Petre you order'd afterwards by other Ships because you had no news of the Jane in October when you must think her a late Ship nor any advices of the West Coast in twelve months before of which you very sadly and justly complain Wee shou'd have been glad if you had sent some Persons to Bencoolen to act provisionally till the *Jane* arrived."

Mr Arbuthnot writes from Rouen on the 10th Feb. NS. *i.e.* the 30th January OS. asking for the *Sherborne's* invoice and for the assistance of some person skilled in East India goods.

"I wrote to Sr John Lambert last week that Mr Prior had been at Versailes and had a promise from M. Pontchartrain the French Kings Minister that the goods in the Ship come to Port Louis shou'd be taken into safe Custody and noways open'd till yor orders shou'd come to some Person to treat

"I wrote also that your Ship the *Sherborne* (which they called the Charbon) was left at the Isle de Bourbon and that the goods were put into this French Ship." . . . . . One fifth of the whole belongs to the King Supposing the Prize to be Good this the King can't refuse to remitt to the Compa (I mean to you gentlemen) being the Queen had no Dutys from the French Ship *Griffin* which I can make appear wou'd have been of more value than ¼ of your goods.

The Admiral has $\frac{1}{10}$ of the whole this I can get an easy composition of, so that the Merchants has (*sic*) only $\frac{7}{10}$ to sell or compound for and if they find the Court favourable to you they will be glad to conclude & give you an advantageous Bargain."

On 14th February, *ie* the 3rd February OS., Mr Arbuthnot wrote that the *Sherborne* was good prize;

"for 'tis certain that the ship being taken in April is good prize and undisputable . . . . I hear of no Prisoner but Mr Weltden & his Lady that are come. I have written to my Friend at Port Louis to hasten him here being he surely can inform me of any considerable Pillaging or plundering and so as that I shall know if the whole Cargoe of the Sherborne is not come in this French ship."

On the 27th February, *i.e.* the 16th February OS. Mr. Arbuthnot wrote about the ship's cargo.

"He [*i.e.* the friend at Port Louis] tells me that all that was in your Ship the *Sherborne* will be found to be in this ship except 9 Bales marqued MIIL No 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, which he says the Captors sold at L'Isle de Bourbon for the behoof of his ships for some provisions they wanted."

On the 24th February the Secretary sent instructions to Mr. Arbuthnot.

"The Company never receiv'd the Original invoice that coming only by at the ship the goods are laden on. The Prime Cost of all was Rupees 378,044-10 at 2*s.* 3*d.* sterling Each Rupee amounts to £42,530-4 Sterling and this is *bonafide* the true Copy both of the goods and their cost to the Company as received from the Bay of Bengall for you are to understand She was but a small ship and let to the Company for no more than 250 tons."

The Company offered to redeem its own goods for £29,771.

"There were some other goods on board belonging to particular Persons but the Company have no particulars of the number of Parcels or their Cost but they are informed Mr Weltden had forty Parcels as he advised a Friend of his and it is very likely the Captn and officers had some as they always have. The Court would be very willing to include theirs also in the general treaty."

Here probably should come "Mr Simcocks 4th mate of the *Sherbornes* accot given the Committee of the goods &c[a] on board," which I have found in Court Miscellanies VI, marked "read in Court 26 De," *i.e.*, I suppose, the 26th February.

"Mr Simcocks said

Compn had 560 Bales on board or 550 he can't be positive which

Govr Weltden had 40 Chests of goods Dont know wt sorte they were in the sail room the Gd Room was enlarged from ye Bulk heads of the Gunroom to ye after hatchway Some of ye Chests were in ye Gun room he had some other chests but don't know whether they were goods & Cloths the 40 Chests wd not come under ye notion of merchandize but of Bere wine shurash & other stores.

no red wood that he knows of brot to france most of ye Petre (not all) brot to ffrance the rest left in ye Sherbourne because they were in hast and could not get Ballast sufficient

8 or 9 Bales of goods left at Mascarenhaos[1] believed was left to pay for Provisions they were Mulmulls.

Govr Weltden's goods bro in ye L'Adelaide to ffrance.

he was at Lorian[2] when Mr Simcocks came away One chest of ye Captains goods brot to ffrance but knows of no more of any P trade goods the L'Adelaide sent home because she had lost her main mast and the other two Consorts hastening to go to India wd not stay for her and therefore left her to refitt at Mascarenhaos[1] and return for ffrance and the Sherborn went to India in her stead and had 120 men in her supply'd from all 3 ships Capt Cornwall is gone to India in the Ecclatan

the ships sail'd from Don Mascarenhos for India about ye 27th June N. S.

the Sherborne was condemned before Mr Simcockes came away he & ye Gunner the sailmaker and Quarter Master were all made use of to evidence the

[1] Mascarenhas, *i.e.*, the Isle de Bourbon or de la Réunion.

[2] Lorient, dep. of Marbihan, at the head of the Bay of Port Louis, 28 miles WNW. of Vannes, was the naval depôt of the French East India Company.

goods came from Bengall. the Condemnation was at Lorian the 20th Jany our stile

the goods were then as he hears begining to unlade at Lorian

the ship was bro^{t} up thither ab^{t} 2 or 3 miles from Port Louis up ye harbour."

On the 9th March *i.e.* 26th February OS. Mr. Arbuthnot sent a list of the goods of the *Sherborne* taken out at Port Louis.

"Accoût of the Merchandizes imported upon ye King's Frigat the Adelaide comanded by Monsr Houssay Capt of the Fleet and unladen into the Warehouses of the East India Comp^{a} in the Port of Lorient in the month of Feb 1713. Proceeds of the Prize named ye Sherborne taken off the Cape of Good Hope the 28th April 1712 by the King's Ship the Eclattant commanded by Monsr de Roquemador Capt of a man of war as follows. &c."

On the 17th March *i.e.* 6th March OS. Mr. Arbuthnot writing from Paris complained of the slowness of the Company's proceedings.

"It is now Six weeks since the first memoire was given in for you, it is a month yesterday that I am here waiting this Person & orders yesterday this was warmly reproach'd me at Versailles & an offer made for all the goods of 2 millions 2 hundred thousand Livres French which is about 115,000 £ sterl. and I durst not so much as open my mouth . . . I found there [in the he saw connected with the case] a Declaration of Mr Weltden's wherein he esteems his own Effects 15,000 £ st. he esteems the rest of the loading 250,000 £ st.[1]

On the 20th March, *i.e.* the 9th March OS; Mr. Arbuthnot wrote:—

I wish I had known sooner "that even suppose the French wou'd give the same advantages that the *Griffin* had in England yet you can bring another lading from Bengall cheaper than you can buy this in France.....The first thing that was told me by the Captors (and it is solid enough) was that the first cost of the *Griffin* was her true value intrinsick when she was carried into England being her Goods were Bought but 3 weeks before but that the first cost of your ship in Bengal was quite different and that the bargain was to run upon the value of your goods in France where they now were . . . The King would forgive his dutys and the Admiral compound his $\frac{1}{10}$ for 40,000 Crowns French ready money . . . The first offer that was made for these goods was 2,200,000 Livres this is to my certain knowledge and the least estimation that has been made of them was 2,600,000 French which is about 150 thousand pound and I know certainly that they are better here than this Sum so that if you can have such a Loading from Bengall for 43,000 £ sterling it wou'd be great folly to pay 75000 for these. I sincerely believe the prices of your Invoice to be true but I cou'd not possible Imagine such a disproportion 'twixt them and the true value here"

On the 31st March we have recorded a translation of Monsieur Crozat's answer to the memorial of the East India Company.

"That they can't reclaim her having been taken beyond the Cape of Good Hope at the begining of April 1712 by three French Men of War that departed

[1] The Court indignantly declared that this estimate was grossly exaggerated.

from Toulon the end of Oct. 1711 at a time when as yet there was no ground to hope for any treaty with the Queen of Great Britain so any suspension of arms for that it did not commence but the 22nd Aug. 1712 SN. six months after the taking of the ship *Sherborne*. Upon the depositions of the ship's Crew both English and French the Admiralty of Vannes has adjudged the Prize to be good in Execution whereof the ship has been unloaden and the goods put into the Warehouses Inventory taken in the presence of the said Officers since which after several Publications those goods have been adjudged to Sieur Crozat at 2,200,000 Livres.

If the King desires that the preference of this Adjudication of 2,200,000 Lrs. be given to the Company of England the Sieur Crozat as a proof of his submission and to please his Majtie offers to desist and to yield to the said Company of England the same Merchandizes wch have been adjudged to him upon their Paying the said sum and charges of the adjudication tho' he be certain to sell these Goods at a Public Sale for above 2,600,000 Livres. This sacrifice he is willing to make in acknowlegt of the treatment he had in the Ransom of the ship the *Griffin* tho' he has been made to pay in England above 1,100,000 Livres for the cargo of the st ship on board of which there was not above the value of 1,068,000 Lrs. of Merchandise.

On the 22nd April, *i.e.* 11th April OS., Mr. Arbuthnot wrote from Rouen—

"When I saw no remedy in this affair but Patience I left Paris as soon as Mr Weltden arrived there being I found I could be no ways useful to you longer."

In the end the Court refused to redeem the goods on the terms offered by the French.

8. The *Rochester;* 330 tons, 66 men and a boy[1] Mustered at Portsmouth, the 11th January 1709 [*i.e.* 1710], by Mr Blakely.[2]

Francis Stanes, C; Robert Shepheard, 1st M; Joseph Beawes, 2nd; Robert Gardner, 3rd; James Williams, 4th; John Smiter, 5th; Joseph White, P; Charles Burly, D; 63 other officers and sailors.[2]

Supracargos:—Mr. Chas. Douglass, Mr. Hy. Sheffield, Mr Ric. Holland.[2]

9. The *Europe;* 300 tons.[1] Mustered at Portsmouth, the 13th January, 1709 [*i.e.* 1710] by Mr. Blakley.[3]

Humphrey Bryant, C; Godfrey Hembling, 1st M. Benj. Camell, 2nd; Joseph Hayward, 3rd; Joseph Middleton, 4th; Thos. Hawkes, P; John Calbutt, D; 54 other officers and sailors; 29 soldiers.[3]

Passengers:—Dulcibella Beare, Frances Beare, Henry Smith.[3]

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[1] Miscellanies, II, 240, 243.
[2] Miscellanies, II, 286.
[3] Miscellanies, II, 284.

10. The *Dutchess*; 430 tons,[1] Mustered at Portsmouth, the 13th January, 1709 [ie. 1710], by Mr. Blxkley.[2]

John Blacon, C; Wm. Thexton, 1st M; Thomas Jones, 2nd; William Plowis, 3rd; Chas Hammond, 4th; John Harrison, P; Lewes Linnegate, D; 80 other officers and sailors; 19 soldiers.[2]

11. The *Bouverie* or *Des Bouverie;* 420 tons, 84 men, 30 guns.[3] Mustered at Portsmouth the 13th January [1709 *ie* 1710] by Mr. Blakely.[4]

Hugh Raymond, C; Thomas Meacham, 1st M. John Groome, 2nd; Rich. Redman, 3rd; Baptist Fryer, 4th; Gilbert Burgoyne, P; William James, D; 78 other officers and sailors, 33 soldiers.[4]

12. The *Success;* 250 tons, 50 men, 22 guns.[5] Mustered in the Downs, the 22nd July, 1710, by Mr. Knight.[6]

Thos. Clapham, C; Henry Corbet, 1st Mr. Erasmus Evans, 2nd; Thos, Lowson, 3rd and gunner; Thomas Paterson, D; 35 other officers and seamen.[6]

Log.[7] *Begins*, 1st July 1710; left Lizard 30th. Aug, arrived Balasor 26th Feb. 1711; arrived in the Hugli 1st March.

March 6th 1711. "This Morning we weighed again and about noon gott up to Calcutta and saluted the Fort with 7 guns, we anchored opposite to the Fort and Mor'd with our small bower to the Ebb and stream Anchor to the Flood; I went ashoar and got leave for the use of the Hospital for our Sick men also hir'd some Lascars for the use of the ship in order for the unrigging of us and other occasions. . . . .

At Rogue's River. Sept. 7th. "At break of day this morning we proceeded for the ship and about 9 gott aboard, where I order'd our ship to be clear'd and got in a posture for sailing. Here lay the ship call'd the *King Ibrahim* wch was drove down from the Narrows and had lost all her Anchors she now riding by our Stream Anchor and Cable, she is now returned from an Expedition made to the Maldivas in order to reinstate the Old King but all to little purpose."

Left Sandheads, 9th Sept. 1711; arrived Madras, 1st Oct.; left Madras, 18th Oct.; arrived St. Helena, 11th Feb. 1712; left St. Helena, 12th Mar; arrived Fyall, 3rd May; left Fyall, 11th May; arrived Plymouth, 24th; Log ends 4th June at the Nore.

13. The *Derby;* 450 tons, 90 men, 30 guns.[8] Mustered in the Downs, the 30th December, 1710, by Mr. Knight.[9]

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[1] Miscellanies, II, 240.
[2] Miscellanies, II, 284.
[3] Miscellanies, II, 234, 240.
[4] Miscellanies, II, 285.
[5] Miscellanies, IV, 248.
[6] Miscellanies, II, 330.
[7] Marine Records, 587A.
[8] Miscellanies, III, 12.
[9] Miscellanies, III, 43.

Thomas Wotton, C; Charles Strong, 1st M ; Anthony Dowdell, 2nd; George Allen, 3rd ; John Raymond, 4th; William Morris, P; Benja. Manston, D ; 87 other officers and sailors, 48 soldiers.[1]

Log.[2] Begins, 25th Oct. 1710; left Torbay, 27th April, 1711; arrived, Cape 8th Aug; left Cape 25th Aug; arrived Balasor road 18th Nov; arrived Rogue's River, 29th Nov,; left the Hugli 8th March, 1712; arrived Madras, 12th April; left Madras, 5th July; arrived Vizagapatam, 10th July; left Vizagapatam, 19th July; arrived Ganjam, 21st July; left Ganjam, 30th July; arrived Balasor, 1st Aug; arrived Rogue's River, 12th Aug.

Friday, 5th Sept. 1712. "Little wind from the S. S. W. to E. Close weather att 4 yesterdy in the Evening the *Russell* Galley came down att 9 att night We putt 4 men on board her (having advise that their is 3 french ships on ye Coast) for to prevt their intercepting Ye New *Malbrough* or any other English ships." . . . .

Wednesday, 24th Sept. "Fresh gaile of wind att S. W. and a great Swell att 1 in ye afternoon came up a Country Ship wch had been taken by ye French off point Pallmerass."

Left Sandheads, 16th Dec. 1712; arrived Madras, 29th Dec; left Madras, 12th Jan 1713; arrived Cape, 15th March, left Cape, 30th March; arrived Texel, 9th Aug. arrived Woolwich, 17th Aug. 1713.

14. The *Howland;* 400 tons, 80 men, 30 guns.[3] Mustered in the Downs, the 30th Dec. 1700, by Mr. Knight.[4]

George Cooke, C; Samuel Lewes, 1st M; Thos. Eaglesfield, 2nd; Edward Russell, 3rd; Samuel Davis, 4th; Lewes Dumeney, D; Rich. Briscoe, P; 80 other officers and sailors.[4]

Passengers.—Mr. Joseph Bullock and Mr John Norsmonden, supra cargos; John Forbes and Henry Shanon their servants.[3]

15. The *Hester;* 300 tons, 60 men, 22 guns.[3] Mustered in the Downs, the 30th Dec. 1710, by Mr. Knight.[4]

Charles Kesar, C; Thomas Flynt, 1st M; Thomas Roscoe, 2nd; John Porter, 3rd; John Shunock, 4th; Foster March, P; Thomas Boswood, D; 58 other officers and sailors.[4]

Passengers:—Mr Samuel Lock, Mr Gerard Gore, Mr Philip Midleton, supracargos; Samuel Gibson, Walter Keyth, their servants.[4]

16. The *Dartmouth;* 440 tons, 88 guns, 30 soldiers.[3] Mustered in the Downs, the 30th Dec. 1710, by Mr. Knight.[4]

Thomas Beckford, C; Thomas Gardner, 1st M; Martin Jollife, 2nd; Richard Gosfreight, 3rd; Roger Keigwin, 4th; John Turner, P; William Hurt, D; 89 other officers and sailors; 27 soldiers.[4]

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[1] Miscellanies, III, 43.
[2] Marine Records, 653A.
[3] Miscellanies, III, 12.
[4] Miscellanies, III, 42.

17. The *London*; 500 tons, 100 men, 42 guns.[1] Mustered in the Downs, the 19th Jan. 1710 [*i.e.* 1711], by Mr Knight.

William Upton, C; Stephen Kirwan, 1st M. George Emmerson, 2nd; John Holland, 3rd; John Hambleton, 4th; John Merry, 5th; William Sadler, 6th; George Newton, P; John Bull Coles, D; 112 other officers and sailors; 27 soldiers.[2]

18. The *Averilla*; 300 tons, 60 men, 22 guns.[1] Mustered in the Downs, the 19th Jan. 1710 [*i.e.* 1711], by Mr. Knight.[3]

Robert Hurst, C; Thomas Lawrence, 1st M; Richard Osborne, 2nd; John Beck, 3rd; Nicholas Denricks, 4th; Patrick Kirkhouse, D; John Starke, P; 56 other officers and sailors; 29 soldiers.[3]

19. The *Aurengzebe*; 450 tons, 90 men, 30 guns.[1] Mustered in the Downs, the 19th Jan. 1710 [*i.e.* 1711] by Mr. Knight.[4]

Edmond Stacey, C; Nicholas Lewhorne, 1st M; George Westcote, 2nd; Thomas Newman, 3rd; John Tredder, 4th; Christopher Coates, D; 92 other officers and sailors; 49 soldiers.[4]

20. The *Jane* Frigate; 180 tons, 36 men, 20 guns.[5] Mustered in the Downs, March, 1710 [1711], by Mr. Knight.[6]

John Austen, C; Daniel Burgos, 1st M; Richard Wingfield, 2nd; Bryan King, 3rd M; Collin Campbell, S; Amias Newman, P; 32 other officers and sailors; 4 soldiers.[6]

Letter from the Deputy Governor of Bencoolen.

Rio de Janario, October 15, 1711. OS.

To the Honble the Court of Directors of the United Company of English Merchants trading to the East Indies.

Honed Sirs

I hoped before this time to have advised your Honrs of our safe arrival at the Cape of good hope, but am now obliged to give a more unacceptable account of our affairs, on the 30 of July wee were in 18 degrees south lattitude and by Computation 12 degrees merid: distance West of St Jago, when Capt. Austen and his Chief mate told me they found it necessary on account of the lenth of the Voyage and for the refreshment of their men to put into this port: I replyed they were best Judges of the Ships Circumstances and that if they found it necessary either for a supply of provisions or refreshment of their men I should not oppose it, on the 18 of August wee arrived in this port, on the 4th or 5th day after wee were Alarmed with a report that a french Squadron was on the coast designed for this place: Capt. Austen proposed to saile the next day, and I sent my baggage on board that I might be ready at an hours warning,

[1] Miscellanies, III, 12.
[2] Miscellanies, II, 42.
[3] Miscellanies, III, 44.
[4] Miscellanies, III, 43.
[5] Miscellanies, III, 33.
[6] Miscellanies, III, 72.

the next day the Capt: told me he would stay to get in some wood, water, and other provisions, and at lenth determined to saile the 2d or 3d of September, but was prevented by Monsr. de Guay who with 15 Saile of Men of Warr friggats and 2 Bomb Vessells entered this Harbour on the first of September, here were 4 Portuguese men of Warr 3 of which burnt themselves the 4th run on shoar and bilged, in 3 days the french were intire masters of the town and all the forts which had been deserted by the Portuguese the night before, the Enemy entred the Harbour with so strong a gale and advanced so fast that I was obliged to pass through their fire in order to get on board the Jane. which was by this time under Saile up the Harbour in hopes to get out of the reach of the French guns,— when I came on board after a little discourse with Capt. Austen I found him determined not to land the treasure nor to destroy the Ship, but to surrender on the first summons it being impossible to defend her, however he thought fit to send a Chest of treasure of his Own up into the Countroy, As for my self and Mr Yarborough wee were unwilling to fall into the Enemy's hands till the fate of the town was decided, having some hopes that in case the French were obliged to return without being masters of the town that wee might procure some passage to the Cape of good hope, and so proceed to India which wee thought of importance for your Honrs Service, wee therefore quitted the Ship and retired into the Country expecting that Event, when I heard that the French were in full possession of the town and all the forts, I apprehended a greater probability of proceding by their assistance then by remaining among the Portuguese, Mr. Yarborough agreeing with me wee took boat and came down the river, designing to surrender our selves to the French Generall, in our passage down wee saw the Jane riding with her English Colours still flying, wee went on board and found they had not yet bene summoned, but that Captain Austen had determined to send his Mate to surrender the Ship to Monsr. de Guay in hopes as he said of ransoming her upon easie terms, wee stay'd on board 2 nights and then went in the boat which brought us out of the Country and surrender'd our Selves to Monsr. de Guay, the chief Mate followed emediately in the Ships boat and surrender'd the Ship also, some days after I proposed to the French to buy a small Brigantine, or other small vessell, in order to proceed on my Voyage, they told me there was none in the Harbour in which I could safely undertake such a Voyage, but that they would sell me the Jane, I possitively refused to treat about her, because I would not interfere with the Captain but went to View several small vessells in the Port, which I found answered the Character, I then concluded my return to Europe unavoidable, till about a Fortnight after, when I received a letter from Capt. Austen acquainting me that the French would not sell ye Jane without her loading and if I would I might buy both, I went emediately, to him and asked whither he would treat for both, he reply'd he would not, I then first entred on a treaty for her, the French had taken the treasure out excepting one Chest of your Honrs. and a Small Chest of Mr. Finks, which Capt. Austen informed me had bene stolen by some of the ships Crew and carried away in the pinnace besides which they excepted some Corrall that was on board, and for the Ship and remaining part of the loading wee at lenth agreed for three thousand five hundred pounds, which I esteem the full value in England reckoning the goods includ'd in your Honrs. bills of lading at fifteen hundred pounds the ship at the same and my own goods with other peoples on board at

five hundred, the reasons that induced me to give so large a price after I found they would not sell it at a lower rate, were, because I know the Companys goods consisting Chiefly of navall and Garrison Stores were propably of great importance to the place designed and that therefere it was worth while to give the prime cost in England here especially being by a Seven months pass secured from any further apprehensions of an enemy, besides that I hope the speedy arrivall of myself and Mr Yarborough at Bencoolen will be very much for your Honrs Interest there, as also that I propose to make of the ship and the seperate part of the Cargo on my arrivall in India as much as will be sufficient to make good in the Company's Cash at Bencoolen the Overplus of the purchase above the prime Cost of the goods consigned by your Honrs to Maderass and Bencoolen which overplus I reckon as before at Two thousand pounds, Urged by those considerations I have taken the liberty to draw on your Honrs the Summ of Three Thousand five hundred pounds payable to Monsr. de Guay Trovin or order in St. Maloes three months after the arrivall of the Squadron Commanded by him in France at the then Currant Exchange with which I humbly request your Honrs Complyance having sent my son and my servant Mr Edmond Bunting as hostages[1] for performance, and that there be no hasard or loss by conferring this obligation, I request that insurance may be made of two thousand pound from hence to Maderas and Bencoolen and the charge placed to my account which will be done on easie terms, considering our Seven months pass and the season of the year for passing the Cape, I wrote to your Honrs in company with Mr Yarborough by the Florida on the Eighteenth of May being off of Porto Santo, when wee advised the death of Mr. Lee Garrett which hapned a week after our departure from Tor Bay I cannot send Coppy having distroyed it together with all papers of importance, particularly your Honrs packet before our Surrender to the French.

As I have in the whole of this affair acted with the utmost sincerity what I thought most conducive to your Honrs interest, so I hope it will be accepted at the hands of

Your Honrs most humble Servant,
[unsigned.]

Mr. Joseph Collett Deputy Gorernour of Bencoolen from ye Cape.
Recew'd by the Successe the 26th May 1712
read in Court 27th Do.

From ye Cape of Good Hope January 26, 1711 O.S.
To the Honble the Court of Directors of the United Company of English Merchants trading to ye East Indies.

Hond Srs

You will find annexd ye Coppy of mine of ye 15th of October from Rio de Janario I sail'd from thence ye 29th of ye same month, & being obliged to put in to Islia de Grande for fresh provisions I took my departure from thence November ye 18 And by Gods Grace arrived here the 12th Instant. I am now

[1] In a volume marked at present (October 1897) "Correspondence Papers No. 1" there is a petition from John Collet and Edmund Bunting who were taken prisoners on the *Jane*, "and have been since in France as hostages fourteen months to their great charge and damage."

victualling ye Jane with all Expedition & hope to sail in 14 days for Maderass. Here are in this port ye Derbovery, ye Tankerfield, ye Hallifax, and ye Successe ye 2 latter came in 3 days since and ye Success proceeding Immediately I could not omit this Oppertunity of renewing ye Assurance that I am

Your Honrs most Obedient Humble Servant
JOSEPH COLLET.

21. The *Thistleworth;* 250 tons, 50 men, 20 men.[1] Mustered in the Downs, April, 1711, by Mr. Knight.[2]

Daniel Small, C; Thomas Norman, 1st M.; John Ricard, 2nd; Jonathan Prideaux, 3rd; Carill Sainshire, P; Thomas Scott, D; 45 other officers and soldiers; 9 soldiers.

22. The *Toddington;* 230 tons, 46 men, 20 guns.[3] Mustered in the Downs, April 1711, by Mr. Knight.[6]

Thomas Blow, C; William Wingfield, 1st M; Francis Gosling, 2nd; James Hanson, 3rd; Francis Lee, 4th; Henry Taylor, P; John Pain, D: 41 other officers and sailors.[4]

23. The *Kent;* 350 tons, 70 men, 30 men.[5] Mustered in the Downs, the 20th January, 1711 [*ie* 1712], by Mr. Rich. Knight.[6]

Lawrence Minter, C; William Minty, 1st M; Thomas Errington, 2nd; Lancelot Skinner, 3rd; Henry Taylor, 4th; Thomas Price, D; Robert Bayley, P; 63 other officers and sailors; 37 soldiers.[6]

Passengers:—John Sanderson, Richd. Harrison.

John Barrow, George Tully, writers.

24. The *Recovery;* 330 tons, 66 men, 30 guns.[5] Mustered in the Downs, the 20th January 1711 [*ie* 1712] by Mr. Rich. Knight.[4]

Josehp Beale, C; Richard Heathfield, 1st M; Henry White,[1] 2nd; Henry Bloome, 3rd; Peter Barton, 4th; Richard Harvey, D; Edward, Revett, P; 59 other officers and sailors; 34 soldiers.[6]

Log[7] Log and voyage begin, 21st Feb. 1712; arrived Cape, 17th May; left Cape, 27th May; arrived Madras, 29th July; left Madras, 18th Sept; arrived Balasor, 30th Sept; arrived Calcutta, 3rd Nov; left Calcutta 24th Jan 1713; left Sandheads, 16th Feb; arrived Tellecherry, 23rd March; left Tellecherry, 25th March; arrived Gombroom, 18th May; left Gombroom, 20th July; arrived Thursday, 27th Aug; left Madras, 10th Sept; arrived Rogue's River, 5th Oct.; left Sandheads, 5th Jan 1714; arrived

[1] Miscellanies, III, 475.
[2] Miscellanies, III, 90.
[3] Miscellanies, III, 75.
[4] Miscellanies, III, 89.
[5] Miscellanies, III, 175.
[6] Miscellanies, III, 228.
[7] Marine Records, 106B.

Madras, 22nd Jan; left Madras, 12th Feb. arrived Cape, 12th May; left Cape, 23rd May; arrived St. Helena, 17th June; left St. Helena 28th June; log ends at Woolwich. Thursday, 16th Sept. 1714.

25. The *Mary;* 450 tons, 90 men, 34 guns.[1] Mustered in the Downs, January, 1711 [*ie* 1712], by Mr. Knight.[2]

Richard Holden, C; Wentworth Geo. Pitt, 1st M; Zachariah Hicks, 2nd; Thomas Holden, 3rd; Robert Coney, 4th; John Boheame 5th; Richard Edwards, D; Thomas Ishan, P; 83 other officers and sailors; 37 soldiers.[3]

26. The *Marlborough;* 480 tons, 96 men, 34 guns.[1] Mustered in the Downs, January, 1711 [*i.e.* 1712], by Mr. Knight.[4]

Matthew Martin, C; Richard Micklefed, 1st M; Bagnal Wallis, 2nd; William Pierson, 3rd and P; Ephraim Montague, 4th; Richard Franklin, 5th; Daniel Griffin, D; 88 other officers and sailors; 46 soldiers.[4]

Log[5] Left Deptford, 16th Oct 1711; signed Charter party, 6th Nov. 1711; off Lizard, 20th Feb 1712; arrived Cape, 18th May; left Cape 27th May; arrived Madras, 24th July; left Madras 27th August.

"*The* Marlborough *from Forte St George Towards Bangall and Chased by 3 French Ships, 1712.*

Thursday the 4th [*September*] This morning at Sunriseing the Land boare from ye NbE to ye West the black Pagod WbN dist. of Shore 2 Leags. about ½ past 7 a Clock we saw two Saile bearing ENE dist. about 4 Leags it being very little wind from ye Soth to ye SE and ESE at 11 a Clock we saw their English Coullers we putting no trust to them we slung our yards & made a clear Ship in putting our Hammocks into ye netting at the same time we saw a third saile to windward at a great distance at 12 a Clock ye head and lewardmost Ship being an English built Ship past us to Leward so near that we saw a grate many Lascares which gave us to think it was ye Jane and ye grate Ship the Barrington which was down ye Coast for rice and some of our people said they knew ye Ships it being little wind and all most Calme (This 24 hours we had weather winds cours and dist as per log allowing all visable impediments gives our true Cours to be Noth 15 degrs. East dist. 54 miles diffrnce of Lattd. 52 mints. North Deptr. 14 miles East.

Merdn. Dist. 6° 47′ East.

Lattd. by Obsr. 19° 37′ Noth. per Accot. 19° 37′ Noth.

At 12 this Noon ye Black Pagod bore West ½ No. dist. off shore 3 Leags. in 21 fathom water it being allmost calme what wind thare was it was at S. E. we

[1] Miscellanies, III, 175.
[2] Miscellanies, III, 197.
[3] Miscellanies, III, 228.
[4] Miscellanies, III, 198.
[5] Marine Records, 602A.

standing towards ye grate Ship Endeavouring to weather her but found we could not I orderd our Yoale to go & discover what Ship it was upon which they furld their Spritsaile which gave us ye sight of her broad side and her head and they immediately hald up their lower teer of portes upon which I caused ye boat to come on board again and putt our helme a Lee tacked and stood from her and cutt away our boats the little Ship of about 26 or 28 Guns tacked after us at ye same time as neare as I can gues ye grate Ship had from 50 to 60 Guns and made all ye saile She could after us about ½ pas one a Clock this Afternoon we being in halfe gun Shott of them both they hoisted their French Coullars and fired very briskly at us their Shott went as far beyond us as it was to us we hove all things that lay in our way over board and returned our broad side ye small Ship being a brest of us ye Grate Ship on our weather quarter boare under our Starne fired his broad side to rake us fore and afte I thank God did no damage only to our sails we fired our starne Chase at him it pleased God to give us a small brease which putt us out of Gun Shott and to windward of them both ye third saile being about 3 Leags. to windward of us at Sun sett ye Pagod bore N. ½ West distance 6 Leags. ye two Ships North distance one mile and halfe ye Third Ship ENE we haveing a small gale about SSE or SE from 8 this Evening untill 12 a Clock it was little or no wind ye Grate Ship with her boats towed up pretty near us and about one or two begun to fire at Each other again which lasted Sometime it pleased God to give us a little brease that we gott out of reach of his Guns we Cutt away our Anchor and hove over board our Spare Yards and topmasts in order to saile from them keeping our pinnis towing a head all night.

Friday the 5th This morning at daylight it being little or no wind ye grate Ship with four boats a head towed up with us again and about 9 a Clock we begun to fire our Starne Chase which put his boats into a disorder they towed their broad side to us and we both Continued to load and fire as fast as possible untill Eleven then a Small gale Sprung up we towing with our pinnis a head we out saild him ye small ship being at a distance it beginning to look black and Squalley ye wind came to ye East NE and round to ye NNW with a grate deale of raine we still Endeavouring to gett ye wind of them the two first Ships being on our weather quarter the 3 upon our beame She boare down upon our louf with all the Saile She could in ye Afternoon it blew prety fresh with much rain and thick we lost sight of two of ye Ships but ye grate Ship which Ingaged us keept Sight of us all ye time ye wind Continueing vearing that we hold up to windward of the other grate Ship that was upon our louf and at its clearing up She was Shott a prety way to Leward of us so that She Tacked and Stood after us being on our Lee quarter ye little one in our wake and the other on our weather quarter which was taken a Stais and gave us an opportunity to Shoot clear we continued keeping ye wind and haulled in for ye Shore between ye N. and ye West about 9 this Evening we being fair in with ye brakers we tacked on and off Endeavouring to loose sight of ye two Ships that followed us the other stood away to ye NE before night about 10 a Clock we Anchord in 10 fathom water hard sand a mile from ye Shore and their Saw one of ye grate Ships but ye Currant setting so strong to ye SW drove her out of Sight ye Damage we received by ye French is they Shott through our Fore topgallantsaile maintopsaile main and foresaile and main Staysaile Cutt two of our fore Shrouds as allso our small bower and Sheet Cable and sundrey of our running riggon Struck our hull in

severall places makeing a Dent in one of our Guns (what damage we did ye French is unknown to us) I bless God we had none of our men killed or hurt.

After ye fore going we discovered that a Shott had Struck us on ye Larboard buttock about 18 Inches under water which had beat our Sheathing off we rid all night sometimes little wind other times a fresh gale about ye NE and ENE with a squall or two of rain.

The Marlborough *Chased by the French and our return Towards Forte St George 1712.*

Saturday the 6th. This morning at sunriseing in ye maintop we saw two of ye Ships in ye offing and allso saw a Large lake or River within ye Land but could not discover any Entrance I sent our Pinnis to ye Shore to know what place it was ye Surff going so high that they could not Land our boat returned and we made a Cattamaran in order to send on Shore two black servants this being about ten a Clock we saw a grate many people on ye Shore our boat putt off to go and know what news and if thare was any place of security for our Ship the boat being but a very little way from ye Ship we saw a large saile comeing down along ye Shore upon us with all ye saile she Could sett I caused our boat to come on board againe in order to weigh but ye Ship approached us so fast which obleiged us to cutt away our anchor with about a third of our Cable but before we could gitt our sails sett we discover'd her to be that grate Ship that stood away to ye NE before Night She came up with us very fast but after all our sails was sett we found her to gett but very little on us we steerd along Shore from ye SW to ye to Soth keeping in 10 and 11 fathom water it being a bould Shore we had fresh gales and. Squalls of rain ye Wind from ye NE to ye NW this Noon we saw 3 saile in ye offing away with our Lee Catthead ye Ship that was in Chase of us made a Signall with a blew flag at foretopgallant and mizen topmast head and fired two Guns she being now about 3 miles a Starne with Studdensails and all saile she possible could make between 12 and 1 a Clock we saw something a head which we took for rocks or trees at one we discover'd them to be four Ships at Anchor we hopeing they might be Dutch we hauld in for them and handed some of our sails in order to Anchor (and ye French Ship did ye same) upon our hoisting our Coullars they hoisted theirs which proved to be moore Ships rideing in Ganjam road we finding it a place of no security we made all ye Saile we could again as allso did ye French Ship Continueing his Chase we Steering SWbW in 12 fathom water along Shore it being a fine pleasant Shore and very even Soundings at 2 a Clock ye white Pagod at Ganjam bore NbW ½ West distance on [e] mile on ye North side of this place is a high bluff hill or Point which with ye Pagod is very remarkeable we Continued Steering SWbW ye Wind at NEbN in a 11 and 12 fathom water at Sun sett Ye Westermost Land in sight boare SWbW all ye first parte of the Night it being hazey we lost sight of ye Ship we keeping as Close to ye Shore as possible in 10 and to 7 fathom water we putt a pole with a Candle and lanthorn at ye End of it into a half tub (with some ballast into it to keep it from over setting) and sent it a Starne to amuse ye French thinking they would take it to be our light and Shorten saile beleiving they came up with us which I hope had ye desired Efect about 2 in ye morning we thought we saw ye Ship on our Lee quarter to

Seaward it being little wind we gott our boat a head and kept towing in order to keepe ye Shore on board ye wind came to ye West and WSW which drove us off into 16 fathom and about 5 a Clock haveing ye same Depth of Water we tacked in for ye Shore and stood in untill daylight.

Sunday ye 7th This morning we being close in under ye Land and little wind when ye Sunrise at ye maintopmast head we saw ye Ship in ye Offing our being so close in with ye Land believe they could not see us it being very little wind I sent ye boat a Shore for to gitt Intelligence and a Cattamaran came of to her and tould us we was then of Aletura which is about 8 Leag^s^. from ye Rocks of S^t^. Pillar our boat being come on board we made ye best of our way Intending to call at Vissacapatam but ye wind comeing to ye West putt us off ye Shore haveing lost sight of our Enemies we made ye best of our way to ye Southward This Ship which Chased us last we Judge to have between 50 to 60 Guns haveing two teere of portes fore and Afte.

Now being at Sea we thought it best to make our way to Forte S^t^. George to give an Account of ye French being upon ye coast and to prevent other ships falling in with them."

Returned Madras, 6th Oct. 1712, set sail 16th Oct; returned Madras, 24th Nov; left Madras, 1st Feb 1713; arrived Fort St. David, 4th Feb. left Fort St. David, 21st Feb; arrived Madras, 25th Feb; left Madras, 11th March; arrived Saugor, 23rd March.

Left Saugor, 9th Dec. 1713; arrived Madras, 22nd Dec. 1713; left Madras, 21st Jan 1714; arrived Cape, 7th April 1714.

Friday, the 9th April, 1714. "This 24 hours moderate gales at N. N. W. with some Rain. Yesterday in the Afternoon I and his Honr. Russell and the rest of ye Gentlemen went a shore we gave them a 11 guns. Last night a Dutch ship arrived here from Holland. . . . .

Sunday the 18th April. "This 24 hours little wind very uncertain sometimes calm so we did not unmoore: at 5 last night I and his Honr. Russell came on board, we fired a 11 guns as soon as we got on board."

Left Cape, 20th April; arrived St. Helena, 17th May; left St. Helena, 29th May, off Falmouth, 4th Aug; at the Nore, 8th Aug; log ends, 3rd Sept. 1714.

27. The *King William*;[1] 350 tons, 70 men, 28 guns.[2] Mustered in the Downs, February 1712 [*ie* 1713], by Mr. Knight.[3]

Nehemiah Winter, C; James Winter, 1st M; Joshua Mingo, 2nd; John Peel, 3rd; Robert Potter, 4th; Rich. Scowen, 5th; Thomas Atkinson, D; 63 other officers and sailors, 44 soldiers.[3]

Passengers:—Thomas Simons, Martha Green, Capt. Black, Duncan Munrow, John Gitlip, Theodore Gitlip, Capt. Patrick Johnson, Mr William Steavenson, Mrs Martha Steavenson, Alexander Steavenson,

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[1] Is this the same ship as No. 6? The captain and many of the officers are the same but the tonage etc. are lese.

[2] Miscellanies, III, 289.

[3] Miscellanies, III, 298.

Hama Pytt, Richard Pearson, Dr John Burling, 5 lascars, Christiana, a Black Woman.[1]

Log.[2] Begins, Friday the 12th Dec. 1712; left Downs 25th Feb 1713; arrived Madras, 20th June 1713; left Madras, 16th July, arrived Balasor 25 July; arrived Rogues River 1st Aug 1713.

Tuesday, 11th August, 1713. "From yest noon to this Day noon to this Day Wed have had ye Wind variable from the S.S.Et. to ye W.N.Wt modt gailes butt some Raines the first parte ye Latter parte faire and clear. This morning Delive'd 80 baggs of Copper, the Companys. Last night 7 men run away wt Our Yall viz Jacob Fry, Tho. Herne, Wm. Norcott, James Reade, Simon Protter, Jno. Pender, and Jno Harlow Boatswaine Mate. This morning came in ye Cardigon Capt. Granger Comdt. from England. We saluted him with 7 guns he meeting with bad Weather Over ye brasses had his main mast Damage by a flash of Lightg from ye head Down between Decks. The St. Andrew, Capt Greenhowgh, a cuntry shhip came in Compy from Madras."

Left Saugor, 25th Feb. 1714; passed Cape, 29th and 30th May; arrived St. Helena 17th June; left St. Helena, 28th June; arrived off Portland, 4th Sept. 1714; Log ends at Woolwich, 11th Sept. 1714.

28. The *Hanover;* 460 tons, 92 men, 32 guns[1] Mustered in the Downs, February, 1712 [*i.e.* 1713], by Mr Knight[3]

James Osborne, C; Joseph North, 1st M; Richard Benfield, 2nd; John Bond, 3rd; Roger Hale, 4th; Daniel Sulivan, D; Roger Roncas, P; 83 other officers and sailors, 50 soldiers[3]

Passengers:—Mr. Charles Long, minister, Sasby Machain, John Dodd, Saml. Harwood, Capt. Saml. Heydon, Thomas Cooke, Erasmus Tully, Ann Heydon, Sarah Hartwell, 6 Lascars[3]

29. The *Cardigan;* 400 tons, 80 men 34 guns[1] Mustered in the Downs, February, 1712 [*ie* 1713], by Mr, Knight[3]

Richard Grainger, C; Arthur Gardiner, 1st M; Henry Glegg, 2nd; Rich. Hutton, 3rd; E. D. Prince, 4th; John Coulson, 5th, John Sweet, P; Arnold Kettle, D; 78 other officers and sailors; 52 soldiers[3]

Passengers:—Mrs Mary Cross, Julia a Black, Mr. Robt. Bradford, Mr. Saml. Briercliffe, Henry Harnett, Rosa a Black, 6 Lascars, Mary, a Blackwoman and Lambert her son. Mr. Wm Dutton, Mary D. his wife, Elizabeth Mismello, Mary Gordon[3]

Log. Begins 5th Nov. 1712; left England 25th Feb. 1713; arrived Cape, 15th May; left Cape, 27th May; arrived Rogue's River, 12th Aug.

Tuesday, the 8th September, 1713. "Fair Att 6 P.M. 6 of our men Runn away with the Yaul Wind variable."

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[1] Miscellanies, III, 289.

[2] Marine Records, 635B.

[3] Miscellanies, III, 297.

Wednesday the 9th September, 1713. "Fair with little Wind between the S. and Et being at Hughly with Messrs Hedges and Williamson, word was brought me that 6 of our men had run away with our yawl."

Thursday, the 10th Sept. "Fair wth the Wind att SBEt. This morning Mr. Hedges Ordered a Serjant and 20 soldiers to go to the Bandell to look for our men where we found them and brought them to Factory, a little Below the Deanes Factory found our Yaul." . . . .

Thursday, the 17th Sept. "Fair the Wind between the S and Et. This morning arrived in Company wth Messrs Hedges and Williamson at Calcutta."

Friday, the 18th Sept. "Fair the Wind from SE to SBEt. This morning by Order of the President Robert Murry ye Ringleader of the men that run away with the yaul was whipt at ye Flag Staff."

Saturday the 19th Sept. "Fair the Wind variable from SBEt to SWB So. This morning sent on board our men with the Yaul." . . . .

Widnesday the 30th Sept. "Fair weather the Ships Stretham and Hanover arrived here saluted each of them with 7 guns." . . . .

Wednesday the 14th October. "Fair Att 5 P.M. came on board Daniel Wilkison to Pilote the Ship to Calcutta att 8 A.M. weighed wth a small gale Noly. in Company with the *Somers*, *Hanover*, *Stretham*, and *Joseph*."

"Thursday 15th. Fair the Wind Northwardly Att 4 P.M. Anchored at the mouth of the Ganges and att 6 A.M. weighed. Saluted Govr. Russell with 21 gunns as he passed by."

Friday 16th Fair the Wind Nly Att 5 P.M. anchored about 3 miles above Pulta."

Ship Cardigan *In Hughly River.*

"Saturday the 17 October 1713. Fair Govr. Russell going on board the *Somers* to dinner saluted him wth 21 guns.

Sunday 18th: Fair the Wind No.ly 3 P.M. weighed Att 9 do Anchored Att which came on board Govr Russell to Supper from the *Marlborough*. Saluted him with 21 gunns. Att 5 A.M. weighed att wch time Govr Russell left the Ship board for Calcutta fired 21 gunns.

Munday 19th Fair the Wind No.ly Att 1 P.M. Anchored att 6 do weighed and att 12 Do Anchored before Fort William Att 2 A.M. morred wth the Best Bower for the Flood and Small Bower for the Ebb. Saluted the Fort wth 21 guns unbent our Sails and struck Yards and Topmasts." . . . .

Wednesday, the 4th November. "Fair William Best Midshipman departed this Life. Fired 21 guns being King William Birthday."

"Thursday 5th Fair. Att 6 P.M. William Best was buried fired 18 guns being the Quantity of years he was old and fired 11 guns wth Respect to the Day.

Friday 6th Fair Little Wind Northwardly. Richard Negus departed this Life. Received 500 Baggs Sugar . . . .

Friday, the 4th December. Fair P. M. Gott Yards and Topmasts up when Govr. Russell who was bound for England in the Marlborough delivered his Commission up. fired 21 Guns and when he went into his Boat fired 21 more. A. M. gott our Cables up and watered our Gumn deck.

Saturday the 5th December 1713 Fair the Wind att N. N. Wt. A.M. the *Somers* sailed for Surratt and the *Charleton* arrived from Madras.

Sunday the 6th Fair the Wind att West about 8 P.M. Mr Mackdowell mate of the *Charleton* being on Shore was wounded by Captain Gordon and att 10 Do. died. . . . .

Monday, the 4th January 1714. "Fair the Wind att SWbWt. Moderate gales Received Freight Bales. Fired (att Times) 84 Gunns upon receiving advice of being admitted to Trade Free in the Country."

Left Fort William, 16th Jan. 1714; left Sand Heads, 6th Feb; arrived Anjengo, 2nd Mar; left Anjengo, 6th Mar; arrived Gombroom, 1st May; left Gombroom, 9th July; arrived Madras, 18th Aug; left Madras 3rd Sept; arrived Rogue's River, 10th Oct; at Coxe's Island, 7th Jan. 1715; left Coxe's, 29th Jan. 1715; arrived Madras, 18th Feb; left Madras, 22nd; arrived Fort St. David, 26th Feb; left Fort St David, 4th March; arrived Madras, 5th March; left Madras 16th March; arrived Fort St David, 24th Mar; left Fort St. David, 30th Mar; arrived Madras, 31st Mar; left Madras, 17th July; arrived Cape, 29th Oct; left Cape, 19th Nov; arrived St Helena, 12th Dec; left St. Helena 27th Dec; arrived off the Lizard, 5th April 1716; log ends 26th April 1716.

30. The *Bouverie*;[1] 450 tons,[2] 84 men, 30 guns.[3] Mustered in the Downs, the 8th Jan. 1713 [*ie* 1714], by Richard Knight.[4] Thos Wotton, C; Thos. Meacham, 1st M; Rich Redman, 2nd; Nath Townsend, 3rd; Benj. Mansill, D; James Chambre, P; Simion Wrigham, B; 83 other officers and sailors, 41 soldiers.[4]

31. The *St George;* 450 tons, 90 men, 30 guns.[5] Mustered in the Downs, the 18th Feb. 1713 [*ie* 1714] by Mr. Ric. Knight.[6]

Samuell Goodman, C; Anthony Ryan, 1st M; Michael Lawrence, 2nd; Thomas Bynes 3rd; Leonard Hicks 4th; John Diggle 5th; John Packer, P; James Morrison, D; Joseph Atkinson, B.[6]

Passengers:—Capt. Francis Seaton, Mr Thomas White, writer, Mrs Elizbth Westmacott; 5 Lascars.[6]

32. The *Kent*;[1] 350 tons, 70 men, 30 guns.[7] Mustered in the Downs, the 5th November, 1714, by Mr. Knight[8] Lawrence Minter, C; Bagnall Wallis, 1st M; Andrew Kenedy, 2nd; Henry Taylor, 3rd; Rich. Lasinby, 4th; John Willson, D; Geor Smith, B; John Simson, P; 62 other officers and Sailors.[8]

Passengers:—Mr. Hankin, free merchant, John Corry, John Forster.[8]

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[1] The same ship as No. 11.
[2] Miscellanies, IV, 75.
[3] Miscellanies, II, 234.
[4] Miscellanies, IV, 86.
[5] Miscellanies, IV, 83.
[6] Miscellanies, IV, 99.
[7] Miscellanies, IV, 123.
[8] Miscellanies, IV, 130.

33. The *Derby*;[1] 470 tons, 94 men, 30 guns.[2] Mustered in the Downs, February, 1714 [*i.e.* 1715], by Richard Knight.[3] William Fitzhugh, C; Samuel Gillam 1st M; Robert Sprigg, 2nd; John Harrison, 3rd; Oliver Stewart, 4th; Edward Fewtrell, D; James Tisdell, B; 88 other officers and sailors; 21 soldiers.[3]

Passengers:—Ann Fewtrell, Charles Tollet, free merchant, Thomas Coles, writer. Two black servants, six lascars.[3]

Log.[4] Begins, Tuesday, the 9th November, 1714; left the Downs, 16th Feb, 1715; arrived Cape 15th May; left Cape, 28th May; arrived Java, 2nd Aug; left Java, 18th Aug; arrived Balasor, 17th Sept; arrived Rogue's River, 26th Sept. Thursday, the 13th October, 1715. "Fair Weather with small veerable Winds till this Day: Squalid with Rain: the Heathcott and Mary sailed for Calcutta; but in their Way were to take the *Colloway Chitty*, lying in Sankerlal Reach: agreed on by the Governor, Council, and Europe Commanders. She belonging to Governor Harrison and other English Gentlemen, was surprized and taken by Portuguese, with about 30 Men arm'd belonging to the *Anne and Joseph* lying on the Armenian Side over against Calcutta. The *Colloway Chitty* had no English aboard only the Pylott, the Supra Cargo att Calcutta, and the Europeans that came on her from Madras, Discharg'd: the Account of the matter is as follows (Vizt) The Colloway Chitty was originally a Portugueze ship and[5] . . . . she was bought for account of Governor Harrison and other English gentlemen. All this plainly appearing the Governor and Council of Calcutta Demanded the ship of the Portugueze, but he Refused delivering her; saying had orders from the Vice Roy of Goa to Seize on her and carry her there to be try'd who she belong'd to. So the ships aforesaid Retook her without any opposition; but before the ships came up Taulk'd very furiously would every man die, before She should be taken and Reported had a hundred men aboard which proved but 22. She was Deliv'd to Mr Anthony Barnavall Supra Cargo and Sole Manager." . . . .

Monday, the 6th February, 1716. "This morning I came aboard with Mr Addams and Mr. Pratt, Passengers. Mrs. Addams and 3 children three slave Whenches, Black boy and Mrs Hubbard came down before. I welcomed them with 11 guns. Governor Hedges, Mr Williamson Mr Browne and Mr Spencer of the Councill, and other several Gentlemen came down with us. They went into Lankey Lien Creek. The sloops that bro't the Silk down are still Loaded, being no room for them in the Ship. The Govr. sent from ashoar to tell me the Silk must go home: agreed to Take out Gurras in the Room: in Consultation I told the Govr could Take in 1400 Bales, they have sent down 1509. . . . .

Wednesday, the 8th February. "The first Part Little Winds veerable. Latter fresh at NW: yesterday in the afternoon came aboard the Govr. and Rest of the

[1] Is this the same ship as No. 13?
[2] Miscellanies, IV, 139.
[3] Miscellanies, IV, 154.
[4] Marine Records.
[5] The account which follows is word for word the same as that given in the Consultations Book, Summaries § 943.

Gentm. Welcom'd them with 11 Guns: in the Eveng went away, gave them the same again: Messrs Browne and Spencer stay'd to Dispatch us att midnight went away, gave them 9 Guns: unmoor'd att 9 ye morning. Weighed in Company with *Heathcott*," the *Cassimbazar* and *London* Sloops Tending on us: att 10 cast the Tow Boats adrift. We have Taken in 122 Bales of Silk, and 102 Bags of Turmerick. Returned 88 Bales of Gurras; 28 Chests of Shellack; 3 Bales of Double Dungaree; 1 Do of Herba taffetas; 1 Do of Sata Romall; 1 checquer'd Do. We have lost near 20 Bales in the Stowage by unstowing the hold and Stowing away in a hurry."

Arrived Cape, 14th May, 1716; left Cape 19th May; arrived St Helena 11th June; "Mr Addams and Family, went ashore, gave them 9 Gunns; left St. Helena, 16th June; anchor'd in the Downs, 15th August; log ends the 27th September, 1716.

34. The *Mary*, 450 tons, 90 men, 34 guns.[1] Mustered in the Downs, February, 1714 [*i.e.* 1715] by Mr. Knight.[2]

Richard Holden, C; Zachary Hicks, 1st M; Thos. Holden, 2nd; Christo Wills, 3rd; John Blundell, 4th; John Mason 5th; Thos. Halford, P; Percival Gooding, D; Anthony Adam, B; 87 other officers and sailors; 22 soldiers.[2]

Passengers:—Geo. Morton Pitt, John Trenchfield, Robert Fleetwood, Catesby Oadham, Joshua Draper, Eliha Nicks, Henry Davy, 6 Black Women, 5 Black Men.[2]

35. The *Heathcote*, 430 tons, 86 men, 30 guns.[1] Mustered in the Downs, February, 1714 [*i.e.* 1715], by Richard Knight.[3]

Joseph Tolson, 6; Robert Wynn, 1st M; Isaac Bovey, 2nd; Abra. Amslem, 3rd; John Fossey, 4th; Hensham Harvey, P; Alex. Humes, D; Wm. Armstrong, B; 80 other officers and sailors; 23 soldiers.[3]

Log[4] Thursday the 13th October, 1715. "4-13. At ½ past 6 in ye Morning Weigh'd ye Wind W.terly and so turn'd up through the Narrows at ye upper end of which came Capt. Borlace with 50 soldiers in Order to Dispossess the Portuguese of ye Ship called ye Colliwa Chitty by Order of ye Governr and Council. At 1 in ye afternoon it being high Water Anchored about 3 miles Short of George Brook's Island in Company with ye Mary. . . . .

Monday 17th Oct. "☾..17 At 1 in ye afternoon ye Mary came up with me so Weigh'd and Towed untill 3, then Anchor'd a Little above Serang Tree at 11 at Night Weigh'd and fell ½ a Mile higher up to give better Birth to ye Mary."

Tuesday 18th Oct "☌..18 At 11 in ye Forenoon weigh'd being Calm Towed untill I came near ye before Mentioned Ship *Colliwa Chitty* whereupon Demanding

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[1] Miscellanies, IV, 139.
[2] Miscellanies, IV, 154.
[3] Miscellanies, IV, 153.
[4] Marine Records, 625C.

Ye Portuguese Surrendered and Strook their Colour. I sent for ye Commander and ½ ye Men on Board and sent Ye other Half on Board ye *Mary*, ye whole consisting of 27 men."

36. The *Stanhope*, 420 tons, 84 men, 30 guns.[1] Mustered in the Downs, April 1715, by Richard Knight.[2] Wentworth Geo. Pitt, C; Robert Lyell, 1st M; Robert Coney, 2nd; John Caldecoll, 3rd; Thomas Reeves, 4th; Mathew Cane 5th; Thomas Gibson, D; William Gibson, P; John Howard, B; 74 other officers and sailors, 35 soldiers.[2]

Passengers:—Charles Boone Esq., President of Bombay, Mr. Lawrence Parker, 2nd in the Council, Mr. John Clapham, 6th, Mr. Warner, Cuddon, 9th, Henry Kyffin factor, Jas. Salisbury, writer, Wm Kerrill Saml Peirce, Fairfax Overtor, also writers, Richard Waters, factor Chas. Whitehill, free merchant, Henry Corbet, free merchant, John Draper, writer.[2]

37. The *Prince Frederick*, 420 tons, 84 men, 30 guns.[3] Mustered in the Downs, the 22nd February, 1715 [*i.e.* 1716] by Richard Knight.[4]

Ed. Martin, C; Rio. Bass, 1st M; James Arnold, 2nd; Chas Rigby, 3rd; Thos. Alwright, 4th; Jonas Cane, 5th; Lawrence Gallatley, P; Samuel Stone, D; John Bulling, B; 76 other officers and sailors.[4]

38. The *Grantham*, 470 tons, 94 men, 36 guns.[3] Mustered in the Downs, the 22nd February, 1715 [*i.e.* 1716] by Mr. Rio. Knight.[5]

Thomas Collett, C; Timothy Field, 1st M; Jonathan Prideaux, 2nd; Saml. Pett 3rd; Robt. Singileer 4th; Ed. Nicolls, 5th; Peter Baiton 6th; John Acton, P; Wm. Keen, D; Michael Lawson, B; 90 other officers and sailors; 2 soldiers.

Passenger:—Mr. John Russell.[6]

39. The *King George*, 450 tons, 90 men, 30 guns.[3] Mustered in the Downs, the 20th March, 1715 [*i.e.* 1716], by Mr. Richard Knight.[7]

Samuel Lewis, C; John Wynn, 1st M; John Houghton, 2nd; James Budworth, 3rd; Geo. Berkeley, 4th; Wm Whitaker, 5th; Thomas Shewell, P; Alex. Barkley, D; John Wheeler, B; 83 other officers and sailors; 3 soldiers.[7]

Passengers:—Richd. Turner, Esq.; Mrs Eliza. Griffith; Mrs Jane Griffith, Mary Golmash and Felicia Golmash, Blackwomen, Mrs Martha Turner, Mrs. Mary Newman, Mr. Henry Turner,—Eyre, Thos. Davis, Thos. Dunster, Mr. Fullagar, writers.[7]

[1] Miscellanies, IV, 139.
[2] Miscellanies, IV, 173.
[3] Miscellanies, IV, 190.
[4] Miscellanies, IV, 218.
[5] Miscellanies, IV, 217.
[6] Apparently a mistake for Mr. Francis Russell.
[7] Miscellanies, IV, 229.

40. The *Hanover*, 460 tons, 92 men, 32 guns.[1] Mustered in the Downs, the 29th October, 1716 by Mr. Knight.[2]

James Osbore, C; Rich Benfield, 1st M; John Bond, 2nd; Roger Fawcus, 3rd; George Comt, 4th; Ed. Dunn, 5th; Francis Trim D; Griffith Thomas, B; 86 other officers and sailors.[2]

41. The *Cardigan*,[3] 400 tons, 80 men, 34 guns.[4] Mustered in the Downs, the 25th January, 1716 [*i.e.* 1717], by Richard Knight.[5]

Henry Glegg, C; Rich. Redman, 1st M; Bagnall Wallis, 2nd; Chas. Newman, 3rd; Thos. Peine, 4th; Rich. B. Cachford, 5th; Thos. King, P; John Wilson, D; Andrew Man, B; 72 other officers and sailors.[5]

Passengers:—Mrs Margaret Cross, Mrs Catherine Thorowgood, John Sainsbury Lloyd, factor, Geo. Mandevile, John Oldnixon, Willm. Hasketh, writers.[5]

VIII.—THE COMPANY'S CAPTAINS.[6]

In 1710.

At a Committee of Shipping

Ye 29th August 1710.

Present—

John Cooke Esqr. in the Chair, Jona. Andrews, Wm Betts, Fredk. Herne Esqr. Sr. Geo. Mathew.

The Committee now (pursuant to an Order of Court of the 18th Inst.) Examin'd the Several Captains Nominated to Comand the Ships taken up for this Season and find as follows Viz.

Capt. George Cooke Aged Years (for the Ship Howland) has used the Sea 12 or 13 Years in which time has been 7 Voyages to the Straights Comander of a Ship and Since Commanded the Howland to Fort St. George Bengal, Persia Fort St. George and home.

Captain Wm. Upton aged 29 years (for the London) has used the Sea 9 Years doing 2 Voyages with Sr. George Mathew viz. ye 1st as Midshipman in the Old London to Fort St. George Bengal Persia Fort St. George Bengal and home; ye 2d Voyage in the London (for

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[1] Miscellanies, IV, 240.
[2] Miscellanies, IV, 246.
[3] The same ship as No.
[4] Miscellanies, IV, 248.
[5] Miscellanies IV, 274.
[6] Court Miscellanies, No. 3, July 1710 to February 1711.

which he is proposed Comandr) to Fort St. George Bengal, Persia, Fort St. George Bengal, Persia Fort St. George Bengal and home in which Voyage he went out as Assistant to Sr. George Mathew in all the Affairs of the Cargo and was to have Succeeded in Comand of the Ship if Sr. George had Dyed in the Voyage—and he had gained that Experience that Sr. George thought fitt to make him Chief Mate of her from Bengal to England.

Capt. Wootton Aged 31 Years (for Capt. Jones's New Ship) has used the Sea near 14 Years doing 4 Voyages to the East Indi's Vizt. 1rst as Apprentice to Capt. Jones in the Tavistock to Fort St. Geo and Bengal, Ye 2d in said Ship with Capt. Martin as Midshipman to Surat, ye 3d with Capt. Morris in the Herne Frigt. to Benjar, and through the Straights of Malacca to Bengal and so to Batavia he went out 3d and came home 2d Mate—Ye 4th Voyage in the Windsor 2d Mate to Amoy in China through the Straights of Malacca to Surrat and from thence 3 times to Persia and came home Chief Mate being so 22 Months.

Captn. Beckford aged 27 Years (for the New Ship building at Mr. Popleys)—he has used the Sea 11 Years—doing 3 Voyages to the East Indies, Vizt. 1st. in the Sydny as Apprentice to Captain Whitwel to Bengal and came home Midshipman; ye 2d Voyage in the said Ship went out 5th Mate to Canton in China thence to Fort St. George and came home 3d mate; ye 3d Voyag—in the Howland. Capt. Cooke to Fort St. George Bengal, Persia, Fort St. George Bengal and home doing 3d Mate the whole Voyage.

Captain Edmond Stacy. Aged 45 Years (for the Aurenzeb) has used the East Indies 26 Years in Several Stations, and was Chief mate of the Fleet Frigt. to China and home Chief Mate of the Macclesfeild Capt. Roberts to Borneo and the Captn. Dying he Comanded her home and was Chief Mate of the Aurenzeb Capt. Edwards Comander to Surat Persia and the Coast of Mallabar and (Capt. Edwards dying) he Comanded her 18 Months and brought her home.

Captain James Stoaks Aged 42 years (for the Mountague) has used the Sea 25 years in which has don 5 Voyages to the East Indies Vizt. 1st Voyage in ye Sampson as 4th Mate with Captain Earle to the Coast and Bay, 2d Voyage in the Degrave to the Coast and Bay, as 2d Mate & ye 3d Voyage Chief Mate of the Josia Capt. Pye to Coast and Bay, ye 4th Voyage in the Mountague to China and Surrat as Chief Mate to Captain Caulier who dying Captain Stoaks Comanded her 2 years and brought her home and Since went out Comander of Said Ship to Fort St. George.

Captain Keyser aged 34 years (for the Hester) has used the Sea 22 years-12 whereof has Comanded a Ship having made 12 Voyages to Antego Nevis and Mountserrat in the West Indies in 3 Ships Viz$^{t.}$ Charles Pink 130 Tons, Penelope 200 Ton and Hester 300 Ton in the Service of M$^{r.}$ Joseph Martyn of Love Lane and other Merchants and he was Chief mate of a Ship before he Comanded. But he Never was in any part of the East Indies.

Captain Hurst aged 34 years (for the Averilla) he has used the Sea 22 years Mostly to Virginia, he was Apprentice 7 years to a Comander of a Ship, was 4 Voyages Chief Mate of the America and 5 Voyages Comander of the Averilla. But he Never was in any part of the East Indies.

Cap$^{t.}$ Daniel Small aged 27 years (for the Thistleworth) he has used the Sea about 12 years having made 3 Voyages to the East Indies: y^{e} 1st Voyage was Apprentice to Captain Newman in the Tankervile to Metchlapatam, Bengal, Metchlapatam and home and was a Midshipman y^{e} whole Voyage, y^{e} 2^{d} Voyage went out 4th Mate to Bengal and came home 2^{d} Mate in y^{e} said Ship, y^{e} 3rd Voyage went out and came home 2^{d} mate in said ship being for Fort S$^{t.}$ George and Bengal, Since which Comanded the Thistleworth to Antego in the West Indies and home.

Captain James Lee Aged 28 Years (for the Litchfeild) has used the Sea 11 Years, all the time to the East Indies Viz$^{t.}$ 1st Voyage in the Gosfright to China, Fort S$^{t.}$ George, China, Fort S$^{t.}$ George and home, y^{e} 2^{d} Voyage went out in the Stretham Cap$^{t.}$ Myers as 3^{d} Mate to Batavia Fort S$^{t.}$ George Coast of Mallabar Callecut and came home Chief Mate. Since which Comanded the Litchfeild to Fort S$^{t.}$ George and home.

Captain Zachary Tovey aged 55 years (for the Windsor) has used the East India Voyages about 34 Years in Several stations he went out Chief Mate of the Madaras Captain Prickman to Fort S$^{t.}$ George and came home Comander. Next Voyage went out chief mate of the Hampshire to Surat but Comanded her y^{e} whole Voyage her former Comander Captain Gallon dying before she departed England Since which he has Comanded the said Ship two Voyages the 1st whereof to Fort S$^{t.}$ George China, Bengal Fort S$^{t.}$ George, Bencolen and home, the last Voyage to Bombay, Bencolen Batavia, Bencolen and home.

Captain Thomas Blow (for the Toddington) being Sick Sent a Letter praying to be Excused Attending on the Committee till he has better health which he hopes will be in 14 days.

The Said Captains were Severally Acquainted by the Committee That it was Expected (If the Court should think fitt to Approve of them to Command the respective Ships for which they are Nominated) That they should give Such Security as the Court shall direct and also make Oath (If required, at any time before they go out) that they wil not Directly or Indirectly either for themselves or any other Person, Carry out any Bullion Goods or Merchandize or any Letter but what they shall be Lycensed to carry, and that they wil not Carry any Bullion Goods and Merchants or Passingers from Port to Port in India without Order from the Respective President or Agents and their Council And that they'l not Bring home to England any Goods or Merchandize for themselves or any other Person but what shall be Deliver'd into the Companys Warehouses Nor no Letters or Pacquets but what shall be sent up to the Court of Directors And they were also Acquainted that there are Several By Laws made by the General Court of this Company which must be observed and Comply'd with by them. To all which they severally agreed.

IX.—THE COMPANY'S SHIPPING.[1]

1711-12 to 1717-18.

1711, 1712.

Number of voyages.	Ships.	Tons.	Captains.	Bound for
3	Nathaniel	250	Jonathan Negus	Mocha.
4	Herne	350	John Lane	China.
4	Streatham	350	Harry Gough	China and Fort.
1	Marlborough	480	Matthew Martin	Coast and Bay.
3	Kent	350	Laurence Minter	Coast and Bay.
4	Recovery	330	Joseph Beale	Coast and Bay.
1	Mary	450	Richard Holden	Bengal.
1	Success	250	Page Keeble	Bencoolen.
1	Grantham	470	Jonathan Collett	Bomb. and Surat.
4	Somers	480	Eustace Peacocke	Bomb. and Surat.
2	Blenheim	250	Abrah. Parrott	Bomb. and Surat.
4	Abingdon	400	John Lesley	St. Hel. and Benc.

[1] Extracted from Hardy's *'Register of Ships employed in the service of the Hon. the United East India Company, from the union of the two companies, in 1707, to the year 1760.'*

1712, 1713.

Number of voyages.	Ships.	Tons.	Captains.	Bound for
4	Success ...	180	Thos. Clapham	... Mocha & Bomb.
4	Loyal Bliss ...	350	Robert Hudson	... China.
1	Cardigan ...	400	Rich. Grainger	... Bengal.
1	Hannover ...	460	James Osborne	... Coast and Bay.
2	King William ...	350	Nehemi. Winter	... Coast and Bay.
4	Frederick ...	350	Richard Phrypp	... Coast and Bay.
2	Susannah ...	300	Richard Pinnell	... St. Hel. and Beno.
1	D. of Cambridge ...	400	Edward Arlond	... Bombay.

1713, 1714.

1	Borneo ...	180	Thomas Lewis	... Borneo.
1	Eagle, Galley ...	200	Daniel Beckman	... Borneo.
2	Hester ...	250	Charles Kesar	... China.
2	Bouverie ...	450	Thomas Wotton	... Coast and Bay.
4	Aurengzebe ...	425	Nich. Luhorne	... Coast and Bay.
4	Averilla ...	250	Robert Hurst	... Bencoolen.
4	Arabella ...	140	Alexander Reid	... Madag. & Beno.
2	St. George ...	450	Sam. Goodman	... Bengal.
4	Rochester ..	350	William Brown	... St. Hel. and Beno.
2	Catherine ...	450	Edward Godfrey	... Bombay.
2	Thistleworth ...	250	Daniel Small	... Bombay.

1714, 1715.

4	Kent ...	350	Laurence Minter	... Madras & Beno.
4	Nathaniel ...	250	Jonathan Negus	... Mocha.
2	Dartmouth ...	450	Thomas Blow	... China & Madras.
2	Derby ...	460	Wm. Fitzhugh	... Bengal.
2	Mary ...	450	Richard Holden	... Coast and Bay.
3	Heathcote ...	430	Joseph Tolson	... Coast and Bay.
2	Cardonnell ...	300	Wm. Mawson	... St. Hel. and Beno.
1	Stanhope ...	420	Wentw. Geo. Pitt	... Bombay.
1	Queen ...	300	John Martin	... Bombay.

1715, 1716.

4	British Merchant ...	200	Thomas Gilbert	... Mocha.
3	King William ...	330	James Winter	... Madras & Beno.
2	Marlborough ...	480	Matthew Martin	... China & Madras.
3	Susannah ...	300	Richard Pinnell	... China.
4	Stringer, Galley ...	380	John Clarke	... China.
2	Grantham ...	470	Thomas Collett	... Bengal.
1	Prince Frederick ...	420	Edward Martin	... Coast and Bay.
1	King George ...	450	Samuel Lewis	... Coast and Bay.
3	Catherine ...	350	John Hunter	... St. Hel. and Beno.
3	Hester ..	300	John Gordon	... Borneo.
1	Princess Amelia ...	340	John Misinor	... Bombay.
1	Sarum ...	400	George Newton	... Bombay.

1716, 1717.

Number of voyages.	Ships.	Tons.	Captains.	Bound for
2	Hanover ...	460	James Osborne	... Bengal.
1	Princess Anne ...	350	Nich. Luhorne	... Mocha.
1	Townsend ...	370	Charles Kesar	... China.
1	Essex ...	300	Charles Newton	... China.
2	Cardigan ...	400	Henry Glegg	... Bengal.
3	St. George ...	425	Anthony Byan	... Bengal.
3	Bouverie ...	450	Thomas Wotton'	... Coast and Bay.
2	D. of Cambridge ...	430	Daniel Small	... Coast and Bay.
4	Benjamin ...	160	Daniel Bradby	... Bencoolen.
2	Success ...	250	Benj. Graves	... St. Hel. and Beno.
3	Thistleworth ...	250	Charles Small	... Borneo.
1	Morice ...	400	Eust. Peacocke	... Bombay.
1	Duke of York ...	400	Abraham Daws	... Bombay.

1717, 1718.

4	Heathcote ...	400	Joseph Tolson	... Bengal.
3	Derby ...	460	Wm. Fitzhugh	... Madras.
3	Cardonell ...	300	William Mawson	... Mocha.
1	Caernarvon ...	350	Josiah Thwaites	... China.
4	Hertford ...	290	Thos. Newsham	... China.
3	Mary ...	450	Richard Holden	... Coast and Bay.
2	King George ...	450	Samuel Lewis	... Coast and Bay.
3	Grantham ...	450	Thomas Collett	... Bengal.
1	Addison ...	470	Zachary Hicks	... Bombay.
3	Dartmouth ...	450	Roger Carter	... Bombay.
2	Stanhope ...	420	Wentw. Geo. Pitt	... Bombay.
2	Queen ...	330	John Martin	... Bencoolen.
2	Princess Amelia ...	350	John Mesinor[1]	... St. Hel. and Beno.

X.—LETTERS FROM BENGAL.

Abstracts of Letters from Bengal to the Court of Directors.[2]

Abstract of the Letters recd from the Bay of Bengall by the *Mermaid*, *Mary*, *Derby* & *Kent*

10th Decr 1712

1. Their Last was 16th Febry 17$\frac{11}{12}$—what sent therewith. Have since recd. the Secry's Letter dated 7th Decr 1711 p. *Arabella* & Compa's Letter 28th Decr 1711 by *Mary* & *Marlborough*.

Shipping

2. Glad so many ships arriv'd—when the *Arabella*, *Marlbro'*, *Kent*, *Mary*, *Recovery*, arriv'd Madras, and when *Mary*, *Kent*, *Recovery* arriv'd Ballasore. *Recovery* for frte to Persia . . . .

[1] The name should be Misenor.

[2] I found these abstracts among a series of papers in the India Office which w re then known as "Correspondence Papers."

4. Of the *Marlbro'* Engaging the French between Jaggernaut and Pt. Palmiras—& w^{t} on board. . . . .
9. Abt. the *Sherborn*—that she had her complem^{t} of men when dispatcht from Coxes—so not to blame . . . .
13. *Hester's* affreightment by Jonardann determin'd—who concern'd therein—shall make his Bro^{r} Bornarse Seat pay 20000 Rupes the Broker hopes the Compa. will recover the ⅔ of the Concernees Mr Sheldon and Mr Nightingale. . . . .

2^{ndly} Goods from Europe

. . . .

3^{rdly} Investments

. . . .

4^{thly} Trade in India in Gen^{ll} &c.

59. Impossible to Have the money p^{d} he Duan or Suba—did the next because he dy'd before pd
60. hope the Compa. will not blame their managemt. wth. Mussud Cooly Cawn Duan at Muxadavad—an acco^{t} thereof.
61. ab^{t} the Mogull Shah Allum's death and why did not then withdraw Cassimbazar.
62. ab^{t} Mahmud Azzeem's death and wt succeeded thereon and his sonne Ffarrucksere—who was at Patna—'s attempt for the throne.
63. ab^{t} his sending to Massud Cooly Caun for the Bengall Treasure and wt happen'd thereupon.
64. these disturbances give them time to consider wt. to do with the Presen^{t} for the New Mogull and to obtain a Phirm'd.
65. answer to the Compas thots about the Eng: being at Cassimbazar and carrying on Investmts incog: it can't be.
66. ab^{t} Zoodee Caun his being dispossest of Hugley Governmt. & since of Hidgly & Balasore & Mussud Cooly Caune's proceeding therein—& the skirmish between their forces wherein Zoodee was victorious—& their answer to Mussud Cooly when solicited by him to assist ag^{t} Zoodee— . . . .

5^{thly} ffortifications Buildings and Revenues

68. Works about Ffort Wm. are in great forwardness but not p. fectly completed—the wharfe finished brest work on it not made—the strong bridge and crane at the end of it to work at all times of the tide near don. within the walls remaine to be don—a little work on one of the Curtains to make a broad walk quite round

the walls and a range of Lodgings to be rebuilt from the West to East. Curtains which are now decayed and ready to fall—& a small part of the Curtain next the River built with mud wch will be don with lime—then all will be compleat.

69. reason for not building a ditch round the town

70. Mr Blunt's design to build a dry dock laid aside—why—not worth the Compa's while to make.

71. if had made a ditch it wd have past thro' a large tank wch proposed to lay the ships in secure

72. wt. don to prevent Burglarys & other Robberys wch will not . . . the faulty to work in Chains

73. on Shaw Allum's death laid in 25000 maund of Rice & oth^r^ grain to prevent scarcity thro' war it is now cheaper than half wch occation'd a Loss thrin shall lay in stores suffic^t^ for Fort W^m^ and St George—last salt provisions sent thither prov^d^ good.

74. refer to Jemidar's acco^t^ to prove the Encrease of Revenues—will take care to do it more but must do in the present method wch is w^t^ the Jemidars round them do or will hinder rice and provisions coming to their markets—no Eng^d^: import rice for sale there—but for exportation & most br^t^ down the River—so misinform'd about the inequality of 2½ seer on a Rupee's worth of Rice considering difference of price.

6^thly^ ffactors and writers &c^a^

75. *Mary's* Writers rec^d^ Benjn Thomson dead since—can complain of none for ill behav^r^ or immorality all behave well—some deserve xtra^ry^ praise vizt 3 psons Crisp, Stevenson, Falconer.

. . . .

7^thly^ Consultations

. . . .

8^thly^ Touching accounts[1]

Bay Gen^ll^ 8th Feb^ry^ 171-⅔ rec^d^ p. Kent

Shipping
2^ndly^ goods
3rd Investments
4th Trade in India

27. abt. the News of Ffarrucksere conquering & killing Jahander Shaw and the attack on Zoodee Caun which he baffles

28. reason of the attack was to open a way for Mussud Cooly Caun and his Dep^tye^'s escape

[1] In all there are 121 paragraphs.

29. hear Jahander Shaw is not kill'd but routed and fled—some say was taken with Zulpheker Caun and Jahaunder's 2 sonnes.
30. Mussud Cooly Caun believing Ffarruckeser ints cant be withstood has proclaimed him and coyn'd money in his name and Mier Abbootalib pretends to keep Hugley fort for him.
31. Ffarrucksere by Phirn'd app^{ted} Zoodee Caun Duan of Bengall & Oriza & Mursud Cooly to be destroy'd & sent the Eng: & oth^{r} Europeans Phirmds to same purpose—but Mursud will not submit till it is again confirm'd or anoth^{r} app^{ted}
32. If Jahander Shaw & his 2 sonnes are kill'd none of Aurengzeb's family remain but Farrucksere and his sonne 15 months old and on of Azzem Tarra's sonne's in the Rashport country.

. . . .

5th Ffortifications

34. Map of the fort &c sent

6th Ffactors Writers &c

35. Govr Russell indisposed went 5th Jan^{ry} to Nuddea finds he is much better Mr Hedges now president p. tempore.
36. Copys of Phirmds &ca grants sent & translates of Psian Letters &c.

7^{thly} Consultations

8^{thly} Accots[1]

P.S.

about Mr Chitty's debts w^{t} proposed—Bill to be pd for pt in Engl^{d}—hear Jahander Shaw is secur'd by Assit Caun in Delly & Zulphaker Caun That Ally Tebar is there—and Ffarrucksere in full possession of the throne—if this true will soon be full peace.

Letter from Messrs Page & Browne dated 15th Dec 1712
„ „ Mr Page at Sagur „ 24 Dec 1712.
Memos from ye Bay Consultation book bg^{s} 1st Nov 1711 ending 30th Nov. 1712
Memos from the ye Packetts rec^{d} from ye Bay by y^{e} *Mary*

Abstract of ye Letters from Bengal

13 7 ber 1716 the last was 1st Feb^{ry} by the Heathcott & Derby; this comes by the Arabella

[1] In all there are 65 paragraphs.

27 Novr 1716 Capt Collets ship Grantham being moor'd at Rogue's River arrived Ft Wm the 29th August bringing the packet and letter 15th Feb 1715 Last was 13 th7ber p. Arabella mostly wrote before the *Grantham* arrived shall now answer the sd. letter per King George.

8th Dec 1716. Letter sent by the Prince Ffrederick this recd by the Grantham triplicate of the Arabella & duplicate of the King George's letter sent.

8th Jany 171⅞ Letter sent by the *Grantham*—shall now add what occur'd since the departure of P. Ffrederick. Duplicates wt sent by Arabella K. Geo. & P. Ffrederick. memo this Letter's paras not numbered

29th Nov. 1716 Letter from Pt Hedges recd by the Kg. George

Shipping[1] . . . .
Goods . . . .
Investments . . . .
Trade of India &ca. ..

Letter p. Arabella 13 Febr 1716

33. Altho' had Jaffer Caun's sunnud in 1714 for free trade on wch settled Cassimbazar—forced to agree to give him 25000 rupees—as p. Letter 14th May & to have the use of the mint refer to Letter—why have not paid him—beca hav'nt the funds forced to keep 30 souldrs there. . . . .

40. Mogul consents the Madras rupees shall pass in his revenues if the whte & fineness of Surat rupees.

. . . .

Letter 27 Nov 1716 p K. George

59 Reason why gave so large an acct of Surhaud's pceedings wth Mr Surman to Court

60 are of the Compa's opinion abt Coja Sarhaud. Will watch him.

61. Zaude Caun had no Intt at Court or might expect his help.

62. Cant get psons from Madras to translate phirmands—Mr Ravenhill so ill can't do much—therefore send but part. hope Mr Barker will be able when returns from Court Severll p sons learn Indistan Language & find the benefit. Psian more difficult & of less use only Barker & Coales like to learn desire to know what gratuities to give them.

[1] The abstract is in two columns.

63. do keep fair with the Hugly Gov^{t} at as little expense as can . . . .

67. dont confide in Sarhaud's words more than must—are watchful —all Vacqueels are knaves if they can. how they prevent their cheating—by giving acc^{t} presents.

68 design'd to fine the Putwary Ramnaut but was poor the merchants pd the 100 rupees rec^{d} had given—he is in prison—if cant get a fine—shall whip him out of town. . . . .

Ffactors &c

Letter p. Arabella 13 Feber 1716

53 5 sould^{rs} &c seaman ran away—to plunder or attack ships—catcht them all—will send them to the West Coast.

Letter 27th Nov 1716 p. King George

91. Gunner Cook's sonne improves . . . .

93. No L^{t} hath more pay than another—have 230 soldiers—do at Cassimbazar beg for continuing Dr Harvey and Coults Continuance —will dismiss Hamilton if he don't stay after Mr Surman

Acco^{ts}

Letter p. Arabella 13 7ber 1716

69. Lt Weltden dec^{d}'s acc^{t} transferred to acc^{t} curr^{t} London.

Investments

Shipping

Ffactors &c^{a}

Letter 27 Novr 1716 p. K. George

130. Great sickness in Bengal. The sould^{rs} some dy who will not go into the hospital the Drs. Commended.

131. Sould^{rs} guilty of divers crimes sent for the West Coast to Madras

132. James Tokefield dyd 25th 9 ber.

. . . .

Ffortifications buildings Revenues

Letter p. Arabella 13th 7 ber 1716.

41. Shall soon agree on a duty on all Rice bro^{t} into ye Compa's towns.

42. W^{t} the Revenues for the 3 last Years. they encrease the annual am^{t} of sd years to 30th April 1716. decrease the last being $\frac{1}{3}$ less than the first of these years of factory Charges.

44. Long row of Lodgings finisht & comodious now best.

45. dock adjoining to the Storerooms wharft must carry the wharf further—why—it will hold 2 ships of 400 tons—will lay a duty thereon.

46. acco^{t} of leveling the ground near the fort—the benefit—w^{t} charge of 2 tanks whose earth fill'd the pits—& of stairs to them.

47. Acco^{t} w^{t} sort of ground they found in digging the tanks and of trees therein found 30 feet deep—and of the measuring wherein ground their mistake of w^{h} wrote p. *Hanover.*

48. A stinking ditch by Mr Marche's house must be fill'd up—then shall have no more work of this kind to do

49. Proposal to lengthen the fort 50 feet the way where the windows were in the Curtain of the So Side of the fort—w^{t} benefit in Com

Letter 27 Novr 1716 p K. George

23. Wareh. by the dock very convenient for stores &c why . . .

85. All houses bo^{t} or sold by Europeans registered & no lease granted for 31 years. each pays yearly ground rent and houses a years ground rent when bo^{t} or sold & Lease receiev'd. ab^{t} Mr Brownes house & who owners.

If the right to houses ends wth ye Lease who will build new ones of value.

XI.—LETTER FROM AN ADVENTURER IN CALCUTTA.[1]

On the 26th Novr 1712 the writer anchored in 4 fathoms near 'Kedgery' river and was visited in a 'Willock' by 'Cojey Surratt'[2] a merchant and prime factor of that nation [Armenian] resident in Calcutta;' he

'Brought with him his musick consisting of a Georgian violin, two small kettle drums and the like number of Hautboys with which he entertained us; the instruments were costly and of curious workmanship, to the violin the drums were added in concert, assisted with the voice of the musicians, whose ill tun'd notes and imperfect cadence made most lamentable discord. When they had sufficiently persecuted our ears with this melodious piece of concise harmony, the hautboys went to work; one running to the pitch of double Gamut whilst the other served as a drone, they playing upon them with such vehemency and force, which beating upon the drum of my ear so benumm'd my senses that I could hear nothing than the discharge of a demi culverin; they kept us up pretty late, and about 2 in the morning returned aboard their ship in order to proceed on their voyage.'

[1] Extracted from a paper entitled "The Adventures of a person unknown who came to Calcutta in the Government of Mr. B[illegible] and went to the Moors then fighting at Hughley."—*India Office Records Orme Coll[illegible]ndia, IX.*

[2] Khojah Sarhad.

After passing 'Roages river' the writer came to 'Tana, a great town to the larboard side of the river, having for its defence a large brick fort to the river, with four round bulwarks;' he describes the 'Chocky,' and then continues—

'Having passed this piece of defence with a fine easy gale near two leagues we opened Calcutta our desired port; it gratifying us with a most agreeable prospect which when we were come its length we dropt anchor before the fort, saluting the garrison with 7 guns, who returned us the like compliment.'

The succeeding paragraphs give an account of the writer's short stay in Calcutta—

'I shall not here enter into a description of the remarkables in Calcutta, seeing my abode of 4 days there hath not furnish'd me with a sufficient supply, but shall only inform you on my arrival I paid my respects to the Governor (John Russel Esqr. to tender him an offer of my service, which he told me he would take into his consideration, upon which taking my leave I repaired to my brother officers of the military, who entertained me with abundance of civility, among them was my good friend Captain Hercules Courtny, a gentleman that had been very serviceable to the Company in the wars at Fort St. David, but had run through the same misfortune as myself, being cashier'd a little before me at Madderass, he coming hither for employ, but meeting with disappointments laid hold of the opportunity of going up to Hugley, where the Moors were embroiled in a war, he entering into the service of Juda Con[1] managed the face of affairs so well that it much enlarged his credit, receiving from the Nabob several rich presents for his good service, tho' not so much as was before promis'd him, upon which in a disgust he left them, and was but lately arrived at Calcutta.

Three days being expired I went to know his honours mind, who ingenuously told me he had no vacancy, all his commissions being full otherwise he would give me service, but advised me to go home on board one of the Europe ships. I answered I had not a hundred Pagodas to pay for my passage and seeing I could not now go home to my friends handsomely, I was resolved to stay in India till I could, or necessity forced me to the contrary; so would have taken my leave of the Governor but he called me back [and] would oblige me seeing he had not service for me to give him my word of honour I would not take up service under the Moors; I answered I might as well give him the same that I would receive no sustenance for a twelvemonth, for seeing as in duty bound I had first made proffers of service to my country, which they not accepting I held myself no longer obliged, but was at my free liberty to go take service where I pleased, so that those whom I served were no enemies to my King and Country.

He replied all this is reasonable but then these nations among whom we dwell being ignorant of the law of arms, and the recourse of Englishmen to side with either party might be detrimental to the Company's affairs.

I return'd his honour was only capable of remedying the ills that migi thereby accrue, and that to sustain this mortal body bread was required, whic if the Company would not give me I should (with his honour's leave) go to the that would; so accordingly taking my leave I w[illegible] inform Captain Court-

[1] Ẓeyāu-d-dīn Khān.

of my success, who advised me by all means to go up to Hugley, and take service under the Emmer of Bengal, giving me his word, if nothing of consequence interposed he would be soon up after me; we passed the time with various discourse upon that subject and at parting he gave me letters to Monsure Attrope, governor of the Danes factory at Gundulparra who he told me was his friend.'

The writer then gives an account of his visit to the governor of the Danes and a description of their factory, and a short history of the war then in progress, couched in very amusing terms, the leading figures of which are 'Shalium' [1] 'Mursed Cola Con' 'Juda Con' [2] 'Kingcarson' 'Holy beg' [3] 'Collbeg Con' 'Forixear' [4]. On reaching the Dutch Factory at 'Chinchura' the writer presented his letter of introduction to Mynheer Hoffmaster, the second in Council, and stayed with him for a fortnight, during which time, he adds,

"I wrote to Captain Courtnay and received letters from him, wherein he informed me of the troubles he was in at Calcutta, the Governor designing to impede his voyage up by sending him to Madarass least he should come to the assistance of the Emmer of Bengal, which as I afterwards heard he effected."

The writer's dealings with the 'Emmer' brought him nothing but misfortune and he resolved to leave the camp. He concludes his letter with a description of 'the Chinchura, Hugley, Golgutt and the Bandell.'

"Golgutt an English factory, subordinate under Calcutta is seated in the city of Hugley on the banks of the river, it here forming itself into a Cove, being deep water ships riding 16 and 18 fathom not a stones cast off shore; being landed and ascended the bank you enter the factory through a large gate beautified and adorned with pillars and cornishes in the Chanam work, and on the top of all is the flagstaff fixed into the brick work whereon they hoist St George's flag; being entered the gate you come into a small Court yard, on the right hand being a row of apartments, and on the left a Viranda for the guard; you ascend into the house by steps, having under it two square cellars with staircases to descend; the hall is indifferent large, besides two indifferent apartments with chimneys there are other rooms and closets in the house, the whole consisting but of one story.

Behind the house is a garden, in which grows nothing but weeds, in the middle is an ugly well, and at one corner upon the wall is built a round sort of a business like a sentry box, but much larger, you ascend it by a narrow Chenum staircase, which have no rails or fence to keep you from tumbling into the garden, and when entered you see nothing worth observation having a door but never a window tho' it yields an excellent echo, it being contrived as I have been informed as a magazine for powder.

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[1] Shāh 'Álam.
[2] Zoyāu-d-dīn Khān.
[3] Walī Beg.
[4] Farrukhsīyar.

At the end of the garden are the ruins of several apartments the roofs being fallen in, and indeed all the outhouses are in the like condition of which there are several, you may ascend to the top of the factory by an old wooden staircase which is well terras'd with seats all round and a small oblong place included by its self, from whence you have a prospect of the river; to conclude it is an old, ugly, ill contrived edifice wherein is not the least spark of beauty, form, or order; to be seen, being seated in a dull melancholy hole enough to give one the Hippocondra by once seeing it; the Company have no factor at present that is resident here, being left in the charge of a Molly and two or three Punes, tho' in truth it is hardly worth looking after."

INDEX.

A.

Abdu-llah Khān, xxviii, xxx, 81, 107, 109, 224, 263.
Abingdon, ship, 375.
Accounts, cash, 265.
Achoen, iii, 215, 312, 314, 315, 317.
Acom, Richard, 9, 135.
Acram Khān, 264, 271.
Acton, John, 371.
Acton, Richard, 32, 39, 74, 79, 84, 93, 99, 100, 317.
Adam, Anthony, 370.
Adams, Abraham, v, xvi, xliii, xliv, 1, 5, 6, 10, 21, 32, 34, 69, 82, 92, 94, 103, 116, 150, 172, 175, 195, 201, 205, 206, 209, 220, 222, 237, 238, 244, 249, 343, 344, 349, 369.
Adams, John, 9.
Adams, Richard, 86.
Adams, Robert, 103.
Addis, Claudia, 55.
Addis, Joachim, 32, 54, 55, 63, 83, 93.
Addison, ship, 377.
Adelaide, ship, 322.
Adventurer, letter from an, 383.
Afrasyāb Khān, 107, 109.
Aftābā, 125.
Āghā Ibrāhīm, 73.
Āghā Peeree, 100, 101.
Āghā Rafī, 51.
Agra, xxx, 45, 46, 58, 80, 81, 224, 225, 279, 280.
Ahomed Abaud, 264, 287.
Aiker Khān, 271.
Aisly, Thos., 345.
Ajmere, 228.
Akhūnd, teacher, instructor, 57, 73, 76, 109, 153.
Albuquerque, Bartholomew de, 232.
Aldgate church, 310.
Alexander, Josia, 33, 341.
'Alī Tebar, 104, 380.
Allahabad, xxviii, xxx, 80, 222, 280.
Allen, George, 357.
Allington, Hillebrand, 63.
Allowances, 162.
Alsborough, xxxvii.
Alwright, Thomas, 371.
Ambassadors, lxix, 73, 155.
Amboa, 286.
Amerabad, 116.
Amil of Hājīpur, 81.
Amoy, 373.
Amslem, Abraham, 370.
Anderson, Elizabeth, 31.
Anderson, Elnor, 31, 32.
Anderson, Mary, 31.
Anderson, Rev. William, l, 23, 30, 33, 46.
Andrews, Sir Jonathan, 350, 372.
Ange, Edward, xxi, xliv, 5, 33, 61, 63, 83, 87, 93, 146, 196, 205, 220, 341.
Anjengo, 338, 368.
Anna and Joseph, frigate, xlvii, 230, 231, 369.
Anne, Queen of England, 216.
Antego, 374.
Antoine, ship, 179.
Antonio, 150.
Anverrudee Khān, 264, 288, 293.
Arabella, ship, lvii, 376, 377, 380, 381, 382.
Arbuthnot, Robert, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354.
Arkūli, 173.
Arlond, Capt. Edward, 349, 376.
Armenians, lx, 100, 102, 383.
Armstrong, William, 370.
Arnold, James, 371.
Arrack, 102, 142, 223.
Aruja, Capt. Francisco de, xlvii, 229, 230, 231.
'Arz-dāsht, 22, 81, 142.
Asad Khān, 109, 380.
Ash, Domingo, 142.
Assistant Surgeon, 3.
Atkinson, Joseph, 368.
Atkinson, Thomas, 365.
Attesham Khān, 268.
Attrup, Mr., 200, 201, 202.
Audney, Nicholas, lxv.
Aurangābād, 56.
Aurung, a place where goods are manufactured and kept in depôt, 21.
Aurungzeb, xxviii, xxxi, 14, 22, 43, 111, 143, 153, 380.
Aurungzeb, ship, 358, 373, 376.
Austin, Captain John, xvii, xviii, 358, 359.
Avenoose, 100.
Averilla, ship, 358, 374, 376.
A'zam Tara, 380.
Azīmu-sh-shan, xxii, xxiv, xxv, xxvi, xxvii, xxviii, xxxi, 13, 14, 16, 22, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 55, 57.
A'zzu-d-dīn, xxx, 49, 80.

B.

Badsundah, 173.
Bāgmāri, 173.
Bāhādur Shāh, xxii, xxiv, xxvii, xxviii, 52.
Bāihrah brothers, xxx.
Bāihrah family, xxviii.
Bailey, John, 9.
Baiton, Peter, 371.
Baker, Mr., xii.
Bakhshī, military paymaster, 16, 79, 81, 91, 132, 162.
Balasor, v, xvi, lviii, 2, 16, 30, 39, 45, 74, 75, 79, 84, 85, 86, 91, 95, 99, 138, 193, 213, 234, 244, 263, 270, 275, 356, 357, 361, 377.
Bandel, 140, 367, 385.
Banksall, port office, 244, 275.
Banksall yard, xxxv, 50.
Banyan, broker, 8, 15, 16, 211, 243.
Barker, Hugh, lx, lxvii, 33, 83, 87, 93, 165, 205, 294, 341, 381.

Barker, John, 33, 341.
Barkley, Alex., 371.
Barnagore, 158.
Barnard, Henry, 344.
Barnavall, Anthony, 369.
Barrapola, 281.
Barrow, John, 361
Bartee, Samuel, 259.
Barton, Catherine, 330.
Barton, Peter, 361.
Bashpool, John, 9.
Bass, Ric., 371.
Bastions of the fort armed for a siege, xxiv, 44.
Batavia, 44, 85, 231, 253, 373.
Bateman, Sir James, 302.
Bates, Capt., 182.
Bay of Bengal, iv, xviii, xxiii, xxxix, lv, lx, 92, 320, 321, 340.
Bayley, John, 344.
———, Robert, 361.
Beale, Capt. Joseph, 361, 375.
Beare, Dulcibella, 355.
———, Frances, 355.
Beaufort, Edmund, 331.
Beawes, Joseph, 355.
Beck, John, 358.
———, Sir Justus, 322.
Beckford, Capt. Thomas, 357, 373.
Beckman, Capt. Daniel, 376.
Bedford, Charles, 344.
Beetle, 251.
Belgāchiyā, 173.
Benares, 214, 222.
Bencoolen, x, xvii, 47, 59, 61, 348, 358, 360, 375, 376, 377.
Benfield, Richard, 366, 372.
Bengal, i, iv, v, vi, vii, xi, xx, xxi, xxii, xxiii, xxvii, xxx, xxxi, xxxiii, xxxiv, xxxv, xxxvi, xxxvii, xxxxix, xliii, liii, liv, lv, lvi, lvii, lviii, lx, lxi, lxix, 15, 27, 28, 31, 41, 44, 46, 48, 52, 62, 65, 70, 77, 85, 99, 100, 102, 108, 111, 112, 119, 123, 129, 155, 181, 218, 222, 232, 242, 249, 260, 264, 267, 270, 271, 281, 287, 292, 294, 296, 297, 298, 303, 304, 311, 313, 316, 318, 320, 321, 324, 325, 330, 333, 354, 372, 373, 374, 375, 377, 380, 382.
Bengal treasure, 378.
Bengalleenath, 224.
Benjamin, ship, 377.
Benjar, 373.
Bennet, Dom, 310.
Bennett, Francis, 269.
Benson, Ensign, 141.
Beresford, William, 344.
Berkeley, George, 371.
Berkley, Isaac, 53, 145.
Berkshire, 307.
Best, William, 367.
Betor, 172.
Betts, William, 372.
Betty, Margaret, 344.
Bihar, xxix, xxxi, 15, 28, 65, 112, 264, 280, 287.
Bill of Exchange, 193, 214, 243, 302, 304.
Bindon, Elizabeth, 269.
Biregautchea Sand, 56.
Birji, 174.
Birkhead, Christopher, 343.
Bisārū, 81.
Bishop of London, li.
Black, Capt., 365.
Black cloth, 116.
Black jack, 223.
Black merchants, 321.
Black pagoda, xix, 84.
Black servants, lxii.
Blakeley, Mr., x, 345, 346, 355, 356.
Blacon, Capt. John, 35, 356.
Blenheim, ship, 375.
Bloome, Henry, 361.
Blount, Elizabeth, 27.
———, Martha, 27.
———, Mary, 27, 161.
———, Rebecca, 27.
———, Samuel, v, 1, 6, 10, 16, 17, 18, 26, 27, 28, 30, 33, 161.
Blow, Capt. Thomas, 361, 374, 376.
Blundell, John, 370.
Blunt, Mr., 342, 379.
Boats, 106, 168, 171, 213, 224, 225, 258, 279.
Boggs, farm of, vii.
Boheame, John, 362.
Bolts, Mr., 318.
Bombay, ii, xvii, li, lvi, lvii, 22, 161, 264, 281, 284, 298, 310, 314, 316, 339, 374, 375, 376, 377.
Bond, John, 366, 372.
Bonkett, Jaconima Maria, 51, 249.
Books of the Companies in Calcutta, 98.
Books of the Surman Embassy, 305.
Boone, Charles, 300, 371.
Borlase, Capt. George, xlviii, 61, 72, 106, 125, 215, 222.
Borneo, 376.
Borneo, ship, 376.
Boswood, Thomas, 357.
Botard, *buyutāt*, collector, 175, 290.
Bothwell, vii, viii.
Bourbon, Isle de, xiv.
Bouverie, ship, xvii, 60, 299, 356, 368, 376, 377.
Bovey, Isaac, 370.
Bowen, Mrs., 324.
Bowridge, Elizabeth, 343.
———, Sarah, 343.
———, William, 334, 341.
Boyne, Jacob, 9.
Boynot, Monsieur, xlvii, 230.
Bradby, Capt. Daniel, 377.
Braddyll, Thomas, 33, 83, 87, 93, 205, 342.
Bradford, Robert, 366.
Bradshaw, Capt., 338.
Brannack, Hester, 344.
———, Sarah, 344.
Brazil, 59.
Brearcliffe, Thomas, 276.
Breese, Thomas, 74, 84, 87, 93, 205, 342.
Brent, Nath., 162.
Brick enclosure for provisions, 54.
Brick for the port office, 50.
Brick house, 120.
Briercliffe, Ann, 276.
Briercliffe, Rev. Samuel, li, 136, 205, 275, 276, 340, 342, 366.
Briscoe, Rich., 357.
British India, vii, xiii, xli.
British Merchant, ship, 376.
British Museum, 307.
British trade, 14.
Broadcloth, 17, 24, 125, 153, 158, 228, 267.
Broadfoot, Richard, 252.
———, Dr. Robert, 259.
Brocade silks, 158.
Brocket, John, 347.
Brockett, William, 332.
Broker, xxxiv, xlii, lxi, lxii, lxiii, lxix, 116, 215, 216, 251, 270.
Brooke, Robert, 341, 345.

Brown, Capt. William, 376.
Browne, Elizabeth, ix, 336.
———, Ensign John, xlviii, 23, 99, 135.
———, Samuel, xxi, xlii, lviii, 3, 32, 69, 71, 83, 93, 94, 103.108, 119, 123, 142, 160, 172, 175, 177, 178, 194, 196, 201, 203, 205, 206, 207, 209, 212, 216, 217, 221, 226, 228, 238, 244, 260, 267, 281, 286, 295, 302, 303, 341, 369, 380, 383.
Bruce, William, 343.
Bryan, James, 182.
———, John, 342.
———, Peirce, 182.
———, Richard, 181.
Bryant, Capt. Humphrey, 4, 355.
Buckserry, *Baksari*, a man of Buxar, a fighting man, 146, 279.
Budgrow, 2, 52, 73, 108, 126.
Budworth, James, 371.
Bugden, William, 5.
Bulling, John, 371.
Bullock, Joseph, 357.
Bunting, Edward, 360.
Burgos, Daniel, 358.
Burgoyne, Gilbert, 356.
Burhāmu-d-din, xxxi.
Burke, Mr., 307.
Burling, Dr. John, 366.
Burly, Charles, 355.
Burneby, Mr., 314, 316.
Burnell, John, 160.
Burras, xxxix.
Burton, Anthony, 344.
Bussora, 79.
Butcher, Capt. Samuel, 45.
Byan, Capt. Anthony, 377.
Bynes, Thomas, 368.

C.

Cachford, Rich. B., 372.
Caernarvon, ship, 377.
Calcutta, v, vi, vii, xi, xii, xiii, xvi, xvii, xviii, xx, xxi, xxiii, xxviii, xxix, xxx, xxxi, xxxii, xxxiii, xxxv, xxxvi, xl, xli, xlii, xlvi, xlvii, xlviii, l, li, liii, liv, lv, lvi, lvii, lviii, lx, lxiv, lxv, lxvi, 5, 13, 21, 26, 34, 37, 40, 51, 56, 61, 65, 66, 76, 82, 85, 92, 100, 102, 111, 116, 119, 145, 148, 161, 167, 174, 181, 207, 217, 255, 259, 271, 274, 280, 282, 311, 325, 330, 332, 356, 361, 383.
Caldecoll, John, 371.
Calicut, 103, 346.
Callimancoes, 158, 303.
Calvert, John, xxxiii, 1, 2, 5, 6, 14, 18, 27, 28, 32, 34, 59, 61, 62, 63, 93, 349, 355.
———, Martha, 62.
———, Matthew, 62.
Cambridge, li, 325, 329.
Cambridgeshire, xvi.
Camell, Benj., 355.
Campbell, Colin, 358.
———, Hugh, 345.
Canaries, 319, 346.
Cane, Jonas, 275, 276, 371.
——, Matthew, 371.
Canton, 373.
Cap, John, 270.
Cape of Good Hope, v, xiv, 319, 322, 360.
Capuchin, cures Spencer 19.
Cardigan, ship, xxxvi, xxxvii, xli, xlix, 136, 140, 146, 147, 196, 207, 271, 305, 366, 372, 376, 377.
Cardonnell, ship, 376, 377.
Carey, Elizabeth, 334.
Carey, Mary, 334
Cargo, 102.
Carleton, Henry, 344.
Carleton, Richard, 344.
Carlyle, Mr., 325.
Carnatic, 111.
Carpets, 169.
Carter, Catharine, 99.
Carter, Hester, 99.
Carter, Capt. Roger, 377.
Carwar, 103.
Cary, Katherine, 331.
Cary, Mary, 48.
Cary, Thomas, 48.
Cash account, 108, 114, 117, 206.
Cash-book, 305.
Cassell, John, 168, 170, 215, 257.
Cassimbazar, xxi, xxii, xxiii, xxix, xl, xlii, xliii, xliv, xlv, xlvi, lviii, lxix, 2, 5, 7, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 23, 26, 34, 42, 43, 46, 47, 52, 56, 57, 131, 196, 207, 216, 217, 220, 222, 224, 225, 228, 238, 242, 243, 248, 258, 259, 270, 273, 274, 275, 276, 281, 303, 304, 329, 331, 378, 381.
Cassimbazar, sloop, 85, 86, 370.
Cassundeah, 172.
Catherine, ship, 376.
Catterall, John, 33, 83, 93.
Catwalls, 166.
Caulier, Capt., 373.
Cawthorp, William, 3, 5, 6, 7, 30, 40.
Cazee Mahmut-Muckeem, 160.
Ceylon, x, xiv, 351.
Chamberlain, Mary, 161.
Chamberlain of Chester, 329.
Chambre, James, 368.
Chand Shaik Issa Khān, 214.
Chandanagar, xxxvi, 82, 123, 124, 234, 330.
Chaplain and Church, 23, 30, 46, 50, 63, 136, 195, 275, 296.
Chapman, 212.
Chapra, 14.
Charges, general, 7, 8, 78, 95, 97, 103, 113, 117 122, 127, 132, 136, 141, 142, 145, 151, 159 163, 169, 176, 178, 199, 202, 208, 211, 221 227, 234, 239, 242, 247, 248, 252, 254 255, 261, 262, 265, 271, 274, 278, 282, 305.
Charles Pink, ship, 374.
Charleton, ship, xlix, 367.
Charnock, Mr., 310.
Charter party, 94.
Charter, William, 162.
Chauki, watch-house, often the watch itself, 80, 97, 106, 141, 282, 297, 384.
Chaurangi, 174.
Cheera, turban, 289.
Chequers Court, xxxvii.
"Chequers Russells," 325.
Chhabēlah Rām, Rājā, 107, 109, 143, 280.
Chief priest, 265.
Chilah, household slave, 195, 289.
Chilamchi, 125.
Child, Capt., 3, 4.
———, Sir Robert, 322.
China, 375, 376, 377.
China Sea, 230.
Chinnapatam, 111.
Chinsurah, xxiii, 82, 385.
Chippenham, xvi, 325, 329.
Chitpur, 174.
Chittagong, 26, 222, 264, 288.

Chitty, Josiah, lxv, lxvii, l, 5, 6, 8, 14, 17, 28, 40, 104, 105, 123, 132, 160, 241, 342, 349, 380.
Chobdârs, beadles, 49, 52.
Chobogah, 174.
Chowkedars, 51, 281.
Chowndee, 243, 280.
Church, 50, 195, 294.
Civil Servants, 34.
Clapham, John, 371.
Clapham, Capt. Thomas, 23, 356, 376.
Clare, Harry, 33, 83, 87, 93, 205, 282, 341.
Clarke, Capt. John, 376, 377.
Claverhouse, viii.
Clocks, 165, 228.
Cloth, 92, 269.
Clyde, river, viii.
Coales, Thomas, lxvii, lxx, 304, 381.
Cobbe, Rev. Richard, li.
Cockburne, John, 294.
Cocke, Richard, 62.
Codicil, 129.
Coldcall, Charles, 33, 84, 87, 88, 93, 341.
Coldecott, John, 255.
Cole, Humphrey, 33, 73, 83, 87, 93, 205, 252, 282, 342.
——, John, 32, 61, 83, 87, 92, 205, 251, 252, 358.
——, Sarah, 251.
——, Stephen, 251.
——, William, 71.
Collector of Calcutta, xxxiv, l.
Collett, John, xvii, xviii.
——, Capt. Jonathan, 253, 375, 381.
——, Joseph, 360.
——, Capt. Thomas, 371, 376.
——, Waterworth, xliv, 32, 60, 61, 83, 87, 92, 99, 196, 205, 220, 237, 252, 260, 275, 276, 286, 295, 302.
Collier, Gerard, 345.
Colloway Chitty, ship, xlvii, xlviii, 229, 230, 231, 232, 369.
Colsa, *khâlişah* government estates, 123, 265.
Colt, Oliver, 345.
Comodore, 138.
Company's Captains, 372.
—— gardens, xxxv, 20.
—— house, 278.
—— servants, list of, 205.
—— service, xxi, 336.
—— shipping, 375.
—— sloops, 14.
—— stores, 16.
Comt, George, 372.
Coney, Robert, 362, 371.
Conna Chowkey, 141.
Cooke, Capt. George, 357, 372.
——, Gunner, 114, 132, 279, 345, 382.
——, John, xi, 31, 86, 347, 350, 372.
Cooke, Thomas, 181, 261, 366.
Cooleys, 8.
Cooper, Katherine, 344.
Coora Jehannabad, 224.
Copper Fountain, 169.
Coral, 359.
Corbett, Henry, 356, 371.
Cordage, 20.
Cornelius, John, 9.
Cornwall, Capt. Henry, ix, x, xi, xii, 35, 336, 337, 338, 339, 347, 348.
Coromandel Coast, xxiii, xxxii, 116.
Corry, John, 368.
Cossid, *qâşid* courier, postman, lxix, 29, 45, 46, 56, 303.
Cotesworth, Michael, 33, 83, 87, 93, 205, 359.
Coulson, John, 366.
Coult, Oliver, 205.
Council, lviii, lx, lxii, lxv, lxvi, lxix, 238, 260.
Council, members of, 205, 206.
Country boats, 26.
Country custom, 73.
Country languages, lviii, lxvi, lxvii, 3.
Court of Directors, iv, xv, xix, xxxiii, xxxiv, xxxv, xxxvi, xli, xlvii, xlviii, l, li, liv, lv, lvi, lvii, lviii, lix, lx, lxiii, lxiv, lxv, lxvi, lxvii lxviii, lxix, lxx, 131, 154, 253, 300, 314, 316, 317, 320, 377.
Courtney, James, 345.
Courtny, Capt. Hercules, 384, 385.
Covid, a cubit, xxxii, 54, 116.
Cowley, William, 74, 84, 87, 93, 205, 342.
Cowries, 254, 263.
Coxe's, 148, 152, 200, 206, 291, 378.
Cragg, Andrew, 57, 60, 61.
——, Mary, 61.
Creditors, 105.
Crisp, Edward, xliv, xxi, xliv, lviii, 3, 33, 83, 87, 93, 205, 220.
Cromwell, Oliver, xvi, 325, 329.
Cross, Margaret, 343, 372.
——, Mary, 342, 366.
Crouch, James, 251.
Crowther, John, 345.
Crosat, Monsieur, xiv, xviii, 350, 354.
Cuddalore, xi, xii, 315.
Cuddon, Warner, 371.
Culgee, 235, 294.
Cullandan, 270.
Cunjee, 195.
Cunna, 208.
Cuntoo, 270.
Curtana, frigate, ii, iii, iv, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316.
Cutcherry, xliii, 138, 217.

D.

Dacca, xlvi, 126, 222, 258.
Dackney dand, 173.
Dackney pack parrah, 173.
Dadni, an advance made to the weavers or craftsmen, lxii, 15.
Dalandâ, 173.
Dallibar, Capt. Henry, 125, 131, 150, 164, 192, 198, 207, 223, 241, 247, 253, 261, 269.
Dalzell, vii.
Dampier, William, iii, 317.
Danes, xlvii, 199, 200, 201, 203, 285.
Danes factory, 299, 300.
Danes prize, 215.
Danes town, 296.
Dartmouth, ship, 75, 357, 376, 377.
Dashwood, Sir Francis, 347.
Dastak, a passport or permit, xlviii, 10, 26, 138, 213, 214, 220, 223, 238, 280, 285, 287, 296, 301.
Dâud Khân, 55, 56.
Davenport, Francis, 312.
Davenport, Richard, 345.
Davis, Grace, 341.
——, Samuel, 357.
——, Thomas, 371.
——, William, 344.
Davy, Henry, 370.
Daws, Capt. Abraham, 377.

Deane, John, 24, 30, 32, 34, 39, 42, 51, 69, 70, 71, 76, 78, 83, 86, 88, 92, 94, 95, 103, 162, 172, 175, 199, 200, 201, 205, 206, 209, 218, 221, 238, 240, 244, 245, 260, 261, 267, 274, 279, 295, 302, 303.
Deane, Richard, 9.
Deaths, 26, 33, 39, 54, 55, 57, 59, 69, 79, 88, 93, 109, 114, 205, 210, 303.
Deaths by violence, 133, 150.
Debouverie, ship, 3.
Degrave, ship, 373.
De Guay, Monsieur, xvii, 60, 359.
Delaforce, Capt., 100, 101.
Delgardno, Matthew, 33.
Delhi, xxii, xxiii, xxix, xxx, xxxiii, xl, xlii, lxvii, 18, 63, 81, 104, 109, 143, 153, 158, 193, 214, 227, 228, 239, 242, 243, 254, 263, 265, 267, 268, 270, 281, 287, 292, 380.
Delight, ship, 314.
Deminique, Paul, 347.
Demurage, 214.
Denmark, 200, 201, 202.
Denricks, Nicholas, 358.
Denton, Elizabeth, 307.
Deptford, 362.
Deputy Governor of Bombay, 310.
Deputy Governor of Hugli, 35.
Derby, ship, lvi, 34, 41, 60, 77, 94, 237, 356, 369, 376, 377, 380.
Derota, Jacob, 9.
Des Tombe, Jacob, 343.
Dettingen, xxxviii.
Dewberry, John, 182.
D' Hardencourt, Mr., 234.
Didergunge, xlvi, 258.
Diet, 73.
Digg'e, John, 368.
Dispatch, ship, 35.
Divi, Dew or Divy Island, 158, 264, 288, 293.
Diwán, chief financial minister, treasurer, xlvi, 15, 16, 19, 20, 26, 28, 48, 49, 51, 52, 56, 58, 89, 116, 123, 126, 139, 146, 153, 155, 222, 225, 238, 242, 246, 248, 258, 259, 264, 378.
Dix, John, 33, 83, 87, 93, 205, 341.
Dobie, 140, 228.
Dodd, John, 366.
Dolben, ship, 28.
Dollars, 49.
Douglass, Chas., 355.
Dowdell, Anthony, 357.
Downs, 356, 357, 361, 365, 368, 371.
Draper, John, 371.
Draper, Joshua, 370.
Drew, Mary, 13.
———, Stephen, 13.
Droga, xlii, xliii, 217.
Duke of Cambridge, ship, lxix, 303, 376, 377.
Duke of York, ship, 377.
Dumeney, Lewes, 357.
Dunn, Ed., 372.
Dunstan, Thomas, 371.
Durbár, a court or levée, 58, 139, 155, 169, 193, 216, 228, 276.
Durgamal, 52.
Dutch, xi, xviii, xx, xxi, xxiii, xxix, xxx, xxxi, xxxiii, lxvii, 44, 46, 52, 56, 71, 76, 79, 80, 88, 167.
Dutch doctor, 261.
Dutch director, 75, 77, 79, 237.
Dutch factory, 385.
Dutch governor, x.
Dutch ship, xxxii, 59, 75, 320, 365.
Dutch soldiers, 222.
Dutchess, ship, xvii, 17, 35, 85, 356.
Duties, 253.
Dutton, Mary, 366.
———, William, 366.
Dwarkadás, 109.

E.

Eagle, galley, 376.
Eaglesfield, Thos., 357.
Earle, Capt., 373.
East India Company, i, ix, xvi, lv, lxiv, 311, 329, 340.
East Indies, lxx, 70, 99, 100, 102, 103, 148, 270, 275, 320.
Eastern India, xlviii.
Eastern Seas, iii.
Eclatant, ship, xix.
Ecram Khán, 242, 288, 292.
Edmonds, John, 302.
Edward, Capt., 373.
Edwards, Richard, 362.
Elabass, Allahabad, 195, 214.
Elephant, xxvi, 47.
Ellesborough, 331.
Ellingsworth, Capt. Tempest, 10, 13, 23, 40.
Elwick, Mr., 322.
Ely, Governor of, 329.
Embassy, 134, 153, 154, 305. (See Surman.)
Emmerson, George, 237, 358.
Emmerson, Michael, 74, 84, 87, 93, 205, 342.
England, vi, x, xvii, xviii, xxxvii, xxxix, xli, xlvii, xlviii, xlix, lix, lxx, 3, 49, 61, 63, 65, 70, 71, 94, 103, 104, 123, 130, 148, 151, 154, 161, 168, 207, 215, 220, 237, 241, 249, 251, 254, 257, 260, 270, 304, 312, 315, 322, 333, 337.
English, i, ii, vii, xi, xvii, xviii, xix, xx, xxi, xxii, xxiii, xxviii, xxix, xxx, xxxi, xxxii, xxxiii, xli, xlii, xliii, xliv, xlvii, xlviii, liii, liv, lviii, lix, lx, lxvii, 9, 10, 13, 14, 52, 79, 81, 88, 91, 111, 116, 138, 143, 147, 193, 211, 217, 230, 231, 239, 265, 285, 286, 311, 312, 314, 316, 335.
English Channel, 320.
English flag, iii, 234 312.
English ships, 1, 76, 232, 237.
English trade, xl, xlii, xlv.
Enootoola Khán, 268.
Ensign, 114, 247.
Envoy, 142.
Episcopalian Government, vii.
Errington, Thomas, 361.
Eskar Khán, 195, 288.
Essex, ship, 55, 377.
Etrick, Mr., 47.
Ettricke, Anthony, 348.
Europe, xviii, lv, lvi, 35, 59, 74, 200, 270, 286, 291, 378.
Europe, ship, 4, 355.
Europeans, v, 72, 91, 167, 193, 222.
European languages, lxvii.
European ships, 47.
Evance, Sir Stephen, 319, 347.
Evans, Erasmus, 356.
———, John, 145, 146.
———, Mrs., 145.
Export Warehouse, 15, 196, 254.
Eyre, John, 32, 83, 87, 92, 114, 205, 244, 270, 275, 279, 371.
——, Elizabeth, 334.

Eyre, Rebecca, xvi, 330, 333.
——, Richard, 343.
——, Sir Charles, xvi, xxxiii, xxxviii, 330, 333, 334, 335.

F.

Factors, xlii, xliii, xliv, lxv, lxvi, 100, 102, 122, 205, 217, 220, 379, 381, 382.
Falconer, Thomas, 33, 83, 87, 93, 205, 282, 379.
Falmouth, 365.
Famine, 15, 35.
Fard, list, 52.
Farewell, John, 312, 313.
Farīdābād, 281.
Farmān, a grant signed by the Mogul, xlv, xlvi, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 22, 28, 56, 57, 58, 65, 107, 109, 112, 134, 142, 153, 158, 182, 201, 202, 238, 258, 265, 267, 271, 274, 275, 280, 287, 378, 381.
Farmer, John, 83, 87, 93.
Farmer, Mr., Deputy-Governor of Fort St. David, xii.
Farrukhsiyar, xxii, xxiv, xxvii, xxviii, xxix, xxx, xxxi, xl, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 80, 98, 100, 104, 106, 109, 111, 143, 153, 157, 179, 235, 239, 273, 287, 294, 301, 379, 380, 385.
Fatima, xxviii.
Fatūhā, 64, 81, 243.
Faujdār, commanding officer, military governor, 65, 214.
Fawcus, Roger, 372.
Fazackerly, Sam., 343.
Feake, John, 246.
———, Samuel, xliv, xlv, xlvi, xlvii, lxix, 7, 18, 27, 32, 34, 69, 78, 82, 92, 94, 103, 114, 116, 119, 120, 124, 125, 162, 172, 199, 200, 201, 205, 206, 209, 220, 221, 222, 224, 225, 228, 233, 238, 242, 243, 249, 258, 259, 260, 270, 271, 273, 274, 275, 276, 303, 342, 343.
Fewtrell, Ann, 342, 369.
———, Edward, 369.
Field, Timothy, 371.
Finck, Jonas, xvii.
Finks, Mr., 359.
Fisher, Elizabeth, 343.
Fitzhugh, Capt. William, 237, 339, 376, 377.
Flagstaff, 244.
Fleet, frigate, 373.
Fleetwood, Robert, 370.
Flynt, Thomas, 357.
Fontenoy, xxxviii.
Forbes, John, 357.
Fordell, vii.
Fordham, 330.
Foreign service, ii.
Forster, John, 368.
Fort gate, l, 263.
Fort St. David, xi, xii, 41, 47, 60, 215, 288, 292, 365, 368, 384.
Fort St. George, ii, xii, xiii, xlvii, 5, 14, 29, 31, 32, 35, 59, 85, 179, 230, 231, 300, 312, 314, 316, 317, 337, 351, 365, 372, 373, 374, 379.
Fort William, i, xi, xv, xvi, xxiii, xxxii, xl, liv, lvi, lx, 5, 7, 55, 61, 62, 66, 73, 75, 77, 91, 96, 97, 101, 102, 156, 162, 210, 234, 242, 244, 260, 278, 294, 296, 297, 301, 303, 311, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 325, 330, 332, 340, 342, 347, 367, 378, 379, 381, 383.
Fossey, John, 370.
Foster, John, 344.
Foulkes, Robert, 39, 40.
Four Brothers, ship, 69.
France, xiv, xv, xviii. xlii lix, 60, 237. 322, 354.
Francis, Mr., 31.
Francklyn, Mr., 332.
Frankland, Henry, 32, 43, 56, 80, 87, 92, 148, 154, 155, 172, 175, 199, 200, 201, 205, 206, 209, 221, 238, 242, 243, 244, 256, 260, 266, 280, 286, 290, 291, 295, 297, 299, 300, 302, 325.
Frankland, Sir Thomas, 332.
Franklin, Richard, 362.
Franks, Richard, 74, 84, 87, 93, 205, 342.
Frasier, Alexander, 9.
Frederick, ship, 344, 376.
Free merchants, lx, 255, 270, 286, 339.
Free trade, 273.
Freight, 74, 296, 297.
French, xiv, xvi, xvii, xviii, xix, xx, xxi, lxvii, 71, 76, 79, 84, 85, 87, 94, 124, 167, 234, 314, 321, 323, 337, 355, 359.
French Chief, 234.
French crowns, xliv, 233.
French director, 123, 124, 128.
French doctor, 108.
French factory, 299.
French ships, xiv, xviii, xix, xxxix, 2, 35, 43, 45, 60, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 84, 138.
Fry, Jacob, 366.
Fryer, Baptist, 356.
Fullagar, Mr., 371.
Fuller, Rev. Dr. Thomas, li, 340.
Fulta, 330, 367.
Furniture, travelling, 274.
Futtichundsaw, 20, 25.

G.

Gallatley, Lawrence, 371.
Gammon, Theophilus, 141, 142, 215, 279.
Ganges, river, 140.
Ganjam, 41, 45, 264, 288, 357.
Gardiner, Arthur, 366.
Gardiners, 8.
Gardner, Robert, 355.
Gardner, Thomas, 357.
Garrett, Lee, 360.
Garrison, L, 107, 110, 122, 125, 274, 281, 286, 313.
Garrison stores, 360.
Gatowly, on the Son, 222.
Gaywood, James, 165.
Gee, Ann, 330.
——, Michael, 345.
——, Zachariah, 330.
General table, started and afterwards given up, 20, 121.
Gentleman at arms, 234.
George, Prince of Wales, 216.
George, ship, 313.
Georgian violin, 383.
German, 147.
German dollars, xliv, 233.
Ghairat Khān, 143, 195, 222, 224, 263.
Gibson, Samuel, 357.
———, Thomas, 371.
———, William, 371.
Gilbert, Capt. Thomas, 376.
Gillam, Samuel, 369.
Gingerlee Coast, 314.
Gitlip, John, 365.
———, Theodore, 365.
Glegg, Capt. Henry, 345, 366, 372, 377.
Goa, xlvii, xlviii, 35, 55, 100, 101, 103, 232.

Goats, 121.
Gobrā, 174.
Godowns, 15, 95, 152, 244.
Godwin, Capt. Freake, 204.
Golcola Khān, Nabob, 9.
Gold mohurs, 80, 167.
Golgutt, 385.
Golling, Nath, 344.
Golmash, Felicia, 371.
———, Mary, 371.
Gombroom, 75, 76, 361, 368.
Gondalpādā, 174, 385.
Gonesh Rām, lxv.
Gooding, Percival, 370.
Goodman, Capt. Samuel, 345, 368, 376.
Goods, 95, 157, 158, 228, 240, 258, 281.
Goodwin, John, 247.
Gordon, Capt. John, xxxiii, xlix, 34, 150, 151.
———, John, Capt. of the *Hester*, 376.
———, Mary, xlix, 342, 366.
Gore, Catherine, 329.
——, Gerard, 357.
Gosfreight, Richard, 357.
Gosfright, ship, 374.
Gosling, Francis, 361.
Gostlin, Capt. Arminger, 314.
Gough, Capt. Harry, 375.
Gould, Mr., 322.
Gouph, Mr. 322.
Governor, i, ii, xv, xvi, 42, 76, 79, 96, 104, 105, 107, 124, 127, 129, 234, 296, 303, 305, 311, 318, 324, 325, 330, 332.
Governor of Ely, 329.
Governor of Hugli, 13, 14, 18, 51, 66, 71, 72, 116, 166, 168.
Governor of Plymouth, 310.
Governor of Surat, 264.
Governor of Tonerasserim, 312.
Govinda Sundar, 142.
Govindpur, xxxii, 25, 88, 67, 90, 116, 126, 146, 167, 174.
Gowalā, a cow-keeper, a guard of this caste which was reputed to be strong and brave, 8, 165.
Grain, lxviii, 35, 41.
Grainger, Capt. Richard, 366, 376.
Grand Duke of Tuscany, 310.
Grand Vizier, 65.
Grantham, ship, 253, 260, 267, 371, 375, 376, 377, 381.
Graton, Gabriell, 117, 129, 170, 257.
———, Mary, 117, 127, 128, 129, 130, 134.
———, Paul, 117, 123, 124, 128, 129, 130, 133, 168, 169, 170, 215, 257
Graves, Capt. Benjamin, 377.
Gray, Mr., 150.
Great Britain, xlii.
Great Mogul, 23.
Green, Benjamin, 55.
———, Martha, 365.
Greenhill, Samuel, xxxvii, 332, 343.
Greenhowgh, Capt., 366.
Greenwich, George, 9.
Griffin, Daniel, 362.
———, Mr., xiv, 324.
Griffin, ship, 351, 354.
Griffith, Elizabeth, 371.
———, Harry, 47.
———, Jane, 371.
Groome, John, 356.
Guards, 56.
Guore, Capt. Demare, 232.
Gulame Burgee, 269.
Gumāshtāhs, delegates, xliii, 23, 220, 225.
Gun, 169.
Gundhara Sinha, 51.
Gunner, 275.
Gursburdars, mace-bearers, 171, 175, 195, 278, 280, 289, 303.
Gussey, Gunisham, 249.
———, Herram, 248, 249.
———, Luchinuran, 249.
———, Nunkissore, 249.
———, Obiram, 249.
———, Rageram, 249.
———, Ruggonundun, 249.
Gutteridge, Ambrose, 46.
Gwalior, 56.

H.

Haddock, Robert, 341.
Hakluyt Society, xxxix, 336.
Hale, Roger, 366.
Halford, Thomas, 370.
Hall, Mr., 76.
——, Nath, 344.
——, William, xlviii, 133, 134, 135.
Hallifax, ship, 35, 60, 345.
Hambleton, John, 358.
Hamilton, Alexander, vi, 320.
———, Anna, ix, 294.
———, Captain, xii.
———, Lord James, vii.
———, John, 294.
———, Robert, ix, 294.
———, Dr. William, vii, viii, ix, xii, xiii, 33, 36, 71, 83, 92, 134, 135, 138, 154, 162, 205, 235, 293, 294, 347, 350, 382.
Hammond, Chas., 356.
Hampshire, ship, 374.
Hampton, Charles, xliv, 33, 87, 93, 205, 233, 341, 346.
Hampton Wick, 329.
Hane, Tho., 340.
Hangor, Gabriel, 196, 205, 342.
Hankin, Mr., 368.
Hanover, Elector of, xli.
Hanover, ship, lvii, lxi, 146, 200, 270, 291, 292, 366, 367, 372, 376, 377, 383.
Hansom, James, 361.
Hardy, Sir Thos., 351.
Hari Krishna, 57, 131.
Harināth, lxiv, 251.
Harlow, John, 366.
Harnett, Capt. Henry, 5, 20, 53, 132, 213, 366.
Harris, John, 343.
Harrison, Governor, xlvii, 45, 110, 230, 337, 348, 369.
———, John, 356, 369.
———, Richard, 361.
Hart, Capt., 14.
Hartwell, Sarah, 366.
Harvey, Hensham, 370.
———, Dr. Richard, xxxvi, lii, 104, 134, 135, 138, 205, 251, 361, 382.
Harwood, Samuel, 342, 366.
Hasbu-l-amr, "according to command," an order signed by the vizier, 23.
Hasbu-l-hukum, "according to command," an order signed by the vizier, xl, xliii, 56, 64 65, 80, 81, 111, 143, 153, 155, 157, 220, 224 263, 268, 275, 287, 292.

Hasketh, William, 372.
Haskoll, William, 343.
Hasted, Mr., 307.
Hastings, Mr., 9, 41, 76.
Hatfield, Rector of, li, 340.
Hatsill, William, 312.
Hawkes, Thos., 355.
Hayward, Joseph, 355.
Heathcote, sloop, xlviii, 337, 370, 376, 377, 380.
Heathfield, Richard, 345, 361.
Hebert, Mons., 47.
Hedges family, pedigree of the, 336.
Hedges, Robert, i, iv, vi, xxi, xxii, xxix, xxxvi, xxxvii, xxxix, xl, xli, xlii, xlvii, xlix, l, li, liii, lv, lvii, lxiii, lxvi, lxviii, lxix, 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 23, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 42, 43, 45, 47, 48, 51, 56, 57, 72, 74, 76, 79, 82, 88, 92, 94, 96, 103, 105, 106, 107, 108, 119, 138, 139, 140, 148, 200, 201, 205, 206, 207, 209, 217, 238, 260, 278, 280, 286, 295, 302, 303, 304, 318, 319, 336, 341 349, 367, 369, 380, 381.
——— Sir William, xxxix, 333, 336.
Hembling, Godfrey, 355.
Henderson, Jean, vii.
———, Sir John, vii.
Hendrickson, Andreas, 134.
Herba lungees, *i.e.*, made of *tasar* silk, 95.
Herba taffetys, 95.
Herbert, Capt., 235.
Herne, Frederick, 372.
Herne, frigate, 85, 373, 375.
Herne, Thomas, 366.
Hertford, ship, 377.
Hester, sbip, 59, 374, 376, 378.
Heydon, Ann, 366.
———, Captain Samuel, 366.
Hicks, Leonard, 368.
———, Capt. Zachary, 345, 362, 370, 377.
Hidgly, Hijili, 378.
Hill, John, 314, 316, 317.
Hillingdon, 330.
Hindon, James, 33.
Hindu priest, 248, 249.
Hindustan, 43, 155.
Hindustani, lxvi, lxvii, 381.
Hinton, Christopher, 345.
Hodges, William, 314, 316, 317, 350.
Hodgkin, Vinct., 340.
Hoffmaster, Mynheer, 385.
Hogulçundrī, 173.
Holcomb, Frances, 344.
Holden, Capt. Richard, 77, 251, 362, 370, 375, 376, 377.
Holden, Thomas, 362, 370.
Holland, John, 358.
Holland, Ric , 355.
Holmes, Josiah, xxxvii, 331.
———, Thomas, 330.
Holwell, J. Z., 329.
Hopkins, William, 270.
Horcora, *harkārah*, messenger, 270, 289.
Hornett, Capt., 85.
Horsemen, 214.
Hospital, 137, 257.
Houghton, John, 371.
House-keeper at Cassimbazar, 131.
Houses in Bihar, 280.
Howard, John, 371.
Howland, ship, 59, 357, 372.
Howrah, 172.
Hubbard, Mr., 3.
Hudson, Capt. Henry, 345.
———, Capt. Robert, 345, 376.
Hugli, xi, xvii, xx, xxii, xxxi, xxxii, xli, lvi, lvii, lix, lxix, 10, 14, 19, 43, 44, 46, 57, 65, 66, 73, 74, 77, 79, 81, 88, 106, 107, 111, 114, 116, 128, 138, 139, 146, 153, 160, 169, 170, 175, 212, 216, 217, 237, 261, 267, 278, 279, 283, 285, 286, 296, 299, 301, 356, 357, 382, 384, 385.
Hugli Government, 23, 140.
Hugli House, 114.
Humes, Alex., 370.
Hunt, Capt. Richard, 29, 97, 125, 192, 207, 208, 209, 224, 241, 253, 262, 269.
Hunter, Capt. John, 182, 195, 320, 376.
Hurst, Capt. Robert, 352, 374, 376.
Hurst, Capt. William, 9.
Hurt, William, 357.
Husain 'Ali Khān, xxviii, xxix, xxx, 107, 109.
Hutton, Richard. 366.
Huysman, Anthony, 75, 77.
Hyde, Rev. H. B., 340.
Hyder Abaud, 264, 265.
Hyder Quli Khān, 264.
Hyderabad, 264, 287, 288, 292.

I.

Ibrāhīm Khān, 57.
Ibrāhim Mulhiru-d-dīn, Sultan, xxxiii.
Iltamās, a request or petition, 52.
Import Warehouse, 17, 27.
Import Warehouse account, 209.
Import Warehouse keeper, 303.
India, ix, x, xiv, xvii, xxi, xxiii, xxxiv, l, lxviii, lxx, 94, 241, 252, 255, 270, 307, 330, 338, 378.
India Office, ix.
Indian Assistant Collector, lxv.
Indian Government, xl.
Indian mints, liii.
Indian rulers, lviii, lxviii.
Inscription, iii.
Ireland, xxxix, xlii.
Ishan, Thomas, 362.
Itāli, 174.
'Izzu-d-daulah, xxii, xxiii, 143.

J.

Ja'far Khān, xxii, xxiii, xxvii, xxviii, xxix, xlii, xlv, xlvi, 153, 156, 166, 167, 200, 201, 225, 232, 233, 238, 242, 243, 246, 248, 249, 258, 274, 275, 276, 281, 288, 297, 381.
Jaffnapatam, x, xi.
Jagannātha, 74, 75, 84, 91, 378.
Jagat Dās, lxii, 6, 10, 15, 42.
Jahāndār Shāh, xxiv, xxv, xxvi, xxvii, xxix, xxx, 63, 65, 379, 380.
Jahān Shāh, xxiv, xxv, xxvi, xxvii.
James, Dr. William, xxxvi, 32, 33, 36, 83, 92, 104, 356.
James II of England, ii.
James, ship, 312, 313, 316.
Jamidar, 8.
Janārdana Sett, 39.
Jane, frigate, xvii, xviii.
Jane, ship, 59, 60, 352.
Jeffs, Baron, 74, 84, 87, 93, 205, 342.
Jermain, J., 339.
Jesus Maria Joseph, ship, xlvii, 230.
Jewellers, 104.
Jewels, 123, 132.
Jeynson, Margaret, 40.

Jingi, Rajah of, xi.
Johnson, Capt. Patrick, 365.
Jola Kolingā, 174.
Jolliffe, Martin, 357.
Jones, Capt., 373.
———, Thomas, 356.
Joseph, ship, 367.
Josia, ship, 373.
Junior merchants, 205.
Jutan bibbee, 223, 238.

K.

Kābul, 46.
Kaçmir, xxviii.
Kali Charan Hari, 49.
Kalisinha, 52.
Kām Bakhsh, 111.
Kāmārpādā, 173.
Kankurgāchi, 173.
Kārpārdāz Khān, 52.
Kedgery river, 383.
Keeble, Capt. Page, 375.
Keen, William, 371.
Kefait Khān, 57.
Kelgwin, Roger, 357.
Keily, Richard, 345.
Kelsey, Henry, 62.
Kenedy, Andrew, 368.
Kennett, White, 340.
Kent, ship, 75, 85, 216, 361, 368, 375, 376, 377, 379.
Kentish, 307.
Kerrill, William, 371.
Kesar, Capt. Charles, 357, 374, 376, 377.
Kesri Singh, Rajah, 48.
Kettle, Dr. Arnold, 147, 366.
Keys of the Fort, 303.
Keyth, Walter, 357.
Khālisah, see colsa, land of which the revenue remains the property of Government, 116.
Khān Dauran, 195, 227, 235, 268.
Khān, Jahān Bāhādur, xxii, xxiii, 15, 41, 50, 80, 143.
Khujista Akhtar, 47, 48, 56.
Khurburdars, caterers, 121.
Kidderpore, 158.
Kiladār of Jinji, 60.
Kincob, gold brocade, 289.
Kindon, Samuel, 84, 87, 93, 205, 342.
King, Bryan, 358.
——, Eliza, 46.
King George, ship, 371, 376, 377, 381, 382, 383.
King Ibraham, ship, 356.
King of Portugal, 102, 230, 232.
King of Siam, 311, 313.
King, Thomas, 372.
King William, galley, iv, v, 319, 320, 321.
King William, ship, xvi, xvii, xli, 140, 160, 161, 346, 365, 376.
Kinker, 51.
Kirkhouse, Patrick, 358.
Kirwan, Stephen, 358.
Knight, Richard, 356, 357, 361, 365, 368, 371.
Kolingā, 174.
Kotubulmulk, 287.
Kujwah, 280.
Kulhārā, 50.
Kyffin, Henry, 371.

L.

Lahore, xxii, xxiii, xxvi, 43, 46, 48, 228.
Lahorimal, 48, 138, 140, 146, 160, 200.
Laidmaker, Rowland, 151.
Laidman, Capt. Bernard, 161.
Lakshminarayan Karori, 116, 126.
Lall Bazar, 38, 68, 90.
Lambert, Sir John, 352.
Lanarkshire, vii.
Lane, Capt. John, 375.
Langster, James, 344.
Langton, George, 324.
Languages, xiii.
Lascar, a sailor, 1, 314.
Lashington, Stephen, 346.
Lasinby, Richard, 368.
Lavers, Robert, 270.
Lawrence, James, 345.
Lawrence, Michael, 368.
Lawrence, Thomas, 358.
Lawson, Michael, 371.
Ledger, 305.
Lee, Francis, 361.
Lee, Capt. James, 374.
Lesley, Capt. John, 375.
Letters from Bengal, 577.
Letters to Delhi, 65, 106, 111.
Lewes, George, 357.
Lewhorne, Nicholas, 358.
Lewis, Capt. Samuel, 371, 376, 377.
——, Capt. Thomas, 376.
License, 44, 123, 218, 223, 242, 269.
Lincoln's Inn, iv, 324.
Lincolnshire, iv, xiv, 324.
Linnegate, Lewes, 356.
Lisbon fleet, xvii, 60.
Litchfield, Governor of, 329.
Litchfield, ship, 374.
Littleton, Sir Edward, xxxix.
Livesay, William, 28.
Lizard Point, 356, 362, 368.
Lloyd, George, 71.
——, Henry, 74, 84, 87, 93, 205, 342.
——, John Sainsbury, 33, 71, 83, 87, 93, 146, 344, 372.
——, William, lviii, lx, 1, 2, 6, 10, 11, 14, 18, 24, 27, 30, 32, 34, 69, 70, 82, 93, 146, 249.
Lock, Samuel, 357.
Lodgings, 210.
Lolgee, 214.
London, xvi, lxvii, 324.
London, ship, lvi, 77, 358, 372.
London sloop, 74, 85, 94, 370.
Long, Charles, 366.
Lorient, 355.
Love, James, 5.
Lower Bengal, xxxvi.
Lower Provinces, xxii, xxiii.
Lowson, Thos., 356.
Loyal Bliss, ship, 345, 376.
Luhorne, Capt. Nich., 376, 377.
Lyell, Robert, 371.
Lyon dollars, xliv, 233.

M.

Macao, xlvii, 230, 231.
Macclesfield, ship, 373.
Machain, Sasby, 366.
Mackdowle, Andrew, xlix, 150, 368.
Madapolan, iii, 312, 315.
Madaras, ship, 374.

Madras, ii, iii, ix, xii, xiii, xvii, xviii, xxxvii, xlvii, xlix, liii, liv, lvi, lvii, lx, lxi, 9, 23, 26, 35, 41, 43, 47, 49, 55, 57, 60, 61, 73, 74, 75, 77, 84, 85, 92, 94, 105, 108, 110, 131, 134, 142, 150, 152, 153, 154, 155, 158, 200, 206, 215, 216, 229, 230, 231, 240, 263, 268, 270, 271, 282, 284, 286, 291, 292, 296, 298, 303, 305, 311, 312, 336, 350, 356, 357, 360, 361, 365, 368, 376, 377, 381, 384, 385.
Madras Public Consultations Book, 312, 313, 314.
Magniact, Valentine, 27.
Mahe Island, xxxiii.
Mahta Hirdērāma, 52.
Maintenance, 215.
Makondo, 173.
Malabar Coast, xxiii. 35, 338, 373.
Malacca, 373.
Malda, xxxix, xlvi, 223, 238.
Maldive Island, xxxiii, 62, 263.
Man, Andrew, 372.
Mandeville, George, 304, 343, 372.
Mangalore, xvii, 43.
Mānikchand, 47, 48, 160.
Manilla, xlvii, 230, 231.
Manoor, Khojah, 143.
Mansill, Benj., 368.
Manston, Benj., 357.
Maqṣūdābād, xxvii, xxix, xl, xli, xlii, xlv, xlvi, 2, 45, 51, 52, 89, 106, 155, 167, 193, 201, 203, 217, 233, 243, 246, 249, 250, 258, 271, 292, 378.
March, Foster, xxxiii, 85, 357, 383.
Margas, Solomon, 329, 344.
Markets, lvii, 224.
Marlborough, General, xvi.
Marlborough, ship, xix, xxxvii, 71, 72, 75, 91, 92, 110, 148, 330, 331, 332, 333, 362, 367, 375, 376, 377, 378.
Marriages, 8, 46, 51, 108, 249, 281.
Mars, ship, 77.
Marseilles, xxxix.
Marshall, Mr., 332.
Martin, Capt. Edward, 371, 376.
———, Capt. John, 376, 377.
———, Capt. Matthew, xix, xx, 362, 375, 376.
Martyn, Joseph, 374.
Mary, buoyer, v, xxxvi, 16, 42, 91.
Mary, ship, xlviii, 73, 74, 94, 95, 251, 314, 362, 370, 375, 376, 379.
Mascarenhas, 353.
Mashalchis, torch-bearers, dish-washers, 121.
Mason, Edmund, 33, 83, 87, 93, 108, 205, 252, 279, 281, 282, 341.
———, John, 370.
Massacre, i.
Masulipatam, xxxix, 111.
Matchlockmen, xxvii.
Matthew, Sir George, lv, 350, 372.
Mauritius, 310.
Mawson, Capt. William, 376, 377.
Mayor's Court, Calcutta, 330.
Measham, Thomas, 356, 368.
Measer, Khojah, 193.
Mecca, xxxiii.
Meir, Nasir, 116.
Mellish, Capt. Robert, 314.
Men-of-War, ii, xiv, xvii.
Merchants, xl, xliii, xlv, xlvi, lv, lviii, lix, lxi, lxiii, lxiv, lxix, lxx, 43, 48, 50, 52, 62, 64, 66, 70, 86, 88, 95, 98, 100, 102, 103, 119, 122, 126, 138, 148, 153, 175, 218, 228, 233, 242, 243, 249, 250, 259, 261, 265, 274, 275, 300, 304, 330, 338, 352, 382
Mergui, i, ii, iii, iv, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316.
Mermaid, ship, 377.
Merry, John, 358.
Mesinor, Capt. John, 345, 376.
Mesnager, Monsieur, xviii.
Metchlapatam, 22, 158, 265, 374.
Mewattys, 280.
Michell, Philip, xliv, 74, 84, 87, 93, 205, 233, 342.
Micklefed, Richard, 362.
Middleton, Joseph, 355.
———, Philip, 357.
———, William, 182.
Midshipman, 275.
Military charge, 122.
Mills, Rev. Mr., 330.
Mingo, Joshua, 346, 365.
Mingoe bibbee, 223.
Minorca, xxxviii.
Mint, xliv, xlv, xlvi, 49, 106, 225, 233, 238, 242, 246, 258, 271, 273, 287, 292.
Minter, Capt. Lawrence, 361, 368, 375, 376.
Minty, William, 361.
Mīr Abū Tālib, 72, 88, 380.
Mīr Bakhshī, 109.
Mīr Jumlah, 212, 214, 222, 242.
Mīr Mudduffer, 160.
Mīr Najmu-d-dīn 'Alī, 86.
Mīr Nazir, 139, 140, 160, 166, 167, 168, 195.
Mirzā Ibraham, 153.
Mirza Ja'far, 51, 52.
Mirza Razā, 51.
Mirzāpur, 173.
Mismellow, Elizabeth, 366.
Miyān Mīr, xxv.
Mocha, xvii, 35, 59, 85, 281, 375, 376, 379.
Moffat, Edward, 62.
———, John, 62.
Mogul, i, ii, xxiii, xxiv, xxix, xxx, xxxii, xlii, lii, lix, 311, 317.
Mogul boats, 140.
Mogul court, xl, xlv, xlvi, liii, lxix, 153, 155, 165, 182, 193, 227, 259, 303, 305.
Mogul officials, lxix.
Mogul ships, xxiii, 146.
Mohurs, 107.
Money, borrowing, 98.
Monk, 310.
Monmouth, viii.
Monsoon, 79.
Montague, Ephraim, 362.
Moors, xlvii, lxii, 199, 200, 215, 230, 384.
Moors Government, 91.
Moors' language, xlvii.
Moors' ships, 14, 19, 76, 146, 297.
Moore, Henry, xxxiv, 6, 12, 26, 39, 54, 69, 91, 166.
Moore, Thos., 343.
Morgan, Mr., 317.
Morice, ship, 377.
Morris, Capt., 373.
———, Thomas, 9, 343.
———, William, 357.
Morrison, James, 368.
Mountague, ship, 373.
Mountinge, 73.
Mountserrat, 374.
Movarris Khān, 288.
Mow, Oliver, 346.
Muchalkā, recognisance bond, 64.
Mucktumpore, 223, 238.
Muftee, 175, 290.
Muḥammed 'Aẓīmu-sh-Shān, 143, 157, 378.
Muḥammed Karīm, xxv, xxvi, 48.
Muizzu-d-Dīn, 45, 60, 55, 56, 63, 81, 98, 100, 104.

Mulla 'Alāu-l-Mulk, xxxi.
Mullaition, x.
Mulmul, 353.
Mundy Bazar, 37, 67, 89.
Munrow, Duncan, 365.
Munsaram, 224.
Murcha, 193.
Murray, Robert, 367.
Murshid Quli Khān, xxii, xxxi, xl, xli, xlii, 2, 22, 43, 50, 51, 64, 72, 80, 89, 111, 143, 378, 379, 380, 385.
Mussalman, iii, lx.
Mustoes, 160.
Muster roll, 117, 124, 149, 163, 192, 197, 207, 223, 241, 261, 269.
Mutaṣaddi, a writer or clerk, 53, 64, 227, 263, 274.
Myers, Capt., 374.

N.

Nabob, 14, 41, 50, 52, 66, 80.
Naib Sūbadār of Bengal, 139, 143, 153.
Nainsooks, 95.
Naish, James, 345.
Nandaram, 8.
Nathaniel, ship, 375, 376.
Native envoy, 203.
Native merchant, 241.
Native sailors, l.
Natives, v.
Nayur, Khojah, 101.
Nazaranner, 107.
Nazir Khān, 143.
Necton, Lucy, 310.
Neederam, 263.
Negrais, Cape, iii, 302, 315.
Negus, Capt., Jonathan, 375, 376.
Nel horpe, Richard, 31.
Netherlands, 77.
Newman, Amias, 358.
— ———, Capt., 349, 374.
———, Chas., 372.
———, Mary, 371.
———, Thomas, 358.
Newport, Hawes, 344.
News book, 217.
Newsham, Capt. Thos., 377.
Newton, Capt. Charles, 377.
Newton, Capt. George, 119, 358, 376.
Nicks, Elihu, 370.
Nicobar Islands, iii, 312, 317.
Nicolls, Ed., 371.
Nightingale, Robert, 27, 31, 322, 350, 378.
Nightingale, ship, 281.
Nishān, letters-patent signed by the prince, 14, 18, 19, 22, 28, 182.
Nobutpore, 213.
Norcott, William, 366.
Norfolk, 310.
Norman, Thomas, 361.
Normonden, John, 357.
North India, liii.
North, Joseph, 366.
Northamptonshire, iv, 324.
Northumberland, i, 307, 311.
Nuddea, xxxvi, 96, 104, 105, 380.

O.

Oadham, Catesby, 370.
Oates, Titus, 99.
Octagon, 283, 301.
Oldmixon, John, 343, 372.
Omrahs, 48, 49, 50, 80, 227.
Opium, lix, 297.
Orissa, 15, 28, 41, 65, 112, 264, 287, 350.
Orissa, Governor of, xxii.
Orrell, Mr., 61.
Osbaldeston, John, 33, 83, 87, 93, 205, 342.
Osborne, Capt. James, 199, 366, 372, 376, 377.
———, Richard, 358.
Overseer, 8.
Overton, Fairfax, 371.
Ovingham, 307.
Owen, Mary, 344.
Oxford, 311.
Oxford, sloop, 59, 84.

P.

Packer, John, 368.
Pādishāh Begam, 143.
Page, Edward, xxi, 5, 16, 18, 30, 32, 59, 69, 71, 82, 89, 91, 92, 94, 96, 99, 103, 105, 108, 112, 115, 119, 124, 126, 130, 137, 144, 148, 149, 152, 156, 171, 172, 175, 200, 201, 205, 206, 209, 221, 233, 235, 238, 244, 249, 260, 286, 295, 302, 304, 341, 380.
Pagoda, a coin, 384.
Pain, John, 361.
Palanquin, 165, 222, 247.
Palliacat, 315, 316.
Palmiras point, xviii, 75, 76, 77, 85, 91, 92, 94, 378.
Panuse, Mr., 86.
Papers, 305.
Parganna, 81, 116, 126.
Parker, Lawrence, 371.
Parliament, iii.
Parney, John, 3.
Parrott, Capt. Abraham, 375.
Parsons, Hester, 99.
Pārwāna, an order, xlii, xliii, 41, 42, 57, 81, 126, 157, 182, 217.
Pass-money, 86, 123, 177, 218, 242, 269.
Paterson, Thomas, 356.
Pathan, 46.
Patna, xxi, xxvii, xxviii, xxix, xxxi, xxxiii, xli, lviii, lix, lx, 1, 2, 3, 4, 14, 29, 34, 43, 44, 45, 46, 49, 50, 51, 52, 56, 57, 58, 64, 73, 80, 81, 86, 112, 114, 125, 126, 132, 141, 152, 165, 168, 169, 171, 175, 179, 193, 195, 206, 208, 214, 225, 242, 243, 279, 280, 281.
Patna boats, 41.
Patna house, 271.
Pattamar, a courier, 84.
Pattle, Edward, xxi, xxix, lviii, lx, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 29, 32, 34, 41, 43, 56, 57, 64, 80, 92, 145, 152, 179, 205, 206, 210, 243, 342, 349.
Paunse, Capt., 162.
Peacocke, Capt. Eustace, 375, 377.
Pearl, ship, 314, 316, 317.
Pearson, Richard, 366.
Pedro point, x, xi, 348.
Peele, John, 346, 365.
Peers, Sir Charles, 323.
Pegu, 73.
Pegu, King of, xxxii.
Peine, Thomas, 372.
Peirce, Samuel, 371.
Pembroke College, 311.
Pender, John, 366.
Penelope, ship, 374.
Pennin, John, 345.

Penrise, Dorothy, 341.
Penuse, Elizabeth 232.
———, George, 282.
Penycoat, William, 345.
Peons, footmen, policemen, xlvi, 8, 49, 214, 233, 242, 259, 386.
Pepys, Richard, 343.
Pereira, Alexo, xlvii.
———, Francisco Leite, 230.
Periwig, xxxiii.
Perriman, Capt. J., 314.
Perrin's Gardens, L, 177.
Persia, xxxix, lv, lvii, 75, 76, 91, 146, 181, 196, 275, 280, 295, 298, 372, 373, 377.
Persian, xxxii, lii, lxvi, lxvii, 56, 58, 109, 153, 154, 161, 265, 380.
Persian ambassador, xxxii, 75, 76, 77, 79, 91, 116, 123, 146.
Persian documents, lxvii.
Persian letters, 73, 79.
Peru, 60.
Peshkash, first fruits, tribute, 22, 49, 63, 240, 287.
Peshkār, 52.
Pessoa, Alexo, xlvii, 230, 231.
Petre boats, xxii, 29, 114, 141, 142.
Petre godowns, 14.
Pett, Samuel, 371.
Phanuse, Rev. Stephen, 193.
Phaulkon, Constant, 312.
Phillips, Thomas, 33, 84, 99, 205, 228, 294, 341.
Phirmaush, 264.
Phrip, Capt. Richard, 344, 348, 376.
Phuttachand, 47, 214.
Pican, 126.
Piece-goods, lix, lx, lxi.
Pierson, William. 362.
Pilgrimage, xxxiii.
Pilots, xx, 75, 77, 85, 138, 230, 270, 337, 369.
Pinnell, Capt. Richard, 345, 349, 376.
Pitt, Geo. Morton, 370.
—, Capt. Wentworth Geo., 362, 371, 376, 377.
Plate, 303.
Plowis, William, 356.
Plymouth, 319, 356.
Point de Galle, 237.
Pomfrett, Edward, 344.
Pondicherry, xvii, 35, 337.
Poney, John, 9.
Pontchartrain, Mons., 352.
Port Louis, xiv, 322, 350, 354.
Port of Hugli, 264.
Port officer, ii, iii.
Porto Santo, 360.
Porter, John, 357.
Portsmouth, ii, v, x, 345, 346, 355, 356.
Portuguese, xvii, xlvii, xlviii, l, lii, 60, 150, 229, 230, 231, 265, 359, 369.
Portuguese Court, 231.
Portuguese frigate, 232.
Portuguese ship, 230.
Potter, Robert, 365.
Powell, John, 87, 110, 342
Powlett, Will., 339.
Prann's House, L, 231.
Pratt, John, xxi, lv ii, 3, 33, 63, 83, 87, 92, 154, 155, 168, 165, 205, 206, 243, 369.
Presbyterians, viii.
President, ship, 204.
Price, Henry, 347.
———, Jacob, 69.
———, Thomas, 361.
Prickman, Capt., 374.
Prideaux, Jonathan, 361, 371.
Prince, E. D., 366.
Prince Frederick, ship, 257, 275, 371, 376, 381.
Princess Amelia, ship, 376, 377.
Princess Anne, ship, 281, 377.
Prior, Mr., 352.
Private trade, 283, 295, 297.
Proclamation, ii.
Prophet, xxviii.
Prosperous, ship, 55.
Protestant Minister, 249.
Protter, Simon, 366.
Pucca, 50.
Pucka lead, silver lead, xliv.
Pulicat, iii.
Pullicherry, 313, 316.
Punt, Mrs., 69.
Punt, Capt. Thomas, 69, 120.
Puttea, sash, 289.
Putwarrs, 166.
Putwary, 167, 382.
Pycaon, 116.
Pye, Capt., 373.
Pytt, Hama, 366.

Q.

Qāzi, judge, 153, 263, 268, 270, 290, 292.
Queen Anne, xl, xli.
Queen, ship, 237, 376, 377, 339.
Quilters, 49.
Quilts, 169.
Qur'ān, xxix.

R.

Rafī'u-l-Kadr, 47.
Rafī'u-sh-shān, xxiv, xxv, xxvii.
Raggoomundun, xlvi, 242, 258, 274.
Rai, Kripānāth, 52, 254.
Rainbow, John, 9.
Rajahs, 41.
Rājmahāl, xxii, xxiii, xxviii, xxxix, 15, 29, 41, 42, 45, 81, 141, 305.
Rāmanāth, 8, 167.
Rāmbadr, lxii, lxiii, 233.
Rāmchand, 155.
Ramji, 52.
Ramkissnopoor, 172.
Rāmkrishna Khān, lxiii, lxiv, 216, 251.
Ramos, Mamel, xlvii, 230, 231.
Raritys, 92.
Rāshid Khān, 80.
Ravenhill, James, lxvii, 32, 83, 87, 92, 381.
Rāvi, river, xxv, xxvi.
Raw silk, lxiv, 217, 220, 274.
Raworth, Mr., 47, 105.
Raymond, Capt. Hugh, 346, 349, 356.
———, John, 357.
Reade, James, 366.
Recovery, ship, xxxvi, xlix, lvi, 75, 85, 151, 320, 361, 375, 377.
Redman, Richard, 356, 368, 372.
Reeves, Thomas, 371.
Registered, 73.
Reid, Capt. Alexander, 376.
Rennolds, Edward, 33, 84, 87, 93, 205, 342.
Repairs 242, 244.
Rescripts, list of, 292.
Resolution, ship, ii, iii, 312, 315.
Retrenchment, 7.

Revett, Col. Edmund, 330, 331.
———, Edward, 361.
———, Joanna, 332.
———, John, 330.
———, Mary Joanna Cutts, 331.
Revetts, family, 325.
Roy Reyon, 268.
Ricard, John, 361.
Rice, 16, 117, 253, 379, 382.
Rich, Lord, 325, 329.
Rich, Robert, 325, 329, 330.
Richardson, D., 55.
Richardson, Dr. Philip, 3.
Rigby, Charles, 371.
Rio de Janeiro, xvii, 59, 360.
Rising Sun, smack, lxv.
River boats, lix.
River pilots, 8.
River side huts, 261.
Robeb, Augustine, 101.
Roberts, Capt., 373.
Rochester, ship, 59, 355, 376.
Rogoo, 15.
Rogue's river, xx, 361, 366, 381, 384.
Roman Catholic, 181.
Roncas, Roger, 366.
Roopchand, 142, 214.
Roquemador, Monsieur, xiv.
Rosario, Maria, 99.
Roscoe, Thomas, 357.
Rosewater, 196, 251.
Rotation Government, xl, liv, lx.
Rotier, James, 33, 83, 87, 93, 205, 260, 341.
Rouen, 350, 352.
Rowe, Nicholas, 215.
Royal James, ship, ii, 315.
Rudge, Thomas, 32, 33.
Running general books, 4.
Russell, Anne, xxxvii, 329.
———, Col. Charles, xxxviii, 331, 334, 335.
———, Dame, xxxvi, 114.
———, Edward, 357.
———, Elizabeth, xxxvii, 332, 334.
———, family, pedigree of, 326, 327.
———, Frances, 325, 330, 334.
———, Francis, 343.
———, Gerard, 330.
———, James, 275, 276.
———, John, i, v, vi, xv, xvi, xx, xxi, xxxi, xxxii, xxxiii, xxxiv, xxxv, xxxvi, xxxvii, xxxix, xl, xli, xlix, liii, liv, lv, lvi, lix, lx, lxi, lxvi, lxvii, 1, 5, 6, 22, 27, 32, 34, 51, 54, 65, 70, 82, 92, 94, 111, 148, 150, 172, 207, 208, 209, 249, 321, 325, 330, 332, 333, 334, 349, 365, 367, 371, 380, 384.
Russell, Lady Frances, pedigree of the descendants, 328.
———, Mary, xxxvii, 331, 334.
Russell, Rich., 330.
Russell, Sir Francis, xvi, 325, 329.
Russell, Sir George, 331.
Russell, Sir John, xvi, 325, 329, 331.
Russell, Sir William, xvi, 325, 329, 330.
Russell, galley, xviii, 14, 94, 357.
Rustam Dil Khān, xxvii.
Ryan, Anthony, 368.

S.

Sadatulla Khān, 264, 265, 288, 292.
Sadler, William, 358.
Sago, 2.
Sahebu-n-nissa, xxviii.
Sail cloth, 20.
Sailing vessels, 75.
Sailor, 140.
Sainshire, Carill, 361.
St. Anne, church of, Calcutta, li.
St. Ann, Westminster, 329.
St. Andrew, ship, 366.
St. George, ship, xiii, 3, 193, 195, 275, 305, 350, 368, 376, 377.
St. Helena, 356, 362, 365, 368, 370, 375, 376, 377.
St. Pedro, ship, 216.
Salrigali, the narrow pass, 80.
Salaries, 8, 46, 72, 82, 107, 110, 274.
Salisbury, James, 371.
Sallabatt Khan, Syed, 227.
Salt-petre, lix, lx, lxi, 3, 29, 44, 51, 57, 97, 141, 152, 261, 280, 305.
Salute, 234.
Sampson, ship, 373.
Samuel James, ship, 162.
Sanad, a grant, a patent, xliii, xlv, 15, 18, 20, 28, 193, 222, 238, 242, 264.
Sanderson, John, 361.
Sandheads, xxxvii, 356, 357, 361, 368.
Saukral Reach, xlvii, 229, 231, 232, 369.
Santose Bazar, 37, 67, 89.
Sapgassey, 174.
Saraisā, 81.
Sarbaland Khān, 57.
Sarhad, Khojah, 100, 101, 102, 103, 143, 154, 155, 157, 158, 165, 171, 182, 193, 195, 213, 214, 222, 227, 263, 267, 270, 280, 281, 381, 382, 383.
Sar-o-pā, a dress of honour, 47, 80, 111, 175, 246, 251, 286, 289, 303.
Sarum, ship, 376.
Saugor, xvii, 365, 380.
Saunders, Thomas, 40.
Scanderoon, xxxix.
Scott, Stephen, 344.
Scott, Thomas, 361.
Scowen, Rich., 365.
Seagood, Katherine, 344.
Sealdah, 173.
Seaton, Capt. Francis, 342, 368.
Sendell, Khojah, 200, 203.
Senior merchants, 20.
Serampore, 174.
Serjeant's pay, 73.
Sett, Bissnodas, 249, 250.
——, Gopal, 249, 250.
——, Jadoo, 249, 250.
——, Janarddana, lxi, lxii, 321, 378.
Sett, Vāranāsī, lxi, lxiii, lxiv, 39, 59, 116, 160, 211, 215, 248, 249, 250, 378.
Sewpursaut Karoṛi, 116.
Shāh, 'Ālum, 43, 44, 55, 111, 117, 378, 379, 385.
Shāh Jahān, 111.
Shālihmār garden, xxv.
Shanon, Henry 357.
Shaw Allum, ship, lvi, 275, 299.
Shaw, Stephen, 4, 13, 14, 62, 161, 162, 181.
——, Victor, 13.
Sheffield, Hy., 355.
Sheldon, Ralph, iv, v. xv, 5, 8, 54, 318, 321, 378.
Shepheard, Robert, 355.
Sherborne, ship, vi, vii, ix, x, xi, xii, xiii, xiv, xvii, xviii, xix, 3, 26, 35, 337, 347, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 378.
Sherrar, Mr., 312.
Shewell, Thomas, 371.

Ships for Bengal, 344—372.
Ships on freight voyages, lv—lvii, 295—302.
Ships sent in pairs, 87.
Ship sold, 263.
Shiqdār, a revenue officer, 11, 12, 25, 37, 38, 66, 67, 89, 90, 166.
Shroffs, *surrāf*, a money-changer, 43, 52.
Shukrullā Khān, 80.
Shunock, John, 357.
Siam, ii, iii, 312, 313, 314.
Siam, characters, 315.
Siam, inscription, 316.
Siam, king of, i, 316.
Siamese, ii, iii.
Siamese Government, 312.
Sibbald, Charles, 340.
Siccas, xlv, 48, 49, 63, 85, 106, 126, 225.
Sikhs, xxii.
Silikha, 172.
Silk, xlii, xliii, xliv, 196, 199, 217, 228, 233, 369.
Silver, 106, 246, 247.
Simcocks, Mr., 353.
Simla, 173.
Simmonds, Mr., 84.
Simons, Thomas, 365.
Simson, John, 368.
Singhiya, xxix, 56, 80, 81, 86, 88, 98, 100, 104, 243, 280.
Singileer, Robert, 371.
Sitarām, a fugitive concealed in Calcutta, 166, 167.
Sitwell, George, 270.
Skinner, Lancelot, 361.
———, William, 344.
Small, Capt. Charles, 377.
———, Capt. Daniel, 361, 374, 376, 377.
Smiter, John, 355.
Smith, George, 368.
———, Henry, 259, 355.
———, Mary, 63.
———, Thos., 344.
Soldiers, xxxvi, xlviii, 9, 34, 44, 45, 61, 72, 79, 96, 97, 105, 107, 110, 113, 114, 138, 141, 147, 153, 171, 193, 197, 257, 274, 281, 286.
Somers, ship, xxxvii, 367, 375.
Sonpat, 227.
Soota loota, 25, 38, 68, 90.
Southern India, liii.
Spanish priest, iii.
Spanish succession, xvi.
Sparrow, John, 345.
Spencer, William, xlii, 10, 17, 19, 29, 32, 71, 79, 83, 86, 87, 92, 200, 201, 205, 210, 216, 217, 221, 238, 244, 267, 269, 286, 295, 302, 342, 369.
Spincker, William, 33.
Spinks, William, 83, 87, 93, 119, 129, 205, 341.
Sprigg, Robert, 369.
Stacey, Capt. Edmund, 358, 373.
———, Thomas, xlviii, 135.
Stackhouse, John, xxi, lxx, 5, 33, 83, 87, 93, 205, 304, 341.
Stanes, Capt. Francis, 355.
Stanhope, James, 339.
Stanhope, ship, 255, 371, 376, 377.
Starke, John, 358.
State room in the Fort, 73.
Steavenson, Alexander, 365.
———, Martha, 365.
———, William, 365.
Stephenson, Edward, 33, 83, 87, 93, 154, 155, 158, 162, 165, 195, 205, 213, 222, 224, 225, 227, 228, 293, 379.
Steward, 7, 54, 121, 257.
Stewart, Oliver, 369.
———, Patrick, 251.
———, Thomas, 345.
Stoaks, Capt. James, 373.
Stone, Samuel, 345, 371.
Stretham, ship, 85, 152, 331, 332, 333, 367, 374, 375.
Stringer, galley, 376.
Strong, Charles, 357.
Sturt, John, 294.
Sūbādār, governor, viceroy, 48, 126, 143.
Sūbādār of Akbarābād, 143.
Sūbādār of Allahabad, 143.
Subādār of Patna, 143.
Success, ship, vi, 5, 29, 356, 375, 376, 377.
Suffolk, 252.
Sugar, xlii, 146, 199, 217, 297.
Suin, Jean, xlviii, 133, 134, 135.
Sullivan, Daniel, 366.
Sumatra, ii.
Surang, a Persian word, here used for boatswain, 1.
Surat, lv, lvi, lvii, 13, 14, 22, 55, 65, 111, 150, 158, 199, 231, 239, 261, 268, 270, 271, 281, 284, 292, 295, 298, 314, 367, 373, 374, 375, 381.
Surgeons and doctors, ix, xiii, 3, 19, 33, 36, 55, 104, 108, 137, 138, 165, 205, 257, 261.
Surman, John, 33, 53, 56, 80, 87, 92, 153, 154, 155, 158, 165, 179, 193, 195, 205, 213, 222, 224, 225, 227, 239, 254, 265, 268, 271, 273, 275, 279, 280, 286, 287, 294, 303, 305, 381, 382.
Sūrūgegurra, 294.
Susanna, ship, xvii, 3, 321, 345, 376.
Sūtānuṭī, 116, 146, 174, 283.
Sūtanuṭī Point, 297, 301.
Swanagur, 175, 289.
Swanscombe branch, 307, 308, 310.
Swarup Sinha, 60.
Sweet, John, 366.
Sydavad, 222.
Sydny, ship, 373.
Syrash wine, 170.

T.

Taggart, William, 62.
Taltalā, 174.
Tangrā, 173.
Tankerville, ship, 60, 374.
Tanner, John, 33.
Tappye, a South Indian word used for post, 45, 80.
Taqarrab Khān, 143.
Taunton, 310.
Tavistock, ship, 373.
Taylor, Deborah, 108.
———, Henry, 361, 368.
———, Samuel, 324.
Tellecherry, 361.
Tempest, John, 347.
Tenasseree, 314, 315, 316.
Tent for reception of the imperial grants, 267.
Tent carpets, 274.
Terragonny, 97.
Texel, 357.
Thexton, William, 356.
Thistleworth, ship, 59, 361, 374, 376.
Thomas, Griffith, 372.
Thomas, ship, 150.
Thompson, Benjamin, 74, 84, 93, 342, 379.
———, John, 7, 32, 83, 87, 92, 205.

Thornby, i, iv, 307, 309, 311, 324.
Thornby church, 311.
Thorowgood, Catherine, 281, 343, 372.
Thurban, John, xxxvii.
Thwaites, Capt. Josiah, 377.
Timber, 7.
Times, Samuel, 259.
Tindel, a South Indian word for a petty officer, 1.
Tisdell, James, 369.
Toddington, ship, 361, 374.
Tokefield, James, 33, 83, 87, 93, 205, 341, 346, 382.
Tollet, Charles, 369.
Tolson, Capt. Joseph, 370, 376, 377.
Tonge, Dr. Robert, 344.
Tonnage, 44, 49, 86, 123, 177, 218, 242, 269.
Tonquin, iii, 317.
Toonis, Christian, 134.
Tooly, William, 33, 83, 93.
Topsiah, 174.
Torbay, 357.
Tory Government, xvi.
Toulon, xiv.
Tovey, Capt. Zachary, 374.
Town Calcutta, 25, 38, 68, 90.
Townsend, Elizabeth, 343.
———, George, iv, 324.
———, Josiah, 9.
———, Nath, 368.
Townsend, ship, 377.
Towton, Thomas, 345.
Tranquebar, xvii.
Tredder, John, 358.
Trenchfield, John, 370.
Trevathan, Nicolas, 345.
Trim, Francis, 372.
Trincomalee, x, 348.
Trincombar, 199, 202, 215.
Trinity College, li.
Trivatore, 264, 288.
Triveni, lxix, 286, 289.
Tully, Erasmus, 366.
——, George, 361.
Turner, Henry, 371.
———, John, 357.
———, Martha, 371.
———, Richard, 371.
———, Robert, 344.
Tymme, Thomas, 29, 33.

U.

Ujjainiyas, 214.
Ultādāngā, 173.
United Trade Council xxxix.
Unwin, Thos., 344.
Upton, Capt. William, lvi, 74, 77, 358, 372.
Utrecht, peace of, xviii, xx.

V.

Vakīl, attorney, agent, xliii, 41, 46, 52, 80, 126, 139, 146, 155, 157, 168, 196, 214, 216, 217, 228, 242, 274, 275, 382.
Vanhorne, Jacob, xxix, xxxi, 64.
Vestry library, li.
Viceroy of Bengal, 13.
Viceroy of Goa, xlvii, 102, 231, 232, 369.
Vierra, Avemia, 53.
Vierra, Manuel, 53.
Villages desired to add to Calcutta, 172.
Vincent, Phillip, 33, 342.
Vinegar, 196.
Virginia, 374.
Vizagapatam, 9, 41, 45, 74, 76, 84, 92, 200, 264, 357, 365.
Vizier, xxxi, 56, 106, 109, 153, 227, 312.
Voyages for the sake of health, 5, 23, 42.

W.

Wadham college, 311.
Waldo, Henry, 27.
Wali Beg, xxii, xxxi, xxxii, 35, 72, 74, 79, 81, 82, 385.
Wallis, Bagnal, 362, 368, 372.
———, Mary, 343.
———, Mr., 307.
Walpole, R., 339.
Waqā news letter, 176.
Waqānagar, 216, 217, 289.
Waqāyānavis, newswriter, xliii, xlvi, 270.
War, ii, xv.
Warehouses, 152, 193, 297, 383.
Warren, Richard, 257.
Washermen, 257.
Waters, Richard, 371.
Watts, John, 53, 86, 119, 123, 124, 127, 128, 129, 130, 133.
Weaving shop, 20.
Webster, Sir Thos., 347.
Wellen, 324.
Welsh, Walter, 101.
Weltden, Anthony, i, ii, iii, iv, v, vi, vii, xiii, xiv, xv, xvi, xxxiv, xxxv, xl, 1, 5, 6, 7, 10, 15, 35, 42, 71, 307, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 337, 341, 349, 352, 353, 354.
Weltden, Sir Anthony, 310.
———, Benedict Ralph, 310.
———, Bertram de, i, 307.
———, Charles, 310.
———, Christopher, 307.
———, Lieut. Edward, vi, 125, 132, 138, 207, 209, 325, 382.
———, George, iv, 310, 324.
———, Col. George, 310.
———, Henry, i, iv, 311, 324.
———, Hugh, 307.
———, Mary, iv, 317, 324.
———, Col. Ralph, 310.
———, Simon, 307.
———, Susannah, 310.
———, Thomas, 307.
———, William, 307, 311.
Wesley, Matthew, 344.
Weslyd, George, 33, 83, 87, 93, 205, 341.
Westcote, George, 358.
Westmacott, Edmond, 342.
———, Elizabeth, 342, 368.
Weston, Judith, 333.
Wheeler, John, 371.
Whitaker, William, 371.
White, Henry, 361.
———, Joseph, 355.
———, Samuel, ii, iii, 312, 314, 315, 316.
———, Thomas, iii, 205, 342, 368.
Whitehall, Charles, 371.
Whitfield, Mr., 182.
Whitwel, Capt., 373.
Wibergh, Chas., 347.
Wichcote, Jeremiah, 205.
Wight, Isle of, 325.

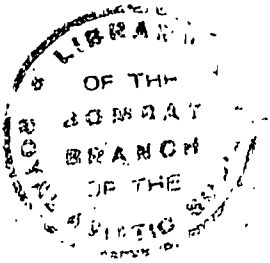
Wilkinson, Daniel, 9, 99, 367.
———, Thomas, 119.
Willcox, Mr., 313.
William, ship, 59, 61, 95.
Williams, Capt., 4.
———, James, 355.
Williamson, James, xli, l, lxix, 17, 18, 27, 30, 32, 34, 36, 39, 40, 44, 46, 48, 53, 57, 61, 66, 69, 70, 71, 72, 74, 79, 82, 85, 92, 94, 103, 106, 107, 108, 119, 125, 132, 138, 139, 140, 148, 161, 162, 172, 175, 196, 201, 205, 206, 209, 212, 221, 233, 237, 238, 243, 244, 249, 260, 293, 295, 301, 302, 303, 304, 316, 317, 367, 369.
Willmore, George, 345.
Willock, 383.
Wills, lxix, 13, 27, 30, 31, 40, 43, 54, 55, 60, 61, 62, 70, 90, 117, 118, 119, 130, 161, 181, 251, 259, 275, 281, 293, 304, 324.
Wills, Christo, 370.
Willson, John, 368, 372.
Winchester, Marquis of, 338, 339.
Winder, Jonathan, iv, 318.
Windham, John, 234.
Windsor, ship, 373, 374.
Wine, 196.
Wingfield, Richard, 358.
———, William, 361.
Winter, Capt. James, 346, 365, 376.
———, Capt. Nehemiah, 161, 346, 349, 365, 376.
Winter, John, 346.
Wishaw, ix.
Woodville, Capt. Thomas, xxxvi, 5, 19, 53, 72, 88, 96, 107, 113, 124, 126, 131, 135, 138, 149, 163, 198, 203, 207, 208, 209.
Wooley, Mr., 323, 333, 338, 340.
Woollen goods, 211.
Woolwich, 357, 362.
Wolton, Capt. Thomas, 94, 357, 368, 373, 376, 377.
Wrigham, Simion, 368.
Writers, lxvi, lxx, 181, 205, 216, 379.
Wyndham, John, 282.
Wynn, John, 344, 371.
———, Robert, 345, 370.

Y.

Yale, Elihu, 319.
Yarborough, Mr., 359.
Yaul, 140.
Yaverland, 325.
York Fort, 348.
Young, William, 329.
Yule, Sir Henry, xxxix, 333, 336.

Z.

Zabbardast Khān, xxvii, 48.
Zamīndāri account, 2, 4, 5, 9, 10, 15, 16, 24, 26, 29, 30, 36, 39, 44, 48, 53, 57, 66, 71, 79, 86, 89, 96, 105, 108, 112, 115, 120, 126, 130, 137, 139, 144, 149, 156, 164, 170, 176, 178, 180, 194, 196, 203, 206, 212, 226, 228, 229 232, 234, 236, 240, 245, 250, 256, 266, 272, 277, 290.
Zamīndār's Assistant, 6.
Zoyāu-d-dīn Khān, xxii, xxxi, xxxii, 4, 13, 18, 19, 22, 28, 51, 57, 66, 72, 73, 79, 82, 88, 89, 106, 107, 109, 111, 112, 116, 123, 126, 378, 379, 381, 385.
Zū-l-fikār Khān, xxiv, xxv, xxvi, xxvii, xxx, 48, 56, 63, 79, 104, 109, 380.



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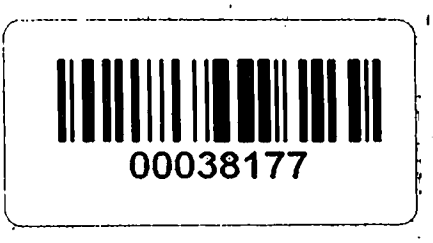

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